

AX498982/c	AX498982	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS	Sequence 289 from Patent EP1229046.				
DEFINITION	AX498982				
ACCESSION	AX498982				
VERSION	AX498982.1	GI:23381275			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS	Zhan,J.				
TITLE	Human testis expressed patched like protein				
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1229046-A 289 07-AUG-2002;				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	3 a 7 c 5 g 2 t				
Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1419 GCTGGCTGGCTGCTGTC 1435				
DB					
	17 GCAGGGGTGCATCTGC 1				
RESULT 752					
AX499057/c	AX499057	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS	Sequence 364 from Patent EP1229046.				
DEFINITION	AX499057				
ACCESSION	AX499057				
VERSION	AX499057.1	GI:23381350			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS	Zhan,J.				
TITLE	Human testis expressed patched like protein				
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1229046-A 364 07-AUG-2002;				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	3 a 3 c 8 g 3 t				
Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	420 CACCTTCGAGTTCACGC 436				
DB					
	17 CATCGTCCAGTCCAGC 1				
RESULT 753					
AX499058/c	AX499058	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS	Sequence 365 from Patent EP1229046.				
DEFINITION	AX499058				
ACCESSION	AX499058				
VERSION	AX499058.1	GI:23381351			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS	Zhan,J.				
TITLE	Human testis expressed patched like protein				
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1229046-A 364 07-AUG-2002;				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
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	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	3 a 3 c 8 g 3 t				
Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	420 CACCTTCGAGTTCACGC 436				
DB					
	17 CATCGTCCAGTTCACGC 1				

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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5 a      8 c      1 g      3 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 TTCACACCAACGACAC 398
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Db 1 TTCACCAACCAAGACTC 17

RESULT 756
AX499359
LOCUS AX499359 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 666 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499359
VERSION AX499359.1 GI:23381652
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 666 07-AUG-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 8 c 1 g 3 t 2 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 TCAACACCAACGACACC 399
|||||
Db 1 TCACCACCAACGACTCC 17

RESULT 757
AX499380/c
LOCUS AX499380 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 687 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499380
VERSION AX499380.1 GI:23381673
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 687 07-AUG-2002;
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source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 8 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CCTGAAGCGCGAGAGC 319
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Db 17 CCTGAGCGCGAGAGC 1

RESULT 758
AX499381/c
LOCUS AX499381 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 688 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499381
VERSION AX499381.1 GI:23381674
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 688 07-AUG-2002;
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TCCTGAAGCGCGAGAG 318
|||||
Db 17 TCCTGAGCGCGAGAG 1

RESULT 759
AX499486/c
LOCUS AX499486 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 793 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499486
VERSION AX499486.1 GI:23381779
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 793 07-AUG-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 8 g 2 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 414 GTACCGCACCTTCCAGT 430
|||||
Db 17 GCACCGCGCGTCCAGT 1

RESULT 760
AX500275
LOCUS AX500275 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1582 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500275

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JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0226818-A 50 04-APR-2002;					
FEATURES	Aeomica, Inc. (US)					
source	1. .17 Location/Qualifiers					
BASE COUNT	4 a 2 c 3 g 8 t					
Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;					
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;					
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1213 ATGAAGTCTCTGTGAA 1229					
Dd	 1 ATGAATTGCTCTTTGTA 17					
RESULT 763						
AX527021						
LOCUS	AX527021 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002					
DEFINITION	Sequence 51 from Patent WO0226818.					
ACCESSION	AX527021					
VERSION	AX527021.1 GI:25171636					
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens					
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.					
REFERENCE	1 Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A. Human nedd-1 Patent: WO 0226818-A 51 04-APR-2002;					
AUTHORS	Aeomica, Inc. (US)					
TITLE	Location/Qualifiers					
JOURNAL	1. .17					
FEATURES	/organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606"					
source	4 a 2 c 3 g 8 t					
BASE COUNT	4 a 2 c 3 g 8 t					
Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;					
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;					
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1214 TGAAGTCTCTGTGAAA 1230					
Dd	 1 TGAATTGCTCTTTGTA 17					
RESULT 764						
AX527022						
LOCUS	AX527022 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002					
DEFINITION	Sequence 52 from Patent WO0226818.					
ACCESSION	AX527022					
VERSION	AX527022.1 GI:25171637					
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens					
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.					
REFERENCE	1 Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A. Human nedd-1 Patent: WO 0226818-A 52 04-APR-2002;					
AUTHORS	Aeomica, Inc. (US)					
TITLE	Location/Qualifiers					
JOURNAL	1. .17					
FEATURES	/organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606"					
source	4 a 3 c 3 g 7 t					
BASE COUNT	4 a 3 c 3 g 7 t					

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GAATGCTCTGTGAAC 1231
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Db 1 GAATGCTCTTTGTAAC 17

RESULT 765
AX530997/c
LOCUS AX530997 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 506 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX530997
VERSION AX530997.1 GI:25253781
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 506 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 3 c 9 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 238 AAGGAGATCCCTATCCC 254
|||||
Db 17 AAGGAGCCCTCTCCC 1

RESULT 766
AX530998/c
LOCUS AX530998 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 507 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX530998
VERSION AX530998.1 GI:25253783
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 507 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 8 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GAAGGAGATCCCTATCC 253
|||||
Db 17 GAAGGAGCCCTCTCC 1

RESULT 767
AX530999/c
LOCUS AX530999 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 508 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX530999
VERSION AX530999.1 GI:25253785
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 508 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 7 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 GGAAGGATCCCTATC 252
|||||
Db 17 GGAAGGAGCCCTCTC 1

RESULT 768
AX531002/c
LOCUS AX531002 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 511 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531002
VERSION AX531002.1 GI:25253791
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 511 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 TGTGAGGAGATCCCT 249
|||||
Db 17 TGGGAGGAGCCCTC 1

RESULT 769
AX531054/c
LOCUS AX531054 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 563 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531054
VERSION AX531054.1 GI:25253890
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

1 Shannon, M.
Human posh-like protein 1
Patent: EP 1239051-A 563 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES

source
1..17
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY

1420 CTGGGCTGGCTCTGCT 1436

Db

17 CTGGGGTGGTCTGCT 1

RESULT 770

AX531119

LOCUS

AX531119

DEFINITION

Sequence 628 from Patent EP1239051.

AX531119

ACCESSION

AX531119.1

VERSION

AX531119.1

KEYWORDS

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source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

2 a 4 c 7 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY

1332 CATGAGGGGAGACTC 1348

Db

1 CATGATGGGTGCTC 17

RESULT 771

AX531293

LOCUS

AX531293

DEFINITION

Sequence 802 from Patent EP1239051.

AX531293

ACCESSION

AX531293.1

VERSION

AX531293.1

KEYWORDS

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source

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

2 a 4 c 7 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

1 Shannon, M.
Human posh-like protein 1
Patent: EP 1239051-A 563 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES

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BASE COUNT

4 a 8 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

QY

174 CATCAAGCAGCAGTCC 190

Db

1 CATCAAGCAGCTGCC 17

RESULT 772

AX531385

LOCUS

AX531385

DEFINITION

Sequence 894 from Patent EP1239051.

AX531385

ACCESSION

AX531385.1

VERSION

AX531385.1

KEYWORDS

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1..17

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4 a 6 c 3 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

QY

401 TGCTCTCTCTGAGTAC 417

Db

1 TGACCTTCTCAGGAC 17

RESULT 773

AX531717

LOCUS

AX531717

DEFINITION

Sequence 1226 from Patent EP1239051.

AX531717

ACCESSION

AX531717.1

VERSION

AX531717.1

KEYWORDS

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

4 a 7 c 3 g 3 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

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Qy 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGGGCT 1573
Db 1 ATCAGCACCCAGTGCT 17

RESULT 774
AX531718
LOCUS AX531718 linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1227 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531718
VERSION AX531718.1 GI:25255219
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1558 TCAGCTCCCAAGGGCTC 1574
Db 1 TCAGCACCCAGTGCTC 17

RESULT 775
AX532499/c
LOCUS AX532499 linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2008 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532499
VERSION AX532499.1 GI:25256769
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1379 TCACCAAGTGATGCAC 1395
Db 17 TCACCTTCAACACCAAC 1

RESULT 776
AX544580/c
LOCUS AX544580 linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 93 from Patent EP1243660.
ACCESSION AX544580
VERSION AX544580.1 GI:25809797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.

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ACCESSION AX544580
VERSION AX544580.1 GI:25809791
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 1 c 7 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 382 TTCAACAACACGACAC 398
Db 17 TTCAACACCAACGACAC 1

RESULT 777
AX544585/c
LOCUS AX544585 linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 98 from Patent EP1243660.
ACCESSION AX544585
VERSION AX544585.1 GI:25809796
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Human up-gainac:polypeptide n-acetyl-galatosaminyltransferase 10
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 6 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 377 TCACCTTCAACACCAAC 393
Db 17 TCAAGTTCAACACCAAC 1

RESULT 778
AX544586/c
LOCUS AX544586 linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 99 from Patent EP1243660.
ACCESSION AX544586
VERSION AX544586.1 GI:25809797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.

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TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylgalatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 99 25-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Source
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 376 ATCACTTCAACACAA 392
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 ATCAAGTTCAACACAA 1
RESULT 779
AX544985 AX544985 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
LOCUS Sequence 498 from Patent EP1243660.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX544985
VERSION AX544985.1 GI:25810196
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C. T.
TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylgalatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 99 25-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 3 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 697 GAGCTCAACACTCCGA 713
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Db 1 GAGCTCAAGTACTCCAA 17
RESULT 780
AX578287/c AX578287/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 125 from Patent WO0211674.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX578287
VERSION AX578287.1 GI:27647489
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., Mcswiggen, J., Mckenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 125 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1577 TGCTGCAGGAGCAAAA 1593
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Db 17 TGTTTCAGGATCAAAA 1
RESULT 781
AX578846/c AX578846/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 684 from Patent WO0211674.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX578846
VERSION AX578846.1 GI:27648048
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., Mcswiggen, J., Mckenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 684 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1332 CATGGAGGGGAGACTC 1348
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Db 17 CCTGGAGGAGTAGACTC 1
RESULT 782
AX579213/c AX579213/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 1051 from Patent WO0211674.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX579213
VERSION AX579213.1 GI:27648415
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., Mcswiggen, J., Mckenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1051 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 1 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1359 CTACACTCAGCTGGTGT 1375
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 Db 17 CTCCACTCTGCTGGGGT 1

RESULT 783
 AX579705/C
 LOCUS AX579705 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 1543 from Patent WO0211674.
 ACCESSION AX579705
 VERSION AX579705.1 GI:27648907
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
 and Grupe,A.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
 channel-1 (clca-1)
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1543 14-FEB-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ;
 Thompson, James (US)
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 BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 8 g 1 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1082 CCCCCTGTTCTCTCC 1098
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 Db 17 CCACCTTGCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 784
 AX634845
 LOCUS AX634845 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 1984 from Patent EP1260586.
 ACCESSION AX634845
 VERSION AX634845.1 GI:28470459
 KEYWORDS unidentifed
 SOURCE unidentifed
 ORGANISM unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowira,B., Grimm,S., Dorenzo,A.,
 Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
 Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
 Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
 Woolf,T.
 TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
 genes
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1984 27-NOV-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1402 CAGTACGTCTCTCTGGC 1418
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 Db 1 CAGTACTTCCCCAGGC 17

RESULT 785
 AX648954
 LOCUS AX648954 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 794 from Patent EP1273660.
 ACCESSION AX648954
 VERSION AX648954.1 GI:29151772
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Gu,Y.
 TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 794 08-JAN-2003;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 6 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1311 CTGGTTTGAGAGAGCG 1327
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 Db 1 CTGTGTTGAGAGAGTG 17

RESULT 786
 AX649436/C
 LOCUS AX649436 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 1276 from Patent EP1273660.
 ACCESSION AX649436
 VERSION AX649436.1 GI:29152254
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Gu,Y.
 TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1276 08-JAN-2003;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1504 AAGGCTCAAGGATAA 1520
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 Db 17 AAGGCTCAAGGATAA 1

RESULT 787

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AX672061/c      AX672061      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 506 from Patent WO03004526.
DEFINITION      AX672061
ACCESSION       AX672061.1 GI:29330409
VERSION         AX672061.1
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE           Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03004526-A 506 16-JAN-2003;
                Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
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                Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1427 GCGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTC 1443
Db      17 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGATC 1

RESULT 788
AX672104/c      AX672104      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 549 from Patent WO03004526.
DEFINITION      AX672104
ACCESSION       AX672104
VERSION         AX672104.1 GI:29330452
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE           Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03004526-A 549 16-JAN-2003;
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Qy      1226 TGAACCTGACGCTGAGC 1242
Db      17 TGAACCTTACGCTGATC 1

RESULT 789
AX672311/c      AX672311      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 756 from Patent WO03004526.
DEFINITION      AX672311
ACCESSION       AX672311
VERSION         AX672311.1 GI:29330659

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KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE           Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03004526-A 756 16-JAN-2003;
                Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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                Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
                Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      171 GTCATCAAGCAGCAGG 187
Db      1 GATCATGAAGAAGCAGG 17

RESULT 790
AX672334/c      AX672334      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 779 from Patent WO03004526.
DEFINITION      AX672334
ACCESSION       AX672334
VERSION         AX672334.1 GI:29330682
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE           Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03004526-A 779 16-JAN-2003;
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                Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      746 AGAATCATCAGCAGGATC 762
Db      17 AGTACAGCAGCATGATC 1

RESULT 791
AX672391/c      AX672391      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 836 from Patent WO03004526.
DEFINITION      AX672391
ACCESSION       AX672391
VERSION         AX672391.1 GI:29330739
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 836 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 815 ATCAGTGCACATGATC 831
Db 17 ATTATGGCAACATGATC 1
RESULT 792
AX672394/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 839 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX672394
VERSION
AX672394.1 GI:29330742
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE
ORGANISM
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Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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Patent: WO 03004526-A 839 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 815 ATCAGTGCACATGATC 831
Db 17 ATCTTTGAACATGATC 1
RESULT 793
AX672398
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 843 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX672398
VERSION
AX672398.1 GI:29330746
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
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Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

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Patent: WO 03004526-A 843 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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Db 1 GATCATGTGGGCTACA 17
RESULT 794
AX672501
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 946 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX672501
VERSION
AX672501.1 GI:29330849
KEYWORDS
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ORGANISM
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Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
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Patent: WO 03004526-A 946 16-JAN-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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Db 1 GATCAATGGAACCTTCTG 17
RESULT 795
AX672611
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 1056 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX672611
VERSION
AX672611.1 GI:29330959
KEYWORDS
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1001 GGTCCATCTACCCACC 1017
Db 1 GATCCACCCACCCACC 17

RESULT 796
AX673010/c
LOCUS AX673010 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1455 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673010
VERSION AX673010.1 GI:29331358
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1455 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1495 AGTAGTAAAGGCTC 1511
Db 17 AGTTGTAATGGGATC 1

RESULT 797
AX673077
LOCUS AX673077 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1522 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673077
VERSION AX673077.1 GI:29331425
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1522 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 663 GTTCCCTTCAAGGACA 679
Db 1 GATCCCTTCAAGGACA 17

RESULT 798
AX673114
LOCUS AX673114 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1559 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673114
VERSION AX673114.1 GI:29331462
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1559 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 243 GATCCCTATCCCTCT 259
Db 1 GATCCCTATGCTCATCT 17

RESULT 799
AX673384
LOCUS AX673384 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1829 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673384
VERSION AX673384.1 GI:29331732
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1829 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 300 GATCCTGAAGCGGAGA 316
Db 1 GATCCTGAAGCGGAGA 316

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Db 1 GATCCTGAAGAGCTTGA 17

RESULT 800
AX673420/c

LOCUS
AX673420 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
Sequence 1865 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX673420
VERSION
AX673420.1 GI:29331768
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 1865 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

FEATURES
source
1. .17
5 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

BASE COUNT
5 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1061 TCAGCCTCTGCAGGTC 1077
Db 17 TCAGCTTCTGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 801
AX673755/c

LOCUS
AX673755 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
Sequence 2200 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX673755
VERSION
AX673755.1 GI:29332103
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 2200 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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FEATURES
source
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4 a 3 c 6 g 4 t

BASE COUNT
4 a 3 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 533 TGAAGCTCATCATGACC 549
Db 17 TGACGCTCATCAGGATC 1

RESULT 802
AX674491

LOCUS
AX674491 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
Sequence 2936 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX674491
VERSION
AX674491.1 GI:29332839
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 2936 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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FEATURES
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BASE COUNT
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Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 GATCAGTCCACATGAT 830
Db 1 GATCTGTCCAAATATGAT 17

RESULT 803
AX674685/c

LOCUS
AX674685 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
Sequence 3130 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX674685
VERSION
AX674685.1 GI:29333033
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 3130 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

FEATURES
source
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BASE COUNT
5 a 3 c 2 g 7 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 ACATGTGGAAGGAGATC 246
Db 17 ACATTTTGAAGAAGATC 1

RESULT 804
AX687342/c

LOCUS
AX687342 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
Sequence 74 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION
AX687342
VERSION
AX687342.1 GI:29410036
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 74 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 4 a 1 c 8 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 625 CCCTTCTGTAATCTCAT 641
Db 17 CCCTTCTGTAATCTCAT 1
RESULT 805
AX687630
LOCUS AX687630 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 362 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687630
VERSION AX687630.1 GI:29410326
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 362 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 4 g 1 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 174 CATCAAGCAGCAGGTCC 190
Db 1 CACCAAGGAGCAGATCC 17
RESULT 806
AX687631
LOCUS AX687631 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 363 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687631
VERSION AX687631.1 GI:29410327
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12

mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 363 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 175 ATCAAGCAGCAGGTCTC 191
Db 1 ACCAAGGAGCAGATCTC 17
RESULT 807
AX687646
LOCUS AX687646 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 378 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687646
VERSION AX687646.1 GI:29410342
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 378 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 7 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 AGCACCTGCAGGTTTCAG 1079
Db 17 AGCACGAGCAGCTCCAG 1
RESULT 808
AX687647
LOCUS AX687647 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 379 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687647
VERSION AX687647.1 GI:29410343
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 379 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 7 g 5 t

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BASE COUNT      1 a      3 c      8 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1062 CAGCACGTCGAGGTCA 1078
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AX687650 Sequence 382 from Patent EPI281758. linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
AX687650
AX687650.1 GI:29410346
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES Patent: EP 1281758-A 382 05-FEB-2003;
source Aecomica, Inc. (US)
location/Qualifiers
1. 17
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 317 AGCCGAGGTGGCGGAG 333
Db      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
AX687651 Sequence 383 from Patent EPI281758. linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
AX687651
AX687651.1 GI:29410347
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES Patent: EP 1281758-A 383 05-FEB-2003;
source Aecomica, Inc. (US)
location/Qualifiers
1. 17
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BASE COUNT      1 a      4 c      8 g      4 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 318 GCCTGCTGGCTGGAGC 334
Db      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
AX687875 Sequence 607 from Patent EPI281758. linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
AX687875
AX687875.1 GI:29410573
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES Patent: EP 1281758-A 607 05-FEB-2003;
source Aecomica, Inc. (US)
location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1526 CCATTTCAGGCTTACTTCT 1542
Db      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
AX688200 Sequence 932 from Patent EPI281758. linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
AX688200
AX688200.1 GI:29410900
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES Patent: EP 1281758-A 932 05-FEB-2003;
source Aecomica, Inc. (US)
location/Qualifiers
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Qy 445 TCCACCGCTCGGAGAG 461
Db      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
AX688303/c

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LOCUS AX688303 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1035 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688303
VERSION AX688303.1 GI:29411003
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1035 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 521 AGCCCATGACCTGAAG 537
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Db 17 AGCCCATGACCTGAAG 1
RESULT 814
AX688532/c
LOCUS AX688532 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1264 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688532
VERSION AX688532.1 GI:29411234
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1264 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 0 c 10 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1348 CTTCCACATCTACAC 1364
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Db 17 CTTCCACATCTACAC 1
RESULT 815
AX688610
LOCUS AX688610 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1342 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688610
VERSION AX688610.1 GI:29411312
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1342 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 344 ACCTGTACAGGAGTCC 360
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Db 1 ACCTGTACAGGAGTCC 17
RESULT 816
AX688648
LOCUS AX688648 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1380 from Patent EP1281759.
ACCESSION AX688648
VERSION AX688648.1 GI:29411350
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281759-A 1380 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1062 CAGCACCTGCAGGTCA 1078
|||||
Db 1 CAGCACCTGCAGGTCA 17
RESULT 817
AX688794
LOCUS AX688794 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1526 from Patent EP1281759.
ACCESSION AX688794
VERSION AX688794.1 GI:29411498
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281759-A 1526 05-FEB-2003;

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    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
  Qy 744 CCAGACATCAGCAGGA 760
  Db 1 CAAGAGTTCAGCAGGA 17
  RESULT 818
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  DEFINITION Sequence 3196 from Patent EP1281758.
  ACCESSION AX690464
  VERSION AX690464.1 GI:29413345
  KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
  REFERENCE 1
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 3196 05-FEB-2003;
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  RESULT 819
  LOCUS AX690579 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
  DEFINITION Sequence 3311 from Patent EP1281758.
  ACCESSION AX690579
  VERSION AX690579.1 GI:29413460
  KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
  REFERENCE 1
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 3311 05-FEB-2003;
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  BASE COUNT
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1340 GCGAGACTCTTCACACA 1356
Db 1 GCGAGGCTCTTCAAGA 17
RESULT 820
LOCUS AX690637 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3369 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX690637
VERSION AX690637.1 GI:29413518
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 3369 05-FEB-2003;
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    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
  Qy 174 CATCAAGCAGCAGGTCC 190
  Db 1 CACCAAGGAGCAGATCC 17
  RESULT 821
  LOCUS AX690638 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
  DEFINITION Sequence 3370 from Patent EP1281758.
  ACCESSION AX690638
  VERSION AX690638.1 GI:29413519
  KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
  REFERENCE 1
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 3370 05-FEB-2003;
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DEFINITION Sequence 3389 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX690657
VERSION     AX690657.1  GI:29413538
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SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 3389 05-FEB-2003;
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DEFINITION Sequence 3390 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX690658
VERSION     AX690658.1  GI:29413539
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 3390 05-FEB-2003;
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QY      318  GCCGACGAGTGGGAGC 334
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RESULT 824
AX691291
LOCUS      AX691291      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4023 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX691291
VERSION     AX691291.1  GI:29414227
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 4023 05-FEB-2003;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      808  CATTCCGATCAGTGCAA 824
Db      1  CAGTGAATCAGTGCAA 17
RESULT 825
AX691296
LOCUS      AX691296      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4028 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX691296
VERSION     AX691296.1  GI:29414232
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 4028 05-FEB-2003;
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Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      813  CGATCAGTGCACATGA 829
Db      1  CAATCAGTGCATTAAGA 17
RESULT 826
AX691379/c
LOCUS      AX691379/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4111 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX691379
VERSION     AX691379.1  GI:29414315
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1281758-A 4111 05-FEB-2003;
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Qy 1348 CTTCCACATTTCTACAC 1364
Db 17 CTTGCCACATTTCTTCA 1

RESULT 827
AX691380/c
LOCUS      AX691380
DEFINITION Sequence 4112 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX691380
VERSION   AX691380.1 GI:29414316
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1281758-A 4112 05-FEB-2003;
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Qy 1347 TCTTCACACATTTCTACA 1363
Db 17 TCTTGCCACATTTCTTCA 1

RESULT 828
AX691708/c
LOCUS      AX691708
DEFINITION Sequence 4440 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX691708
VERSION   AX691708.1 GI:29414646
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1281758-A 4440 05-FEB-2003;
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Db 17 CCTGGCAGTCCAGCCC 1

RESULT 829
AX691932
LOCUS      AX691932
DEFINITION Sequence 4664 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX691932
VERSION   AX691932.1 GI:29414873
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1281758-A 4664 05-FEB-2003;
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              Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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Qy 528 GACCCCTGAAGCTCATCA 544
Db 1 GACCCCTGAGGCCCTCA 17

RESULT 830
AX692601
LOCUS      AX692601
DEFINITION Sequence 5333 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692601
VERSION   AX692601.1 GI:29415559
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1281758-A 5333 05-FEB-2003;
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QY 755 GCAGGATCCACTCGTG 771
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RESULT 831
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DEFINITION Sequence 5334 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692602
VERSION AX692602.1 GI:29415560
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 5334 05-FEB-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 CAGGATCCACTCGTG 772
DB 1 CAAGCTCCACTCTGT 17

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LOCUS AX693063 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5795 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693063
VERSION AX693063.1 GI:29416027
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 5795 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 1527 CATTAGGCTATTCTG 1543
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 833
AX693064
LOCUS AX693064 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5796 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693064
VERSION AX693064.1 GI:29416028
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 5796 05-FEB-2003;
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QY 1528 ATTGAGGCTATTCTGA 1544
DB 1 AATCAGGCAATTCTGA 17

RESULT 834
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DEFINITION Sequence 5799 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693067
VERSION AX693067.1 GI:29416031
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL mdz12
Patent: EP 1281758-A 5799 05-FEB-2003;
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QY 1531 CAGGCTATTCTGAATC 1547
DB 1 CAGGCAATTCTGAAC 17

RESULT 835
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LOCUS AX693204 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5936 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693204
VERSION AX693204.1 GI:29416168
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KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES mdz12
source Patent: EP 1281758-A 536 05-FEB-2003;
BASE COUNT Acomica, Inc. (US)
Query Match 4 a 8 g 2 t
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1230 ACTGCAGCTGAGCTCT 1246
Db 17 ACTCCAGCTGCGCTCT 1
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DEFINITION Sequence 6109 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693377
VERSION AX693377.1 GI:29416342
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES mdz12
source Patent: EP 1281758-A 6109 05-FEB-2003;
BASE COUNT Acomica, Inc. (US)
Query Match 6 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 17 TTGTGAGCGCTTTCCCA 1
RESULT 837
LOCUS AX693378/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6110 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693378
VERSION AX693378.1 GI:29416343
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.

TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL mdz12
FEATURES Patent: EP 1281758-A 6110 05-FEB-2003;
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BASE COUNT Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 17 GTTTGAGCGCTTTCCCA 1
RESULT 838
LOCUS AX693379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6111 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693379
VERSION AX693379.1 GI:29416344
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES mdz12
source Patent: EP 1281758-A 6111 05-FEB-2003;
BASE COUNT Acomica, Inc. (US)
Query Match 7 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 17 TGTGTGAGCGCTTTCCC 1
RESULT 839
LOCUS AX693488 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6220 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693488
VERSION AX693488.1 GI:29416453
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES mdz12
source Patent: EP 1281758-A 6220 05-FEB-2003;
BASE COUNT Acomica, Inc. (US)
Query Match 6 a 3 c 5 g 3 t
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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DEFINITION Sequence 6109 from Patent EP1281758.
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KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
FEATURES mdz12
source Patent: EP 1281758-A 6109 05-FEB-2003;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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ACCESSION AX693378
VERSION AX693378.1 GI:29416343
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.

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BASE COUNT      7 a      6 c      1 g      3 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 CACTCATCAACATCAG 17

RESULT 840
AX693534
LOCUS      AX693534      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6266 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX693534
VERSION     AX693534.1 GI:29416499
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 6266 05-FEB-2003;
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BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      7 g      3 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1035 GTGCCTCGAGTCTGGAA 1051
Db 1 GTGCCAGAGTGTGGAA 17

RESULT 841
AX693612
LOCUS      AX693612      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6344 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX693612
VERSION     AX693612.1 GI:29416577
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 6344 05-FEB-2003;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      5 g      4 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1029 CTGCCGTCGCTGGACT 1045
Db 1 CTACGGCTGCTGGAAT 17

RESULT 842
AX699233
LOCUS      AX699233      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 02-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 174 from Patent WO03000727.
ACCESSION  AX699233
VERSION     AX699233.1 GI:29499883
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Zhang, Y., Moffatt, M., Cookson, W. and Tinsley, J.
TITLE       Atopy
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03000727-A 174 03-JAN-2003;
            ISIS INNOVATION LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Primer"
BASE COUNT      0 a      7 c      2 g      8 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1089 GTTCTCTCCCATCTC 1105
Db 1 GTTCTCTCCCTGCTC 17

RESULT 843
AX722550/c
LOCUS      AX722550/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 237 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX722550
VERSION     AX722550.1 GI:30423051
KEYWORDS    Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE      Mus musculus
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025176-A 237 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="Mus musculus"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      5 g      5 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1202 CGGAATCCCATGAAC 1218
Db 17 CAGGAATTCCTCATGATC 1

RESULT 844

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AX722915
LOCUS AX722915 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 602 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722915
VERSION AX722915.1 GI:30423416
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Euthera; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
JOURNAL
TELERMAN, A., ANSON, R. and TUIJNDER, M.
SEQUENCES INVOLVED IN PHENOMENA OF TUMOUR SUPPRESSION, TUMOUR
REVERSION, APOPTOSIS AND/OR VIRUS RESISTANCE AND THEIR USE AS
MEDICINES
PATENT: WO 03025176-A 602 27-MAR-2003;
MOLECULAR ENGINEERING LABORATORIES (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 603 GATCATGTGGGGTACA 619
Db 1 GATCATCTGGGACTTCA 17
RESULT 845
AX723539/c
LOCUS AX723539 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1226 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723539
VERSION AX723539.1 GI:30424040
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Euthera; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
JOURNAL
TELERMAN, A., ANSON, R. and TUIJNDER, M.
SEQUENCES INVOLVED IN PHENOMENA OF TUMOUR SUPPRESSION, TUMOUR
REVERSION, APOPTOSIS AND/OR VIRUS RESISTANCE AND THEIR USE AS
MEDICINES
PATENT: WO 03025176-A 1226 27-MAR-2003;
MOLECULAR ENGINEERING LABORATORIES (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 5 a 9 c 1 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 941 GGGTGTTCGAGGCATC 957
Db 17 GGGTGTTCGAGGCATC 1
RESULT 846
AX723808/c
LOCUS AX723808 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1495 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723808
VERSION AX723808.1 GI:30503151

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Euthera; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
JOURNAL
TELERMAN, A., ANSON, R. and TUIJNDER, M.
SEQUENCES INVOLVED IN PHENOMENA OF TUMOUR SUPPRESSION, TUMOUR
REVERSION, APOPTOSIS AND/OR VIRUS RESISTANCE AND THEIR USE AS
MEDICINES
PATENT: WO 03025176-A 1495 27-MAR-2003;
MOLECULAR ENGINEERING LABORATORIES (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 533 TGAAGCTCATCATGACC 549
Db 17 TCAGGCTCATCTCTGATC 1
RESULT 847
AX724414/c
LOCUS AX724414 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2101 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724414
VERSION AX724414.1 GI:30503757
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Euthera; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
JOURNAL
TELERMAN, A., ANSON, R. and TUIJNDER, M.
SEQUENCES INVOLVED IN PHENOMENA OF TUMOUR SUPPRESSION, TUMOUR
REVERSION, APOPTOSIS AND/OR VIRUS RESISTANCE AND THEIR USE AS
MEDICINES
PATENT: WO 03025176-A 2101 27-MAR-2003;
MOLECULAR ENGINEERING LABORATORIES (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1038 CCTGGAGTCTGGAATTC 1054
Db 17 CCTGGAGCTGGAGATC 1
RESULT 848
AX724702
LOCUS AX724702 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2389 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724702
VERSION AX724702.1 GI:30504045
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Euthera; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
1
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025176-A 2389 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 546 GACCTTGGCATTACCA 562
Db 1 GATCTTGGGCTTCACCA 17
RESULT 849
AX724717 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 2404 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION
AX724717.1 GI:30504060
VERSION
KEYWORDS
MUS musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
1
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025176-A 2404 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 603 GATCATGTGGGCTTACA 619
Db 1 GATCATGTGATGCTTAA 17
RESULT 850
AX724898 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 2585 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION
AX724898
VERSION
AX724898.1 GI:30504241
KEYWORDS
MUS musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
1
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025176-A 2585 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1179 GTTCTGGACATCCACC 1195
Db 1 GATCTTGGACCGCCACC 17
RESULT 851
AX725693 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3380 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION
AX725693
VERSION
AX725693.1 GI:30505036
KEYWORDS
MUS musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
1
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025176-A 3380 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 911 GATCCATGAAGCTAATG 927
Db 1 GATCCAGAAAGCTCATG 17
RESULT 852
AX725756/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3443 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION
AX725756
VERSION
AX725756.1 GI:30505099
KEYWORDS
MUS musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
1
Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025176-A 3443 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
4 a 4 g 4 t
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 TCTGGTTTCAGAGGC 1326
Db 17 TCCGGTTTACAGAGATC 1

RESULT 853
LOCUS AX726528 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4215 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726528
VERSION AX726528.1 GI:30505871
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4215 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
4 a 3 c 3 g 7 t
BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      3 g      7 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 603 GATCATGTGGGCTACA 619
Db 1 GATCATGTTTGCTACA 17

RESULT 854
LOCUS AX726634 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4321 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726634
VERSION AX726634.1 GI:30505977
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4321 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
4 a 4 c 3 g 6 t
BASE COUNT      4 a      4 c      3 g      6 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 789 GAGCAAGTTTGACTTCT 805
Db 1 GATCAAGTTTGACTTCT 17

RESULT 855
LOCUS AX726681 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4368 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726681
VERSION AX726681.1 GI:30506024
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4368 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
3 a 4 c 6 g 4 t
BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      6 g      4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 TCAGCAGGATCCACCTC 768
Db 17 TCAGCAGGCTCCAGATC 1

RESULT 856
LOCUS AX727031 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4718 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727031
VERSION AX727031.1 GI:30506374
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4718 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      5 g      4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTGAGC 1242

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Db      17 TGAACCTTCAGTGATC 1
RESULT 857
AX727868
LOCUS      AX727868      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5555 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727868
VERSION   AX727868.1 GI:30507211
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM  Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025176-A 5555 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..17
          +-----+
          6 a      4 c      2 g      5 t
          Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
          Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      911 GATCCATGAGCTAATG 927
Db      1 GATCCATCAACTTATG 17
RESULT 858
AX728412/c
LOCUS      AX728412      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728412
VERSION   AX728412.1 GI:30507755
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025175-A 46 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..17
          +-----+
          7 a      4 c      3 g      3 t
          Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
          Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      684 CGGATTATTGCTGAGC 700
Db      17 CTGAGTATTGCTGATC 1
RESULT 859
AX729229

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LOCUS      AX729229      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 863 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729229
VERSION   AX729229.1 GI:30508572
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025175-A 863 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..17
          +-----+
          3 a      7 c      3 g      4 t
          Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
          Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      243 GATCCCTATCCCTTCT 259
Db      1 GATCCAGGCCCTTCT 17
RESULT 860
AX729357/c
LOCUS      AX729357      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 991 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729357
VERSION   AX729357.1 GI:30508700
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025175-A 991 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..17
          +-----+
          2 a      6 c      1 g      8 t
          Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
          Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      230 ACATGTGGAAGGAGATC 246
Db      17 AGAAGTGGAGAGATC 1
RESULT 861
AX729396/c
LOCUS      AX729396      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1030 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729396
VERSION   AX729396.1 GI:30508739
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1030 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 3 g 6 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTGACG 1242
Db 17 TGAACCTGCAGCTGATC 1
RESULT 862
LOCUS AX729507 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1141 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729507
VERSION AX729507.1 GI:30508850
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1141 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 243 GATCCCTATCCCTCTCT 259
Db 1 GATCACTTCCCGTTCT 17
RESULT 863
LOCUS AX729587 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1221 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729587
VERSION AX729587.1 GI:30508930
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE

AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1221 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 2 c 6 g 2 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 507 GATGATGGAGATAAGC 523
Db 1 GATCAAGGAGATGACG 17
RESULT 864
LOCUS AX729647 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1281 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729647
VERSION AX729647.1 GI:30508990
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1281 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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QY 759 GATCCACCTCGTGACA 775
Db 1 GATCCACCTCGTGACA 17
RESULT 865
LOCUS AX729933 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1567 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729933
VERSION AX729933.1 GI:30509276
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1567 27-MAR-2003;


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QY 603 GATCATGGGGGCTACA 619
  Db 1 GATCATGTTTGGCTACA 17

RESULT 866
LOCUS AX730367/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2001 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730367
VERSION AX730367.1 GI:30509710
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2001 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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    Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 ACATGTGGAGGAGATC 246
  Db 17 ATAGGAGGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 867
LOCUS AX730635 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2269 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730635
VERSION AX730635.1 GI:30509978
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2269 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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QY 1025 GCTTCTGCGCGTGCCTG 1041
  Db 1 GATCTGCGCGCTGCCTG 17

RESULT 868
LOCUS AX732067/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3701 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732067
VERSION AX732067.1 GI:30511410
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3701 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 533 TGAAGCTCATCATGACC 549
  Db 17 TGACGCTCATCAGATC 1

RESULT 869
LOCUS AX732178 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3812 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732178
VERSION AX732178.1 GI:30511521
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3812 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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    Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1571 GCTCTGCTGCTGAGAA 1587
Db 1 GATCTGCTGCTGAGAA 17

RESULT 870
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LOCUS AX732217 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3851 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732217
VERSION AX732217.1 GI:30511560
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3851 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1308 GCTCTGCTGCTGAGAA 1324
Db 1 GATCTGCTGCTGAGGA 17

RESULT 871
AX732580
LOCUS AX732580 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4214 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732580
VERSION AX732580.1 GI:30511923
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4214 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1296 GGTCTGCTGCTGCTCT 1312
Db 1 GATCTGCTGCTGCTGCACT 17
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RESULT 872
AX733051
LOCUS AX733051 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4685 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733051
VERSION AX733051.1 GI:30512394
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4685 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 243 GATCCCTATCCCTCTCT 259
Db 1 GATCCAGGCCCTCTCT 17

RESULT 873
AX733872/c
LOCUS AX733872 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5506 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733872
VERSION AX733872.1 GI:30513215
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5506 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTGAGC 1242
Db 17 TGAACCTGCAGCTGATC 1

RESULT 874
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LOCUS AX734007 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
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DEFINITION Sequence 5641 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734007
VERSION AX734007.1 GI:30513350
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5641 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 815 ATCAGTGCACATGATC 831
Db 17 ATCTTGAACATGATC 1
RESULT 875
AX734164
LOCUS AX734164 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5798 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734164
VERSION AX734164.1 GI:30513507
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5798 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1296 GGTCTGCGCGTGTCT 1312
Db 1 GATCTGCCACTGCACT 17
RESULT 876
AX734618
LOCUS AX734618 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 208 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734618
VERSION AX734618.1 GI:30513895
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 208 27-MAR-2003;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1464 GAGCCAAGAGAAATGCT 1480
Db 1 GATCCCTGAGAAATGCT 17
RESULT 877
AX734652/c
LOCUS AX734652 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 242 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734652
VERSION AX734652.1 GI:30513929
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 242 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 686 GATTATTGCTGAGCTC 702
Db 17 GATTATTGCTGAGCTC 1
RESULT 878
AX734801
LOCUS AX734801 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 391 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734801
VERSION AX734801.1 GI:30514078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 391 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 507 GATGATGAGAGTAAGC 523
1 GATCAAGAGAGTGAAGC 17

Db

RESULT 879
AX734955
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 545 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734955
VERSION AX734955.1 GI:30514232
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 545 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES source
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2 g 4 t

BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 2 g 4 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 699 GCTCAACAACTCCGACT 715
1 GATCAACAACTGCTACT 17

Db

RESULT 880
AX735496
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1086 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735496
VERSION AX735496.1 GI:30514773
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1086 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GAACCTCTCTGTGAAC 1231
1 GATCAGTTCGTGAAC 17

Db

RESULT 881
AX736671
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2261 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736671
VERSION AX736671.1 GI:30515959
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2261 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES source
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 5 g 4 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 300 GATCCTGAGGGCGAGA 316
1 GATCCTGAGTGCCTGA 17

Db

RESULT 882
AX736672
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2262 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736672
VERSION AX736672.1 GI:30515960
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2262 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES source
Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      6 a      5 c      3 g      3 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 911 GATCCATGAAGCTAATG 927
Db 1 GATCCATAAGCCACTG 17

RESULT 883
AX736710/c
LOCUS AX736710 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2300 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736710
VERSION AX736710.1 GI:30515998
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2300 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      2 g      8 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 ACATGTGAAGAGATC 246
Db 17 ACATATTGAAGAAGATC 1

RESULT 884
AX736712/c
LOCUS AX736712 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2302 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736712
VERSION AX736712.1 GI:30516000
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2302 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      3 a      2 c      3 g      9 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 815 ATCAGTGCACATGATC 831
Db 17 ATCGAATAACATGATC 1

RESULT 885
AX738253/c
LOCUS AX738253 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3843 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738253
VERSION AX738253.1 GI:30517541
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3843 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      3 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAACATCAGCAGATC 762
Db 17 AGTTCATCAGTAGATC 1

RESULT 886
AX738508/c
LOCUS AX738508 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4098 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738508
VERSION AX738508.1 GI:30517796
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4098 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      5 g      3 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1445 CTGTCATCTGCCAAATC 1461
Db 17 CTGGCATCTGTCAGATC 1

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RESULT 887
AX738532 LOCUS AX738532 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4122 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738532
VERSION AX738532.1 GI:30517820
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4122 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 828 GATCAATGGCACTTCTG 844
Db 1 GATCCAGAGAACTTCTG 17

RESULT 888
AX738813/c LOCUS AX738813 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4403 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738813
VERSION AX738813.1 GI:30518103
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4403 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 1 g 6 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1495 AGTAGTAAAGGGCTC 1511
Db 17 AGTTGTAATGGGATC 1

RESULT 889
AX739076 LOCUS AX739076 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4666 from Patent WO03025177.

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ACCESSION AX739076
VERSION AX739076.1 GI:30518373
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4666 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 759 GATCCACCTCGTGACA 775
Db 1 GATCCACCTCGTGACA 17

RESULT 890
AX739222 LOCUS AX739222 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4812 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739222
VERSION AX739222.1 GI:30518519
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4812 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1215 GAACCTGCTCTGTGAAC 1231
Db 1 GATCTGCTCCCTGAAC 17

RESULT 891
AX739253/c LOCUS AX739253 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4843 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739253
VERSION AX739253.1 GI:30518550
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 4843 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT
6 a 3 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTGAGC 1242
Db 17 TGAATCTTCAGCTGATC 1
RESULT 892
AX739284/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 4874 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX739284
VERSION
AX739284.1 GI:30518581
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 4874 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1061 TCAGCACCTGCAGCTTC 1077
Db 17 TCAGCACATGAGGATC 1
RESULT 893
AX739486/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 5076 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX739486
VERSION
AX739486.1 GI:30518783
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 5076 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT
2 a 4 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 823 AACATGATCAATGGAAC 839
Db 17 AACATGAGCAAGGATC 1
RESULT 894
AX739634
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 5224 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX739634
VERSION
AX739634.1 GI:30518931
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 5224 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 663 GTTCCCTTCAAGGACA 679
Db 1 GATCCCTTCACGGAGA 17
RESULT 895
AX739676
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 5266 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX739676
VERSION
AX739676.1 GI:30518973
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 5266 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers

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source      1..17
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2 g          6 t

BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c          2 g          6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      243 GATCCCTATCCCTTCT 259
Db      1 GATCCCTATGCTCATCT 17

RESULT 896
AX739732/c
LOCUS      AX739732      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5322 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX739732
VERSION     AX739732.1 GI:30519029
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telleran,A., Amson,R. and Tuljinder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025177-A 5322 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      4 g      6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      815 ATCAGTGCAATGATC 831
Db      17 AGCAATGCTATGATC 1

RESULT 897
AX744178
LOCUS      AX744178      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 143 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION  AX744178
VERSION     AX744178.1 GI:30722845
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03031621-A 143 17-APR-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..17
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BASE COUNT      2 a      4 c      7 g      4 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1412 TCCTGGCGCTGGGCTGC 1428
Db      1 TCCTGGGAATGGGCTGC 17

RESULT 898
AX744275
LOCUS      AX744275      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 240 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION  AX744275
VERSION     AX744275.1 GI:30722942
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03031621-A 240 17-APR-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..17
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BASE COUNT      5 a      5 c      4 g      3 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1163 AGGAGGCACACTCCTTG 1179
Db      1 AGGAGGCACACTCTATG 17

RESULT 899
AX744461/c
LOCUS      AX744461      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 426 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION  AX744461
VERSION     AX744461.1 GI:30723128
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03031621-A 426 17-APR-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..17
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                        /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a      4 c      5 g      6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      358 TCACGGCACAAAGCAA 374
Db      17 TCACGGCACTAAAGCCA 1

RESULT 900

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AX745307/c
LOCUS      AX745307              17 bp      DNA              linear      PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1272 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION  AX745307
VERSION     AX745307.1  GI:30723974
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Zhang,J.
  TITLE     A human G protein coupled receptor
  JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03031621-A 1272 17-APR-2003;
  AMERSHAM  Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  2 a      4 c      6 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 CAGCAGGTCCTTAGAA 197
Db 17 CACCAGGTCCTTAGAA 1

RESULT 901
LOCUS      AX745314/c              17 bp      DNA              linear      PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1279 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION  AX745314
VERSION     AX745314.1  GI:30723981
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Zhang,J.
  TITLE     A human G protein coupled receptor
  JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03031621-A 1279 17-APR-2003;
  AMERSHAM  Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a      2 c      7 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 CATCAGCAGCAGGTCC 190
Db 17 CATTAAACCACGAGTCC 1

RESULT 902
LOCUS      BD013474/c              17 bp      DNA              linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Diagnosis kit of tubercle bacillus.
ACCESSION  BD013474
VERSION     BD013474.1  GI:22553788
KEYWORDS    JP 2001103981-A/38.
SOURCE      Mycobacterium tuberculosis
ORGANISM    Mycobacterium tuberculosis
            Bacteria; Actinobacteria; Actinobacteridae; Actinomycetales;

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Cornebacteriaceae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium; Mycobacterium
tuberculosis complex.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Suzuki,S., Nishida,M. and Takenishi,S.
TITLE     Diagnosis kit of tubercle bacillus
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2001103981-A 38 17-APR-2001;
          NISSHINBO IND INC. SYSTEM RESEARCH CO LTD
COMMENT    OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis
          PN JP 2001103981-A/38
          PD 17-APR-2001
          PP 26-JUL-2000 JP 2000225985
          PI SADAHIKO SUZUKI,MICHIO NISHIDA,SOICHIRO TAKENISHI PC
          C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68//C12Q1/68,C12R1:32), PC
          (C12Q1/68,C12R1:325), (C12Q1/68,C12R1:33),C12N15/00,C12N15/00 CC
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT  3 a      3 c      9 g      2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 961 ACCTATCGCTTCGTGGC 977
Db 17 ACCTATCGCTTCGTGGC 1

RESULT 903
LOCUS      BD066905/c              17 bp      DNA              linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION  BD066905
VERSION     BD066905.1  GI:22612508
KEYWORDS    JP 2001511000-A/1540.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unidentified
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
  AUTHORS   Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
  TITLE     An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
  JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1540 07-AUG-2001;
          BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT     OS Unknown
          PN JP 2001511000-A/1540
          PD 07-AUG-2001
          PP 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
          PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
          PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
          PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
          CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
          Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="Unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT  3 a      0 c      9 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 CTCACCACTCCGACTC 716
Db 700 CTCACCACTCCGACTC 716

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RESULT 907
LOCUS BD067746 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067746
VERSION JP 2001511003-A/586.
KEYWORDS unclassified
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 586 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/586
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476.04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
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source Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='Unidentified'.
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 5 g 6 t
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 1 AGTGTTTCCAGTCATG 17
RESULT 908
LOCUS BD067753 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067753
VERSION BD067753.1 GI:22613356
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/593.
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 593 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/593
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476.04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71

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CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1087 TTGTTTCTCTCCCATCC 1103
Db 1 TTGTTTCTCTCCATTC 17
RESULT 909
LOCUS I06947 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-DEC-1994
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent EP 0314161.
ACCESSION I06947
VERSION I06947.1 GI:590401
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Harris,L.J., Lipsich,L.A. and Wallis,M.A.
TITLE Human immunoglobulines produced by recombinant DNA techniques
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0314161-A1 6 03-MAY-1989;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='unknown'
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 3 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 641 TCAACAAGTACTTTCCA 657
Db 1 TCATAGGAGCTTTCCA 17
RESULT 910
LOCUS I30738 17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 176 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION I30738
VERSION I30738.1 GI:1821529
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5580971-A 176 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='unknown'
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 TCACGGGAATCCCCATG 1215
Db 1 TCCTGGGAAGCCCCATG 17

RESULT 911
LOCUS 130755 17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 193 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION I30755
VERSION I30755.1 GI:1821546
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5580971-A 193 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 TCACGGGAATCCCCATG 1215
Db 1 TCCTGGGAAGCCCCATG 17

RESULT 912
LOCUS 137512/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 525 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION I37512
VERSION I37512.1 GI:2085472
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 525 18-MAR-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 3 g 5 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 299 AGATCCTGAGGGCGAG 315
Db 17 AGATCCTGGAGGACAG 1

RESULT 913
LOCUS 146197 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 176 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION I46197
VERSION I46197.1 GI:2470162
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
JOURNAL Patent: US 5639612-A 176 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 TCACGGGAATCCCCATG 1215
Db 1 TCCTGGGAAGCCCCATG 17

RESULT 914
LOCUS 146214 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 193 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION I46214
VERSION I46214.1 GI:2470179
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
JOURNAL Patent: US 5639612-A 193 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 TCACGGGAATCCCCATG 1215
Db 1 TCCTGGGAAGCCCCATG 17

RESULT 915
LOCUS 153652 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1393 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION I53652
VERSION I53652.1 GI:2474855
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1393 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 652 TTTCAGGCATGTTCCC 668

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Db      1 TCTCCAGTCACGTTCCC 17
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RESULT 916
153676/c
LOCUS      153676      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1417 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION  I53676
VERSION     I53676.1 GI:2474879
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE      C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5646042-A 1417 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  3 a      8 c      3 g      3 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      785 GGCTGAGCAAGTTGAC 801
Db      17 GGCTGAGGAGCGTTGAC 1
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RESULT 917
153842/c
LOCUS      153842      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1583 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION  I53842
VERSION     I53842.1 GI:2475045
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE      C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5646042-A 1583 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      525 CATGACCTCGAGCTCA 541
Db      1 CATGCCCTTCAGCTCA 17
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RESULT 918
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LOCUS      153946      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1687 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION  I53946
VERSION     I53946.1 GI:2475149
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE      C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5646042-A 1687 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      525 CATGACCTCGAGCTCA 541
Db      1 CATGCCCTTCAGCTCA 17
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JOURNAL    Patent: US 5646042-A 1687 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  6 a      5 c      4 g      2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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Db      17 CCTGTTCTTAGGTACGG 1
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RESULT 919
154238/c
LOCUS      154238      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1979 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION  I54238
VERSION     I54238.1 GI:2475441
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE      C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5646042-A 1979 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  3 a      3 c      5 g      6 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
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Qy      601 GAGATCATGTGGGCTA 617
Db      1 GAGCTCAATTTGTGGCTA 17
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RESULT 920
194362/c
LOCUS      194362      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 525 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION  I94362
VERSION     I94362.1 GI:3938832
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
            Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE      Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5731295-A 525 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  2 a      7 c      3 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      239 AGATCCTGAAGCGGAG 315
Db      17 AGATCCTGGAGGACAG 1
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RESULT 921
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AR189007/c
LOCUS AR189007 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4495 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR189007
VERSION AR189007.1 GI:20234972
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 4495 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 8 a 6 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 795 GGTTGACCTTCGGGATT 811
Db 17 GGTTGTCATCGGGATT 1
RESULT 922
AX688735/c
LOCUS AX688735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1467 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688735
VERSION AX688735.1 GI:29411439
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1467 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
BASE COUNT 3 a 7 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1064 GCACCTGCAGT 1075
Db 13 GCACCTGCAGT 2
RESULT 923
AX736671/c
LOCUS AX736671 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2261 from Patent W003025177.
ACCESSION AX736671
VERSION AX736671.1 GI:30515959
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2094 11-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
Patent: WO 03025177-A 2261 27-MAR-2003;
JOURNAL Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1523 AGGCCATTTCAGG 1534
Db 15 AGGCCATTTCAGG 4
RESULT 924
AX688730/c
LOCUS AX688730 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1462 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688730
VERSION AX688730.1 GI:29411434
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1462 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1065 CACCTGCAGGTTTCAG 1079
Db 17 CACCTGCAGGTTTCAG 3
RESULT 925
AX532585
LOCUS AX532585 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2094 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532585
VERSION AX532585.1 GI:25256932
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2094 11-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17

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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 CATCTGCCAAATCCG 1463
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| | | | | | | | | |
3 CCTCTGCCAAACCG 17

RESULT 926
AX532586          17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 2095 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION
AX532586
VERSION
AX532586.1 GI:25256934
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS
Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE
Patent: EP 1239051-A 2095 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      4 a      8 c      3 g      2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 CATCTGCCAAATCCG 1463
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RESULT 927
A67068/c          17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 235 from Patent WO9740193.
ACCESSION
A67068
VERSION
A67068.1 GI:4538439
KEYWORDS
unidentified
SOURCE
unclassified.
ORGANISM
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Stuyver,L., Roseau,R. and Maertens,G.
TITLE
METHOD FOR TYPING AND DETECTING HBV
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 9740193-A 235 30-OCT-1997;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      4 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1378 ATGCCCAAGTGATG 1392

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| | | | | | | | | |
16 AGCCCAAGATGATG 2

RESULT 928
AX498979          17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 286 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION
AX498979
VERSION
AX498979.1 GI:23381272
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan,J.
AUTHORS
Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE
Patent: EP 1229046-A 286 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      6 g      1 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGCAGGATCCACCTC 768
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3 AGCAGGATCCACCTC 17

RESULT 929
AX498981          17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 288 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION
AX498981
VERSION
AX498981.1 GI:23381274
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan,J.
AUTHORS
Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE
Patent: EP 1229046-A 288 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
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BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      5 g      2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGCAGGATCCACCTC 768
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1 AGCAGGATCCACCTC 15

RESULT 930
AX690464          17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3196 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION
AX690464

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VERSION AX690464.1 GI:29413345
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1163 AGGAGGCACACTCT 1177
Db 2 AGGAGGAACATCTCT 16
RESULT 931
LOCUS AR067361 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 709 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067361
VERSION AR067361.1 GI:5998583
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans, G.A. and Smith, M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 709 22-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 746 AGAACATCAGCAGGA 760
Db 16 AGAGCAGCAGCAGGA 2
RESULT 932
LOCUS AR092048 31 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 72 from patent US 5998141.
ACCESSION AR092048
VERSION AR092048.1 GI:10018802
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS Acton, S. Laurene.
TITLE Intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998141-A 72 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .31
/organism="unknown"

VERSION AX690464.1 GI:29413345
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1163 AGGAGGCACACTCT 1177
Db 2 AGGAGGAACATCTCT 16
RESULT 931
LOCUS AR067361 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 709 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067361
VERSION AR067361.1 GI:5998583
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans, G.A. and Smith, M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 709 22-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 746 AGAACATCAGCAGGA 760
Db 16 AGAGCAGCAGCAGGA 2
RESULT 932
LOCUS AR092048 31 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 72 from patent US 5998141.
ACCESSION AR092048
VERSION AR092048.1 GI:10018802
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS Acton, S. Laurene.
TITLE Intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998141-A 72 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .31
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 12 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 11 GGTGCGCGGTGATGAAG 28
RESULT 933
LOCUS AR092050/c 31 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from patent US 5998141.
ACCESSION AR092050
VERSION AR092050.1 GI:10018804
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS Acton, S. Laurene.
TITLE Intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998141-A 74 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .31
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 12 c 6 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 21 GGTGCGCGGTGATGAAG 4
RESULT 934
LOCUS AR112183 31 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 72 from patent US 6130041.
ACCESSION AR112183
VERSION AR112183.1 GI:14092083
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS Acton, S. Laurene.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6130041-A 72 10-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .31
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 12 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 11 GGTGCGCGGTGATGAAG 28
RESULT 935
LOCUS AR112185/c 31 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from patent US 6130041.
ACCESSION AR112185


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VERSION      AR112185.1  GI:14092085
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS      Acton,S.Laurene.
TITLE        Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6130041-A 74 10-OCT-2000;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1. .31
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   6 a 12 c 6 g 7 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 496 GGTGCGGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 21 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGAAG 4

RESULT 936
LOCUS      AR149225          31 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 72 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION  AR149225
VERSION     AR149225.1  GI:15113816
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS      Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE        Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6228581-A 72 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1. .31
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   7 a 6 c 12 g 6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 496 GGTGCGGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 11 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGAAG 28

RESULT 937
LOCUS      AR149227/c          31 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION  AR149227
VERSION     AR149227.1  GI:15113818
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 31)
AUTHORS      Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE        Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6228581-A 74 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1. .31
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   6 a 12 c 6 g 7 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 496 GGTGCGGCGGTGATGATG 513
Db 11 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGAAG 28

RESULT 938
LOCUS      AR112204/c          34 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 93 from patent US 6130041.
ACCESSION  AR112204
VERSION     AR112204.1  GI:14092104
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 34)
AUTHORS      Acton,S.Laurene.
TITLE        Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6130041-A 93 10-OCT-2000;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1. .34
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a 15 c 3 g 12 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;
Best Local Similarity 65.4%; Pred. No. 9.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 TGGCGCGGTGATGATGAGATAAGC 523
Db 30 TGAGGAAGTGAGGATGGGAGAGAAC 5

RESULT 939
LOCUS      AR149246/c          34 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 93 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION  AR149246
VERSION     AR149246.1  GI:15113837
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 34)
AUTHORS      Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE        Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6228581-A 93 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1. .34
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a 15 c 3 g 12 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;
Best Local Similarity 65.4%; Pred. No. 9.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 TGGCGCGGTGATGATGAGATAAGC 523
Db 30 TGAGGAAGTGAGGATGGGAGAGAAC 5

RESULT 940
LOCUS      AR142908          22 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6204024.
ACCESSION  AR142908
VERSION     AR142908.1  GI:15104194
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Db 1 ACCATCTCTTCCACA 16

RESULT 950
AX499159/c
LOCUS AX499159 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 466 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499159
VERSION AX499159.1 GI:23381452
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 466 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 9 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 321 GCAGGTGCGGAGCGC 336
Db 16 GAAGGTGCGGAGCAGC 1

RESULT 951
AX732254
LOCUS AX732254 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3888 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732254
VERSION AX732254.1 GI:30511597
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3888 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 5 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 ATGACCCCGAGGAGA 301
Db 2 ATCAACACCGAGCGGA 17

RESULT 952
AX216107/c
LOCUS AX216107 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1549 from Patent WO0159103.

ACCESSION AX216107
VERSION AX216107.1 GI:15526150
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1549 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1295 TGGTCTGCGCTGCT 1310
Db 17 TGATGCTGCACTGCT 2

RESULT 953
AX272900/c
LOCUS AX272900 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 469 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION AX272900
VERSION AX272900.1 GI:16545637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and
Ellis, J.H.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
Patent: WO 0162911-A 469 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 489 GGTCTGGTGCGCGC 504
Db 16 GGTCTGGTGCGCACG 1

RESULT 954
AX672104
LOCUS AX672104 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 549 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX672104
VERSION AX672104.1 GI:29330452
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 AGCAGCTGCAGGTTCA 1078
Db 2 ATCAGCTGAAGTTCA 17
LOCUS AX724702 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2389 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724702
VERSION AX724702.1 GI:30504045
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1373 TGTGTATGCCCAAGGT 1388
Db 17 TGTGTGAAGCCCAAGAT 2
LOCUS AX727031 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4718 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727031
VERSION AX727031.1 GI:30506374
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as

medicines
Patent: WO 03025176-A 4718 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 AGCAGCTGCAGGTTCA 1078
Db 2 ATCAGCTGAAGTTCA 17
LOCUS AX733872 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5506 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733872
VERSION AX733872.1 GI:30513215
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5506 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 AGCAGCTGCAGGTTCA 1078
Db 2 ATCAGCTGAAGTTCA 17
LOCUS AR013910 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 5773218.
ACCESSION AR013910
VERSION AR013910.1 GI:3971364
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gallatin,W,Michael. and Vazeux,R.
TITLE Method to identify compounds which modulate ICAM-related protein interactions
JOURNAL Patent: US 5773218-A 112 30-JUN-1998;
FEATURES
source 1. .18
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 449
Db 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 959
AR033864/c
LOCUS AR033864 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 5869262.
ACCESSION AR033864
VERSION AR033864.1 GI:5949469
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gallatin, W. Michael, and Vazeux, R.
TITLE Method for monitoring an inflammatory disease state by detecting circulating ICAM-R
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869262-A 112 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 449
Db 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 960
AR042524/c
LOCUS AR042524 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 5811517.
ACCESSION AR042524
VERSION AR042524.1 GI:5963020
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gallatin, W. Michael, and Vazeux, R.
TITLE ICAM-related protein variants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811517-A 112 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 449
Db 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 961
AR058404/c
LOCUS AR058404 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 5837822.
ACCESSION AR058404
VERSION AR058404.1 GI:5983981
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gallatin, W. Michael, and Vazeux, R.
TITLE Humanized antibodies specific for ICAM related protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837822-A 112 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 449
Db 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 962
AR088230/c
LOCUS AR088230 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 5989843.
ACCESSION AR088230
VERSION AR088230.1 GI:10014993
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gallatin, W. Michael, and Vazeux, R.
TITLE Methods for identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of ICAM-related protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 5989843-A 112 23-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 7 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 449
Db 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 963
AR092047/c
LOCUS AR092047 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 71 from patent US 5998141.
ACCESSION AR092047
VERSION AR092047.1 GI:10018801
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton, S. Laurene.
TITLE Intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998141-A 71 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 8 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 5 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 20

RESULT 964
AR092049/c
LOCUS AR092049 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 5998141.
ACCESSION AR092049
VERSION AR092049.1 GI:10018803
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton,S.Laurene.
TITLE Intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998141-A 73 07-DEC-1999;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 16 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 1

RESULT 965
AR112182
LOCUS AR112182 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 71 from patent US 6130041.
ACCESSION AR112182
VERSION AR112182.1 GI:14092082
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton,S.Laurene.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6130041-A 71 10-OCT-2000;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 8 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 5 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 20

RESULT 966
AR112184/c
LOCUS AR112184 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 6130041.
ACCESSION AR112184
VERSION AR112184.1 GI:14092084
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Acton,S.Laurene.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6130041-A 73 10-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 16 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 1

RESULT 967
AR149224
LOCUS AR149224 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 71 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION AR149224
VERSION AR149224.1 GI:15113815
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228581-A 71 08-MAY-2001;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 8 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
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RESULT 968
AR149226/c
LOCUS AR149226 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION AR149226
VERSION AR149226.1 GI:15113817
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228581-A 73 08-MAY-2001;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 5 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 20

RESULT 969
AR149226/c
LOCUS AR149226 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 6228581.
ACCESSION AR149226
VERSION AR149226.1 GI:15113817
FEATURES
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Acton,S.L. and Ordovas,J.M.
TITLE Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228581-A 73 08-MAY-2001;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
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source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGATGA 511
Db 5 GGGTCGGCGTTGATGA 20

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Db      16 GGGTCGGCGTTGATCA 1
RESULT 969
AR243442/c
LOCUS   AR243442          21 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION
Sequence 235 from patent US 6475789.
ACCESSION AR243442
VERSION   AR243442.1  GI:27290653
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Cech,T.R., Lingner,J., Nakamura,T., Chapman,K.B., Morin,G.B.,
Harley,C.B. and Andrews,W.H.
TITLE   Human telomerase catalytic subunit: diagnostic and therapeutic
methods
JOURNAL Patent: US 6475789-A 235 05-NOV-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
BASE COUNT 1 a 8 c 7 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1590
Db 18 TCGCGAGCAGGACGCA 3
RESULT 970
BD011172/c
LOCUS   BD011172          21 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION
Human telomerase catalytic subunit.
ACCESSION BD011172
VERSION   BD011172.1  GI:18639545
KEYWORDS JP 2001081042-A/129.
SOURCE   unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Sechi,T.R., Lingner,J., Nakamura,T., Chapman,K.B., Mori,G.B.,
Harley,C.B. and Andrews,W.H.
TITLE   Human telomerase catalytic subunit
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001081042-A 129 27-MAR-2001;
COMMENT GERON CORP, UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY CORP
OS   Unidentified
PN   JP 2001081042-A/129
PD   27-MAR-2001
PF   27-JUL-2000  JP 2000227474
PR   01-OCT-1996  US 08/724643,18-APR-1997 US 08/844419 PR
25-APR-1997 US 08/846017,06-MAY-1997 US 08/851843 PR
09-MAY-1997 US 08/854050,14-AUG-1997 US 08/911312 PR
14-AUG-1997 US 08/912951,14-AUG-1997 US 08/915503 PI THOMAS
R SECHI, JOACHIM LINGNER, TORU NAKAMURA, KAREN B CHAPMAN, PI GREG B
MORIN,
PI CALVIN B HARLEY, WILLIAM H ANDREWS
PC   A61K38/00,A61K31/70B8,A61K39/00,A61K48/00,A61P35/00,A61P43/00,
PC   C07K5/10,
PC   C07K5/107,C07K5/117,C07K7/06,C07K7/08,C07K16/40,C12N9/12, PC
C12N15/08,
PC   C12Q1/02,C12Q1/48,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G01N33/53, PC
G01N33/53,
PC   G01N33/566,G01N33/573//C12P21/08,A61K37/02,C12N15/00 CC
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CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /organism='Unidentified'.
Location/Qualifiers

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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 18 TCGCGAGCAGGACGCA 3
RESULT 971
E36921/c
LOCUS   E36921          21 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION
Human telomerase catalytic subunit promoter.
ACCESSION E36921
VERSION   E36921.1  GI:13022884
KEYWORDS JP 1999253177-A/129.
SOURCE   unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Thomas,R.S., Jochimu,R., Toru,N., Karen,B.C., Greg,B.M.,
Calvin,B.H. and William,H.A.
TITLE   Human telomerase catalytic subunit promoter
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999253177-A 129 21-SEP-1999;
COMMENT JERON CORP, UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY CORP
OS   Unidentified
PN   JP 1999253177-A/129
PD   21-SEP-1999
PF   15-OCT-1998  JP 1998320169
PR   01-OCT-1996  US 08/724.643,18-APR-1997 US 08/844.419, PR
25-APR-1997 US 08/846.017,06-MAY-1997 US 08/851.843, PR
09-MAY-1997 US 08/854.050,14-AUG-1997 US 08/911.312, PR
14-AUG-1997 US 08/912.951,14-AUG-1997 US 08/915.503 PI THOMAS
R SECHI, JOCHIMU RINGNER, TORU NAKAMURA, KAREN B CHAPMAN, PI GREG B
MORIN,
PI CALVIN B HAREI, WILLIAM H ANDREWS
PC   C12N15/09,A61K31/70,A61K38/55,A61K39/395,A61K39/395,A61K48/00,
PC   C12Q1/48,
PC   C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/48,G01N33/50//C07K14/47, PC
C07K16/40,
PC   C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N9/12,C12P21/08,C12N1/19, PC
C12R1:84),
PC   (C12N1/21,C12R1:19),(C12N9/12,C12R1:19),(C12N9/12,C12R1:84),
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Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1590
Db 18 TCGCGAGCAGGACGCA 3
RESULT 972
BD178528/c

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LOCUS      BD178528                      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-APR-2003
DEFINITION Method of detecting nucleic acid relating to disease.
ACCESSION  BD178528
VERSION    BD178528.1 GI:30015794
KEYWORDS   WO 02077281-A/34.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Hashimoto,K., Hashimoto,M., Mishiho,S. and Ota,Y.
TITLE      Method of detecting nucleic acid relating to disease
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 02077281-A 34 03-OCT-2002;
           TOSHIBA CORP,KOJI HASHIMOTO,MICHIE HASHIMOTO,SHUNJI MISHIRO,
           YASUHIKO OTA
COMMENT    OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
           PN WO 02077281-A/34
           PD 03-OCT-2002
           PF 05-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002030
           PR 27-MAR-2001 JP 01P 090053,18-SEP-2001 JP 01P 284112 PT
           KOJI HASHIMOTO,MICHIE HASHIMOTO,SHUNJI MISHIRO,YASUHIKO OTA PC
           C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,G01N33/53,G01N33/543,G01N33/566, PC
           G01N33/576,
           PC G01N37/00
           CC Method of detecting nucleic acid relating to disease PH Key
FEATURES   FT source
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           /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
           Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
           Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 4.9e+02;
           Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 857 CGCCCTTCATG 867
Db 12 CGCCCTTCATG 2

RESULT 973
AX673440
LOCUS      AX673440                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1885 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX673440
VERSION    AX673440.1 GI:29331788
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
           reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
           medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03004526-A 1885 16-JAN-2003;
           Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
FEATURES   1..17
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Db 3 TCCTGCTGCTG 13

RESULT 974
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LOCUS      AX723241                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 928 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX723241
VERSION    AX723241.1 GI:30423742
KEYWORDS   Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE     Mus musculus
ORGANISM   Mus musculus
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Teleman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
           reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
           medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025176-A 928 27-MAR-2003;
           Molecular Engines Laboratories (PR)
FEATURES   1..17
           Location/Qualifiers
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           Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 358 TCCAGGCACAA 368
Db 3 TCCAGGCACAA 13

RESULT 975
BD089355
LOCUS      BD089355                      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION  BD089355
VERSION    BD089355.1 GI:22634965
KEYWORDS   JP 2001321190-A/1599.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Soeda,E
TITLE      A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1599 20-NOV-2001;
           THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
           GENOTECHS
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
           PN JP 2001321190-A/1599
           PD 20-NOV-2001
           PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
           FI RICHII SORDA
           PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
           C12N15/00,
           CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
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DB 1 TGGAGAGTCTCCCATCC 19

RESULT 976
AB068582
LOCUS
DEFINITION
AB068582
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Chen,Y.Z., Hayaishi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE
A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL
Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE
21269192
PUBMED
11374902
REFERENCE
2 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHOR:
Horii,A.
DIRECT SUBMISSION
Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575 Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)

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/note="forward primer for human STS sts-R369A24F at 1p36
sts-R369A24F obtained from clones B9G2, B369A24, Human BAC
library RPCI-11"
BASE COUNT
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Query Match          0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 1 TGGAGAGTCTCCCATCC 19

RESULT 977
AX114458
LOCUS
DEFINITION
AX114458
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Schork,N. and Skierczynski,B.
TITLE
Methods of genetic cluster analysis and use thereof
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0129257-A 127 26-APR-2001;

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in complement"
BASE COUNT
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Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 AGTAGTAGTAAAGGGCT 1510
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DB 1 AGGAGAGAAACAAGGGCT 19

RESULT 978
BD178851/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Yokoyama,F., Okutsu,T., Mori,M., Yoshiyuki, Takahara, Fukuda,H.,
Aburatani,H. and Sonaka,I.
TITLE
Gene panel for genes involving liver regeneration
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 02077222-A 189 03-OCT-2002;
AJINOMOTO CO INC,FUMIHIKO YOKOYA,TOMOHIISA OKUTSU,MAIKO MORI,
YOSHIYUKI TAKAHARA,HISAO FUKUDA,HIROYUKI ABURATANI,ICHIRO SONAKA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02077222-A/189
PD 03-OCT-2002
PP 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002372
PR 13-MAR-2001 JP OIP 070940
PI FUMIHIKO YOKOYA,TOMOHIISA OKUTSU,MAIKO MORI,YOSHIYUKI PI
TAKAHARA,HISAO FUKUDA,
PT HIROYUKI ABURATANI,ICHIRO SONAKA
PC C12N15/09,C12O1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G01N37/00 CC
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 224 CCTTCAACATGTGGAAGGA 242
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DB 20 CCTTCCACAGCTGAAGAA 2

RESULT 979
S65223/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
S65223
arylsulfatase B (ASB) [human, mRNA Partial Mutant, 15 nt].
S65223.1 GI:238983

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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Wicker, G., Prill, V., Brooks, D., Gibson, G., Hopwood, J., von
Figura, K. and Peters, C.
TITLE Mucopolysaccharidosis VI (Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome). An intermediate
clinical phenotype caused by substitution of valine for glycine at
position 137 of arylsulfatase B
JOURNAL J. Biol. Chem. 266 (32), 21386-21391 (1991)
MEDLINE 92042029
PUBMED 1718978
REMARK GenBank staff at the National Library of Medicine created this
entry [NCBI gisseq 65223] from the original journal article.
COMMENT This sequence comes from Fig. 2.
G-to-A point mutation at nt #1126 changes a.a. #376 from Val to
Met.
FEATURES
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DB 14 TTCACATGTCGAA 1
Search completed: December 17, 2003, 10:56:58
Job time : 19 secs

GenCore version 5.1.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: December 17, 2003, 11:04:39 ; Search time 12 Seconds

(without alignments)
3.294 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-10-024-396-3

Perfect score: 1426

Sequence: 1 tcgctcatcagcagcaggt.....tgtctgcaggagcaaac 1426

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 760 seqs, 13859 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1520

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 817 summaries

Database : rng.seq.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

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3	30	2.1	30	1 AAX221075	Human cell-surface
4	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24539	Human SR-BI gene e
5	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24541	Human SR-BI gene e
6	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24543	Human SR-BI gene e
7	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24545	Human SR-BI gene e
8	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24576	Human SR-BI gene e
9	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24631	Human SR-BI gene e
10	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24633	Human SR-BI gene e
11	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24635	Human SR-BI gene e
12	29.4	2.1	31	1 AAX24637	Human SR-BI gene e
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16	27.8	1.9	31	1 AAX24578	Human SR-BI gene e
17	27.8	1.9	31	1 AAX24666	Human SR-BI gene e
18	27.8	1.9	31	1 AAX24670	Human SR-BI gene e
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24	19.4	1.4	21	1 AAX24671	Human SR-BI gene e
25	19.4	1.3	20	1 AAX24538	Human SR-BI gene e
26	18.4	1.3	20	1 AAX24540	Human SR-BI gene e
27	18.4	1.3	20	1 AAX24542	Human SR-BI gene e
28	18.4	1.3	20	1 AAX24544	Human SR-BI gene e
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38	17.8	1.2	21	1	AAAX24669	Human SR-BI gene e
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43	16.8	1.2	20	1	AAA60400	Human telomerase a
44	16.8	1.2	20	1	AAAS96610	Telomerase reverse
45	16.8	1.2	21	1	AAAS96610	Human gene single
46	16.6	1.2	23	1	ABA90717	Lactococcus lactis
47	16.4	1.2	20	1	ABD09655	Human PKA C-alpha
48	16.4	1.2	22	1	ABS59607	Real-time reverse
49	16.2	1.1	21	1	AAAX77026	PCR primer for the
50	16.2	1.1	21	1	ABS98393	Human multidrug re
51	16.2	1.1	22	1	AAH49107	Human MTHFR gene a
52	16.2	1.1	22	1	ABZ77445	PCR primer used to
53	16	1.1	20	1	AAZ31280	CCR5 gene inhibiti
54	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAQ27920	PCR primer for pBR
55	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAQ28633	pBR322 primer 3.
56	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAQ27747	PCR primer to ampl
57	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAQ29444	pBR322 PCR primer.
58	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAZ71260	Human biallelic ma
59	15.8	1.1	20	1	AAZ71260	Human biallelic ma
60	15.8	1.1	21	1	AAAF74114	Primer #48. Homo
61	15.8	1.1	21	1	AAH88822	Human polymorphic
62	15.8	1.1	22	1	ABK86685	Human cytochrome c
63	15.8	1.1	22	1	ACA54780	Human ELC RT-PCR p
64	15.8	1.1	22	1	ABA00736	Human NF-kappaB as
65	15.6	1.1	22	1	AAAS15269	hMIP3beta sense pr
66	15.6	1.1	22	1	ABSS8871	Mouse MHCIIalpha p
67	15.6	1.1	22	1	ABSS8871	Human G-protein co
68	15.6	1.1	22	1	ABSS8874	Human G-protein co
69	15.4	1.1	22	1	ABK95536	Novel G-protein co
70	15.4	1.1	17	1	AAAX75274	Mouse fit-1 VRGR r
71	15.4	1.1	17	1	AACT70426	Single nucleotide
72	15.4	1.1	17	1	AACT70441	Single nucleotide
73	15.4	1.1	17	1	AACT70498	Single nucleotide
74	15.4	1.1	17	1	AACT70504	Single nucleotide
75	15.4	1.1	17	1	AACT70507	Single nucleotide
76	15.4	1.1	17	1	ABV79223	Human HTPL scannin
77	15.4	1.1	18	1	AAAF74480	Clone 21399247.0.1
78	15.4	1.1	18	1	AAAF74483	Clone 21399247.0.1
79	15.4	1.1	19	1	ABL44555	Human chromosome 1
80	15.4	1.1	20	1	AAZ01445	PCR primer used to
81	15.4	1.1	20	1	AAZ01445	Human glypican seq
82	15.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ21763	Serine/threonine k
83	15.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ62049	Human BH3 interact
84	15.2	1.1	21	1	AAQ62049	Hen egg white lyso
85	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAV41681	Human biallelic po
86	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Nucleotide sequenc
87	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	PCR primer used to
88	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	PCR primer used to
89	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Human STAT3 phosph
90	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	PCR primer used to
91	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Human TNFalpha ant
92	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Human dyferlin ex
93	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Tenascin-C phospho
94	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Reverse primer for
95	15.2	1.1	20	1	ABN97578	Human ASCA6 specif
96	15.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Human STAT3 antis
97	15.2	1.1	20	1	ABZ04744	Capture oligonucle
98	15.2	1.1	21	1	AAZ04744	Human Plasmidogen
99	15.2	1.1	21	1	ABZ04744	Adrenergic alpha-1
100	15.2	1.1	21	1	ABZ04744	Arteriosclerosis-d
101	15	1.1	15	1	AAZ04744	Human FOXP3 gene e
102	15	1.1	19	1	AAZ04744	Human telomerase a
103	15	1.1	15	1	AAZ04744	Human mutant CCR5
104	15	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Hypermutable targe
105	15	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Microsatellite DNA
106	15	1.1	20	1	AAZ04744	Microsatellite DNA

C 107	15	1.1	20	1	AAZ21670	Exemplary target n	180	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ17894	RT-PCR primer spec
C 108	15	1.1	20	1	AAZ21702	Exemplary oligonuc	181	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ17986	BRN gene conserved
C 109	15	1.1	21	1	AAV02125	Human steroid 5- α	182	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ17988	BRN gene conserved
C 110	15	1.1	21	1	AAV30652	Telomerase reverse	183	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ56986	Ras gene modulating
C 111	15	1.1	21	1	AAV88005	H. pylori catalase	184	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ29422	Rat JNK1-specific
C 112	15	1.1	21	1	AAV88112	H. pylori catalase	185	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ29432	Rat JNK2-specific
C 113	14.8	1.0	18	1	AAV09240	Factor XIII "a" ge	186	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ27889	Probe for human CS
C 114	14.8	1.0	18	1	AAV09177	Primer used in the	187	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ21622	Human Ki-ras speci
C 115	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ75155	Human biologic ma	188	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV84026	Antisense oligonuc
C 116	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAV85786	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	189	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV97669	Human MDM2 PCR pri
C 117	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAH60948	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	190	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV54152	Antisense oligonuc
C 118	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAV07539	REVOLUTA cDNA PCR	191	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV62967	JNK antisense olig
C 119	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAV05109	ANP gene specific	192	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV62967	JNK antisense olig
C 120	14.8	1.0	19	1	AAV10366	Rat Atrial naturat	193	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV73843	Human IL-5R antis
C 121	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV02768	PCR primer of the	194	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV95860	Human Ki-ras antis
C 122	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV58800	Primer 12209 for b	195	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ44801	Human PADD primer
C 123	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV43943	H. pylori Icea 1 a	196	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ46587	Forward primer spe
C 124	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV43944	H. pylori Icea 1 a	197	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ48042	Human foetal 5'-UT
C 125	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV43945	H. pylori Icea 1 a	198	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ51581	Human intereukin-
C 126	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAZ95025	Prostate cancer di	199	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAK95225	Human cDNA clone-s
C 127	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAH00810	Cryptosporidium pa	200	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAK86135	JNP22 primer to is
C 128	14.8	1.0	20	1	ABL60514	Human MDM2 mRNA fr	201	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAK62716	Human GM-CSP cDNA
C 129	14.8	1.0	20	1	AAV55531	qSH-1 gene related	202	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAK91303	Human E2P transcri
C 130	14.8	1.0	21	1	AAV16172	Primer #2 for huma	203	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAK67700	Oligonucleotide #1
C 131	14.8	1.0	21	1	AAV43287	PT7Blue TA vector	204	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABL57890	Hypersensitive rea
C 132	14.8	1.0	21	1	AAK43280	pBluescript SKII(-	205	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABL57890	Error prone PCR pr
C 133	14.8	1.0	21	1	AAU521139	Mouse voltage gate	206	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABX17313	P. haemolytica pur
C 134	14.8	1.0	21	1	AAU521139	Fungus-originated	207	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABQ83572	Fancconi anaemia FA
C 135	14.4	1.0	16	1	ABL46312	Mouse scavenger re	208	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABZ30346	Candida albicans G
C 136	14.4	1.0	17	1	AAV12555	Human KDR VEGF rec	209	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABV73640	Human IL-5R alpha
C 137	14.4	1.0	17	1	AAZ23166	p53 gene amplifin	210	14.2	1.0	20	1	AD45187	Human RIP2 antisen
C 138	14.4	1.0	17	1	AAV93426	Human B-raf subscr	211	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABQ81479	Yeast Gal-4 DNA bi
C 139	14.4	1.0	17	1	AAV33477	Human B-raf subscr	212	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABV72224	Antisense oligonuc
C 140	14.4	1.0	17	1	ABK006671	Human NOGO Hamme	213	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABV72224	Antisense oligonuc
C 141	14.4	1.0	17	1	ABV79222	Human NOGO Hamme	214	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK99811	Universal fungi de
C 142	14.4	1.0	17	1	ABV79222	Human HTPL scannin	215	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK99811	Mouse RAIDD antise
C 143	14.4	1.0	17	1	ABV79224	Human HTPL scannin	216	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK39548	Human calreticulin
C 144	14.4	1.0	17	1	AAV17009	Human p53 sequen	217	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABN93725	Human clusterin in
C 145	14.4	1.0	18	1	AAQ26549	Control probe #4 f	218	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAQ36447	Mouse L66 intron 4
C 146	14.4	1.0	18	1	AAH26547	Human Km23 phospho	219	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK48264	Cell differentiat
C 147	14.4	1.0	18	1	ABZ10646	Haematopoietic cel	220	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABA98707	PCR primer R1. Sy
C 148	14.4	1.0	19	1	ABS64426	Human NOVX forward	221	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK15873	Notch 1 gene rever
C 149	14.4	1.0	19	1	ABK93774	Human inhibitor of	222	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK37054	Human lysophosphol
C 150	14.4	1.0	19	1	ABN88080	Caenorhabditis ele	223	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK37055	Human lysophosphol
C 151	14.4	1.0	19	1	ABN86926	Human NOV2 exon 11	224	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK37055	Murine SAC1 gene-s
C 152	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ87319	PCR primer of micr	225	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV97833	Murine SAC1 gene-s
C 153	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAI10858	Human cytochrome p	226	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK93053	Capture oligonucle
C 154	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAV97112	PCR primer used to	227	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK97168	Capture oligonucle
C 155	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAV43354	Forward PCR primer	228	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ82052	Human potassium ch
C 156	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAV39444	B. lactofermentum	229	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ55480	GPAM related PCR p
C 157	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAZ29933	PCR primer for pdh	230	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABZ77076	Human stearyl-CoA
C 158	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAV89337	Sample member clus	231	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABX17745	Human urokinase pl
C 159	14.4	1.0	20	1	AAH20524	Human MTR1 PCR pri	232	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK13661	Liver regeneration
C 160	14.4	1.0	20	1	ABQ74654	STEAP gene sense p	233	14.2	1.0	20	1	ABK04497	Human intereukin
C 161	14.4	1.0	20	1	ABN74864	Human caspase 2 an	234	14.2	1.0	28	1	AAZ32993	Human genomic DNA
C 162	14.2	1.0	19	1	AAV77699	Wheat microstelell	235	14	1.0	17	1	AAH44576	Human mACHR-6 ant
C 163	14.2	1.0	19	1	AAH85787	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	236	14	1.0	17	1	AAH59170	Human mACHR-5' u
C 164	14.2	1.0	19	1	AAH60949	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	237	14	1.0	17	1	AAK02890	Human mACHR-6 cDNA
C 165	14.2	1.0	19	1	ABK97554	Human LCAT gene fo	238	14	1.0	17	1	ABK00669	Human NOGO Hamme
C 166	14.2	1.0	19	1	ABT03834	Human NBS1 gene PC	239	14	1.0	17	1	ABV79225	Human HTPL scannin
C 167	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAQ65882	Type II procollage	240	14	1.0	17	1	ABV79226	Human HTPL scannin
C 168	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAQ62087	Mutant Ki-ras 5'-U	241	14	1.0	17	1	ABK57014	Human CLCA1 gene e
C 169	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAQ83725	Primer D1, to gene	242	14	1.0	17	1	ABK57293	Human CLCA1 gene e
C 170	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAQ79846	K-ras modulating s	243	14	1.0	17	1	ABK11854	Human muscarinic a
C 171	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ29996	Human Fas ligand g	244	14	1.0	18	1	TRADD	Antisense ol
C 172	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV96997	Presenilin-2 gene	245	14	1.0	18	1	ABL43992	Human chromosome 1
C 173	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV91330	Bacillus sp. alpha	246	14	1.0	19	1	AAQ82546	Chromosome 11 (loc
C 174	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV01154	Albumin PCR primer	247	14	1.0	19	1	AAH18358	Degenerate PCR pri
C 175	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAV26405	Competitive PCR pr	248	14	1.0	19	1	AAH40370	SNP specific PCR pri
C 176	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ04169	PCR primer used to	249	14	1.0	19	1	AAK88676	PCR primer #1 for
C 177	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ04026	PCR primer used to	250	14	1.0	19	1	AAZ49180	Porcine CD 151 cod
C 178	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ00628	Human GPC4 exon 1	251	14	1.0	20	1	AAK62963	Mouse PRPKC-cytoso
C 179	14.2	1.0	20	1	AAZ00588	Human GPC4 exon 1	252	14	1.0	20	1	ABK44446	Human HPA/GCK-like

C 253	14	1.0	20	1	ABZ69516	PCR primer used to	326	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ00725	S. agalactiae GBS3
C 254	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAAT04193	DNA probe for Agro	C 327	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAA92829	Antisense oligonuc
C 255	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAAT93232	Primer R1 for huma	328	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAA08911	Human survivin DNA
C 256	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAAT90962	Forward inside pri	329	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ59768	Human Smad4 phosph
C 257	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAV11556	Lipid metabolic pa	330	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ521538	Human Survivin ant
C 258	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAV30705	Telomerase reverse	331	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ521578	Human Survivin ant
C 259	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAH94816	Human Chk1 ribozym	332	13.4	0.9	18	1	ACA60582	Antisense inhibiti
C 260	13.8	1.0	17	1	AAH94817	Human Chk1 ribozym	333	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	HTLV-II primer.. S
C 261	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABK01413	Human NOGO inozyme	334	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	P. aeruginosa ctc
C 262	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABK01420	Human NOGO inozyme	C 335	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Probe #16 for inte
C 263	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABN97605	Human NEDD-1 scann	C 336	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Adh1in gene fragm
C 264	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABN97682	Human PDE IV forwa	C 337	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	PCR primer #677 fo
C 265	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABN01288	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 338	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Human biallelic ma
C 266	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABN02713	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 339	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	cdk-we-hu ribozyme
C 267	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABN08091	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 340	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
C 268	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABL43844	Human chromosome 1	C 341	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
C 269	13.8	1.0	17	1	ACA06689	NFKB sub-unit modu	C 342	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cdk-we-hu ribozyme
C 270	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABX93144	hPDE IV isozyme as	C 343	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
C 271	13.8	1.0	17	1	ABZ60755	Human K-Ras DNazym	C 344	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
C 272	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAAT09031	Arabidopsis thalia	C 345	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
C 273	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAV57459	Arabidopsis ethyle	C 346	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Human NOVINTRA C D
C 274	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAAS0107	Human Zatr2 PCR pr	C 347	13.4	0.9	19	1	AAZ05126	Human allergic dis
C 275	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAAS0765	PNA designed for s	C 348	13.4	0.9	20	1	AAZ05126	Human dysferlin ex
C 276	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAZ03794	Arabidopsis thalia	C 349	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Primer B (Group 3,
C 277	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAZ79628	Human Akt-3 antise	350	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	p53 detection prob
C 278	13.8	1.0	18	1	ABA91974	Single nucleotide	351	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	p53 gene hybridisa
C 279	13.8	1.0	18	1	AAZ30259	Human PKD1 Gene mu	352	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Primer 562-6, anti
C 280	13.8	1.0	18	1	ABZ81168	Human GPR50 SNP 18	353	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Primer P8-2020AS,
C 281	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ40963	Human RhoC PCR rev	C 354	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Antisense primer f
C 282	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ72986	Human biallelic ma	355	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Sense primer for B
C 283	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ82806	cdk3 ribozyme bind	356	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Corynebacterium sp
C 284	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAAS0785	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	C 357	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Probe P1 for ident
C 285	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAAB6039	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme	C 358	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human PRO1788 reve
C 286	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ46295	PCR primer for int	C 359	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human G-alpha-16 a
C 287	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAZ04846	Tenascin-C phospho	C 360	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Dihydrofolate redu
C 288	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAH57968	Cell-cycle depende	361	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	CPS1/TSB1 genomic
C 289	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAH50947	Cyclin B1 ribozyme	C 362	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Probe sequence use
C 290	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAH61201	Cdc25 hs ribozyme	C 363	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Primer #147 used i
C 291	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAH27320	Human TSG16 PCR pr	C 364	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human otoferlin ex
C 292	13.8	1.0	19	1	AAH27375	PCR primer #44, H	C 365	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Sequencing primer
C 293	13.8	1.0	21	1	AAAT16172	Primer #2 for huma	C 366	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Synthetic DNA sell
C 294	13.6	1.0	20	1	ABX17313	Error prone PCR pr	C 367	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	End-labelled probe
C 295	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ55173	Human rta1 hamernr	368	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human retinoblasto
C 296	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ66552	Human CD40 hamernr	C 369	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human retinoblasto
C 297	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ59533	IGFBP2 oligonucleo	C 370	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	DNA probe #34 for
C 298	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ52620	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 371	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Sample oligonucleo
C 299	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ52620	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 372	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Oligonucleotide pr
C 300	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ52758	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 373	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Mutant cutinase PC
C 301	13.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ52759	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 374	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human tumour suppr
C 302	13.4	0.9	16	1	AAZ17974	Triplet repeat seq	375	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Mycobacterium spec
C 303	13.4	0.9	16	1	AAZ56033	HBV DNA polymerase	C 376	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human chromosome 1
C 304	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ71254	Human KDR VEGF rec	C 377	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human chromosome 1
C 305	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ71256	Human KDR VEGF rec	378	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Coxsackie B virus
C 306	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ76486	Endothelial nitric	379	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Human p21 gene PCR
C 307	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ54277	Endothelial nitric	380	13.2	0.9	18	1	AAZ05126	Liver regeneration
C 308	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ933480	Human B-raf subatr	C 381	13	0.9	13	1	AAZ05126	Oligonucleotide SE
C 309	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ19843	Human endothelial	382	13	0.9	13	1	AAZ05126	Oligonucleotide SE
C 310	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ02839	Hammerhead ribozym	C 383	13	0.9	13	1	AAZ05126	Oligonucleotide SE
C 311	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ07191	Hammerhead ribozym	C 384	13	0.9	13	1	AAZ05126	Oligonucleotide SE
C 312	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ33721	Low adenosine anti	385	13	0.9	14	1	AAZ05126	Human B-raf target
C 313	13.4	0.9	17	1	AAZ336158	Human genomic SNP	C 386	13	0.9	15	1	AAZ05126	Beta-galactosidase
C 314	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABK01509	Human NOGO inozyme	C 387	13	0.9	15	1	AAZ05126	CCBP2 detecting AS
C 315	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABK01735	Human NOGO inozyme	C 388	13	0.9	15	1	AAZ05126	Human P450(cytochr
C 316	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABV79221	Human HPL scannin	389	13	0.9	16	1	AAZ05126	HIV-1 beta-chemoki
C 317	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABV75000	Human PAPP-Ea asso	C 390	13	0.9	16	1	AAZ05126	Rat Mob-5 coding r
C 318	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABV75001	Human PAPP-Ea asso	391	13	0.9	16	1	AAZ05126	Mouse scavenger re
C 319	13.4	0.9	17	1	ABV75002	Human PAPP-Ea asso	C 392	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Bumper primer CrpP
C 320	13.4	0.9	17	1	ACA06690	NFKB sub-unit modu	C 393	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Chlamydia trachoma
C 321	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ10847	Probe to N-termina	394	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Hammerhead ribozym
C 322	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ57061	PCR primer for AGE	395	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Hammerhead ribozym
C 323	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ87648	Chick antisense ol	C 396	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Hammerhead ribozym
C 324	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ91327	Chromosome 11 (loc	C 397	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Novel strand displ
C 325	13.4	0.9	18	1	AAI90034	Primer for heavy c	C 398	13	0.9	17	1	AAZ05126	Novel strand displ

C 399	13	0.9	17	1	AAC65171	Novel strand displ	C 472	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV79545	Human HTPL scannin
C 400	13	0.9	17	1	AAC65238	Allele-specific st	C 473	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV79546	Human HTPL scannin
C 401	13	0.9	17	1	AAD13823	Gp41 gene sequenci	C 474	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV80340	Human HTPL scannin
C 402	13	0.9	17	1	AAC63629	Bumper primer chla	C 475	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV80341	Human HTPL scannin
C 403	13	0.9	17	1	AAC64889	Novel strand displ	C 476	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV90762	Human POSHL1 scann
C 404	13	0.9	17	1	ABL57898	Human salpha-reduc	C 477	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV90763	Human POSHL1 scann
C 405	13	0.9	17	1	ABK01155	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 478	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV91381	Human POSHL1 scann
C 406	13	0.9	17	1	ABK01652	Human NOGO G-Cleav	C 479	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV91382	Human POSHL1 scann
C 407	13	0.9	17	1	ABK01936	Human NOGO Zinzyme	C 480	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV91383	Human KTM1a porti
C 408	13	0.9	17	1	ABK02067	Human NOGO Zinzyme	C 481	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABV91384	Human KTM1a porti
C 409	13	0.9	17	1	ABV79227	Human HTPL scannin	C 482	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABQ63557	Human KTM1a porti
C 410	13	0.9	17	1	ABK55768	Human CLCA1 gene e	C 483	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABQ63558	Human KTM1a porti
C 411	13	0.9	17	1	ABK56958	Human CLCA1 gene e	C 484	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABQ63589	Human KTM1a porti
C 412	13	0.9	17	1	ABK17473	Human ERG hammehe	C 485	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN97604	Human NEDD-1 scann
C 413	13	0.9	17	1	ABK17474	Human ERG hammehe	C 486	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN97606	Human NEDD-1 scann
C 414	13	0.9	17	1	ABK17475	Human ERG hammehe	C 487	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABK55789	Human CLCA1 Gene e
C 415	13	0.9	17	1	ABK18090	Human ERG hammehe	C 488	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABK55790	Human CLCA1 Gene e
C 416	13	0.9	17	1	ABK18091	Human ERG hammehe	C 489	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN00040	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 417	13	0.9	17	1	ABT34718	Tumour suppression	C 490	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN00041	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 418	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ40852	Human CD40 phospho	C 491	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN01287	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 419	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ22179	Human c-IAP-1 mRNA	C 492	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN01289	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 420	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ92529	Antisense oligonuc	C 493	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN01532	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 421	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ92564	Antisense oligonuc	C 494	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN01533	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 422	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ47585	Human CD40 antisen	C 495	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN02712	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 423	13	0.9	18	1	AAZ50491	Neurofibromatosis	C 496	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN02714	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 424	13	0.9	18	1	AAD30314	Human UGR1A9 gene	C 497	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN06532	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 425	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ30440	Oligomer IL1R913 f	C 498	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN06533	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 426	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAZ53406	Mouse ICAM hairpin	C 499	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN08090	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 427	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ83451	c-fos antisense ol	C 500	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN08092	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 428	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ95932	Primer B (Group 10	C 501	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN08120	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 429	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ57943	PCR primer for G.	C 502	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN08121	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 430	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ61946	Chicken collagen a	C 503	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN09453	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 431	12.8	0.9	16	1	AAQ63590	Thermus thermophil	C 504	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABN09454	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 432	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ36310	Chlamydia trachoma	C 505	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABK19402	Human ERG Amberzym
C 433	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAT81269	Human c-myb hammer	C 506	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABK26699	Waxy starch produc
C 434	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAT81155	Human c-myb hammer	C 507	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABK26700	Waxy starch produc
C 435	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAK75163	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r	C 508	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABL30820	Human HLA genotypi
C 436	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAK69366	Human flt1 VEGF re	C 509	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABL31140	Human HLA genotypi
C 437	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAK62881	Delta-9 desaturase	C 510	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT24613	Trichoderma reesei
C 438	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAK22243	Granule bound star	C 511	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT34733	Tumour suppression
C 439	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAV95358	Human c-fos target	C 512	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT35404	Tumour suppression
C 440	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAV95322	Human c-fos target	C 513	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT35774	Tumour suppression
C 441	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAV94810	Human IL-2 recepto	C 514	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT36226	Tumour suppression
C 442	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAV94802	Human IL-2 recepto	C 515	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT36850	Tumour suppression
C 443	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAV45547	Human IBI gene RAC	C 516	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT37669	Tumour suppression
C 444	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ21113	Integrin alpha 6 s	C 517	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABT39161	Tumour suppression
C 445	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF02615	Hammerhead ribozym	C 518	12.8	0.9	17	1	ACA06584	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 446	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF02746	Hammerhead ribozym	C 519	12.8	0.9	17	1	ACA06585	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 447	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF02747	Hammerhead ribozym	C 520	12.8	0.9	17	1	ACA07803	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 448	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF02829	Hammerhead ribozym	C 521	12.8	0.9	17	1	ACA09053	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 449	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF02896	Hammerhead ribozym	C 522	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABX77386	Human lrbA gene 5'
C 450	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF04270	Hammerhead ribozym	C 523	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABX77387	Human K-Ras DNazym
C 451	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF04718	Hammerhead ribozym	C 524	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABZ60376	Human K-Ras DNazym
C 452	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF06241	Hammerhead ribozym	C 525	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABZ60756	Human K-Ras DNazym
C 453	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAAF09986	Hepatitis B virus	C 526	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABZ61469	Human H-Ras DNazym
C 454	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ09423	Primer P2II used	C 527	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABD47534	Human Artemis exon
C 455	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ25150	Oestrogen receptor	C 528	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABD72390	PCR primer used to
C 456	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ25151	Oestrogen receptor	C 529	12.8	0.9	17	1	ABD77466	Murine DHPR mutage
C 457	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ26954	Oestrogen receptor	C 530	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ22522	PAD-CMV1 primer BB
C 458	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAZ18486	A. niger strain AB	C 531	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ22522	PCMV1 primer EBI-1
C 459	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH94866	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 532	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ20739	Control probe #3 f
C 460	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95178	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 533	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ26548	PL6 primer. Synth
C 461	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95179	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 534	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ28331	HCV antisense prim
C 462	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95354	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 535	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ39138	HCV antisense prim
C 463	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 536	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ40959	Uricase gene mutat
C 464	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 537	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ40959	Cellulomonas flavi
C 465	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 538	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Streptomyces sp. B
C 466	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 539	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Coding sequence fo
C 467	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 540	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Oligonucleotide P-
C 468	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 541	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Human KDR VEGF rec
C 469	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 542	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Granule bound star
C 470	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 543	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	G-CSF receptor ago
C 471	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 544	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Human HCV-213, tar
C 472	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 545	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Human uncoupling p
C 473	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAH95515	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 546	12.8	0.9	17	1	AAQ42521	Granulocyte-colony

545	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV56442	Human ICAM-R cDNA	618	12.4	0.9	14	1	ABL46315	Mouse scavenger re
546	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV54872	Primer DH4 used to	c 619	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAQ30087	Sequence of PCR pr
547	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV48422	Transforming growt	c 620	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAT55841	Human TNF-alpha ha
548	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV41659	Nucleotide sequenc	c 621	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAT52116	Human ICAM hammerh
549	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV30180	Protein kinase cat	c 622	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAT54984	Mouse rEIA hammerh
550	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ31808	Human G-alpha-13 a	c 623	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAT49711	Human CERP HH ribo
551	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ10991	HMA-A allele PCR p	c 624	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ31454	Tag sequence of a
552	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ92278	PDE8A specific pri	c 625	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ73422	Reverse primer #88
553	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ84737	Nitrospira 16S rDN	c 626	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Substrate for HH r
554	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ58211	PCR primer ADNRAMP	c 627	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human DAXX DNA all
555	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ34896	PCR primer used to	c 628	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Immunostimulatory
556	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ34147	Mycobacterium spec	c 629	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Breast-cancer asso
557	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ21895	Primer for ICAM-R	c 630	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	PTGS2 allele speci
558	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV72093	Mouse MSP DNA prob	c 631	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human DRD2 allele
559	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAV69204	ICAM-R DNA amplif	c 632	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
560	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABX49337	Nuclear polyhedros	c 633	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
561	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ72931	Human biallelic ma	c 634	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
562	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ73058	Human biallelic ma	c 635	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
563	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ73817	Human biallelic ma	c 636	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
564	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ76217	Human biallelic ma	c 637	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
565	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ67808	Baculovirus polyhe	c 638	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
566	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ75974	PCR primer used to	c 639	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
567	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ75984	PCR primer used to	c 640	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
568	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ26313	Antisense oligonuc	c 641	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
569	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ971184	PCR primer DH4 use	c 642	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
570	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ72005	Human PDE8A specifi	c 643	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
571	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ67029	Human leukocyte an	c 644	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
572	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ46235	Primer IPW5P for i	c 645	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
573	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ55500	TRAP1 antisense ol	c 646	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
574	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ10384	Human NF-kappa-B p	c 647	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	IGF-I oligonucleot
575	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ00537	Baculovirus revers	c 648	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Hepatitis C virus
576	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ15519	Human G-alpha-13 a	c 649	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Dekkera bruxellens
577	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ93452	TRADD antisense ol	c 650	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Angiogenesis inhib
578	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ08330	ICAM-R PCR primer	c 651	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human DNA represen
579	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ95384	TEIL random bindin	c 652	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Mouse scavenger re
580	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ04864	Tenascin-C phospho	c 653	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Superoxide dismuta
581	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ59176	Reverse primer for	c 654	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human colon cancer
582	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ57746	Human G-alpha-12 a	c 655	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Aptamer 11F7t olig
583	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ24356	Human ICAM-R cytop	c 656	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Pathogenic organia
584	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ78779	D-1 dopamine recep	c 657	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Breast cancer spec
585	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ18474	A. niger transcrip	c 658	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Triple helix formi
586	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ05919	Baculovirus sequen	c 659	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	rb gene antisense
587	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ26101	Bacteriophage T1-1	c 660	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	PCR primer for G.
588	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ13708	Simple sequence re	c 661	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human ApoB gene pr
589	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ59237	Otoferlin exon PCR	c 662	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	L. monocytogenes i
590	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABQ84669	Human HCCA2 relate	c 663	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human HLA genotypi
591	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABQ09373	Intercellular adhe	c 664	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Aptamer 11F7t olig
592	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ11211	Pig SOX9 cDNA, PCR	c 665	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	S. nodosus 2634bp
593	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ54297	TRC8 related PCR p	c 666	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	S. nodosus 2634bp
594	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ59399	Inhibitory oligonu	c 667	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human KDR VEGF re
595	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ39657	SRZ2 PCR primer us	c 668	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human flt1 VEGF re
596	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABN83826	Mouse prostate-spe	c 669	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Mouse IL-2 recepto
597	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABJ91052	Hominidae LDL rece	c 670	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Mouse IL-2 recepto
598	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ30180	Human UGT1 gene po	c 671	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human IL-2 recepto
599	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABX10433	Human TRC8 oligonu	c 672	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human IL-2 recepto
600	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABL30597	Human HLA genotypi	c 673	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Integrin alpha 6 s
601	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ95761	Human adenine nucle	c 674	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Integrin alpha 6 s
602	12.8	0.9	18	1	AAZ52067	Brassica oleracea	c 675	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Integrin alpha 6 s
603	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ68641	Primer for extensi	c 676	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Integrin subunit b
604	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ58715	Human HAM cDNA fra	c 677	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Integrin subunit b
605	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABX14011	Human hairless gen	c 678	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human BRCA1 wild t
606	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABX34340	PCR primer #1 for	c 679	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Hammerhead ribozym
607	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ10528	Haematopoietic cel	c 680	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Hammerhead ribozym
608	12.8	0.9	18	1	ABZ10645	Haematopoietic cel	c 681	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Hepatitis B virus
609	12.6	0.9	13	1	ABH08064	Oligonucleotide SE	c 682	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Oligonucleotide us
610	12.6	0.9	13	1	ABH08065	Oligonucleotide SE	c 683	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human genomic SNP
611	12.6	0.9	13	1	ABH26874	Oligonucleotide SE	c 684	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human genomic SNP
612	12.6	0.9	13	1	ABH26875	Oligonucleotide SE	c 685	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human genomic SNP
613	12.6	0.9	15	1	ABH32454	Human ORL1 gene p	c 686	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	17-mer mismatch ta
614	12.6	0.9	15	1	ABL45816	Human EDG6 gene al	c 687	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	Human Chk1 ribozym
615	12.6	0.9	19	1	AAZ07540	REVOLUTA cDNA PCR	c 688	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	
616	12.4	0.9	14	1	AAZ21611	Integrin alpha 6 s	c 689	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	
617	12.4	0.9	14	1	AAA26159	Oestrogen receptor	c 690	12.4	0.9	15	1	AAZ62753	

C 691	12.4	0.9	17	1	AAH95191	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 692	12.4	0.9	17	1	AAH95500	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 693	12.4	0.9	17	1	AAH95698	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 694	12.4	0.9	17	1	AAH95906	Primer #2 used to
C 695	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK00041	Human NOGO Hammerh
C 696	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK00060	Human NOGO Hammerh
C 697	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK01421	Human NOGO Inozyme
C 698	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK01584	Human NOGO G-cleave
C 699	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03622	Human CD20 DNazyme
C 700	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03757	Human CD20 Amberzy
C 701	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03757	Human HTPL scannin
C 702	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 703	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 704	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 705	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 706	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 707	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 708	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 709	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 710	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 711	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 712	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 713	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 714	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 715	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 716	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 717	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 718	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 719	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 720	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 721	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 722	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 723	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 724	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 725	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 726	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 727	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 728	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 729	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 730	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 731	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 732	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 733	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 734	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 735	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 736	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 737	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 738	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 739	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 740	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 741	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 742	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 743	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 744	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 745	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 746	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 747	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 748	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 749	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 750	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 751	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 752	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 753	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 754	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 755	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 756	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 757	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 758	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 759	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 760	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 761	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 762	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin
C 763	12.4	0.9	17	1	ABK03842	Human HTPL scannin

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
AAZ4560
ID AAZ4560 standard; DNA; 34 BP.
XX
AC AAZ4560;
XX
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 PCR primer.
XX
KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;
 XX primer; SB.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902735-A2.
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 XX gene
 XX Example 5; Page 72; 102pp; English.
 XX A PCR primer pair (see also AAX24561) is designed for the
 XX amplification of exon 8 (see AAX24505) of the human SR-BI gene.
 XX A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this
 XX exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields
 XX 154, 33 and 31 bp products in CC individuals, 154, 64, 33 and 31
 XX bp products in CT individuals, and 154 and 64 bp products in TT
 XX individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the
 XX genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24498-509) and on
 XX the identification of polymorphic regions within the gene which are
 XX associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal
 XX lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as obesity,
 XX cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The
 XX invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,
 XX or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a specific
 XX allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising
 XX the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 2.3%; Score 32.4; DB 1; Length 34;
 Best Local Similarity 97.1%; Pred. No. 0.76; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 33; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CCTGTGTTCTCTCCCATCCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 1118
 DB 1 CCTGTGTTCTCTCCCATCCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 34

RESULT 2
 AAX24652
 ID AAX24652 standard; DNA; 34 BP.
 XX AC AAX24652;
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 PCR primer.
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;
 XX primer; SB.

OS Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902736-A2.
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Acton SL;
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 XX Claim 10; Page 71; 103pp; English.
 XX A PCR primer pair (see also AAX24653) is designed for the
 XX amplification of exon 8 (see AAX24597) of the human SR-BI gene.
 XX A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this
 XX exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields
 XX 154, 33 and 31 bp products in CC individuals, 154, 64, 33 and 31
 XX bp products in CT individuals, and 154 and 64 bp products in TT
 XX individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the
 XX genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24590-601) and on
 XX the identification of polymorphic regions within the gene which are
 XX associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal
 XX lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as obesity,
 XX cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The
 XX invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,
 XX or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a specific
 XX allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising
 XX the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 2.3%; Score 32.4; DB 1; Length 34;
 Best Local Similarity 97.1%; Pred. No. 0.76; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 33; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CCTGTGTTCTCTCCCATCCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 1118
 DB 1 CCTGTGTTCTCTCCCATCCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 34

RESULT 3
 AAX21075/C
 ID AAX21075 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
 XX AC AAX21075;
 XX 18-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human cell-surface HDL receptor CLA-1 probe.
 XX LDL receptor; low density lipoprotein; steroid receptor element;
 XX caveolin; SRE; regulation; cell cycle; cholesterol; mitosis;
 XX cell division; anti-mitotic; inhibition; growth; proliferation;
 XX cancer; restenosis; atherosclerosis; heart disease; detection;
 XX lipid processing; diabetes; thyroid hormone deficiency; renal failure;
 XX inherited hyperlipidaemia; probe; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9946592-A1.

XX 16-SEP-1999.
 PD 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05146.
 XX 09-MAR-1998; 98US-0077351.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA Fielding CJ, Fielding PE;
 XX WPI; 1999-551504/46.
 DR Detection of anti-mitotic agents for use in inhibiting the growth or
 PT proliferation of cells, e.g. in cancers or restenosis -
 XX Example 5; Page 92; 135pp; English.
 PS A method has been developed for identifying anti-mitotic agents by
 CC detecting effects on cholesterol influx or efflux in cells or using a
 CC caveolin promoter-reporter gene construct. The method comprises: (1)
 CC contacting a cell with an agent to be tested for anti-mitotic activity;
 CC and (2) detecting of the efflux of free cholesterol (FC) from the cell;
 CC where an increase in efflux of FC by the cell when contacted by the
 CC agent as compared to the cell under the same conditions lacking the
 CC agent indicates antimitotic activity of the agent. The method can be
 CC used for identifying agents for inhibiting the growth and/or
 CC proliferation of cells, more particularly the growth and proliferation
 CC of cancer cells, other transformed cells, or at other sites such as in
 CC aortic transplant subjects to restenosis. It can also be used for
 CC modulating cholesterol uptake in atherosclerosis and heart disease.
 CC It can also be used for detecting lipid processing by cells in
 CC pathologies such as diabetes, thyroid hormone deficiency, renal failure
 CC and inherited hyperlipidaemias. The present sequence represents a
 CC probe used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 30 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 2.1%; Score 30; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1514 AGGATAGGAGGCCATTGAGGCTATTCTG 1543
 Db 30 AGGATAGGAGGCCATTGAGGCTATTCTG 1
 RESULT 4
 AAX24539/c
 XX AAX24539 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAX24539;
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 DE SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902735-A2.
 PN 21-JAN-1999.
 PD 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JW;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT Gene
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1104 TCACCTTCCTCAACGCCGACCCGGTTCGGCA 1134
 Db 31 TCACCTTCCTCAACGCCGACCCGGTTCGGCA 1
 RESULT 5
 AAX24541
 ID AAX24541 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX AAX24541;
 AC AAX24541;
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 DE SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902735-A2.
 PN 21-JAN-1999.
 PD 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
 CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1104 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCGCGTTCTGGCA 1134
 DB 1 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCGCGTTCTGGCA 31
 RESULT 6
 AAX24543/c
 ID AAX24543 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24543;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR

XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct-PA field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1104 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCGCGTTCTGGCA 1134
 DB 31 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCGCGTTCTGGCA 1
 RESULT 7
 AAX24545
 ID AAX24545 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24545;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is
CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
CC claimed.

CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;

Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1104 TCACCTCTCAGCGGACCGGTTCTGGCA 1134

Db 1 TCACCTCTCAGCGGACCGGTTCTGGCA 31

RESULT 8

AAX24576

ID AAX24576 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AC AAX24576;

XX AC AAX24576;

XX AC AAX24576;

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

XX variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by

XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI

XX gene

XX Example 2; Page 32; 102pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at

XX nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).

CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
CC sequence wherein nucleotide 119 is adenine. The invention is
CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
CC claimed.

CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 31 BP; 10 A; 11 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;

Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGAGGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAACATCC 487

Db 1 GAGAGGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAACATCC 31

RESULT 9

AAX24631/c

ID AAX24631 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AC AAX24631;

XX AC AAX24631;

XX AC AAX24631;

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger

XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and

XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at

XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).

XX It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein

XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is thymidine. The invention is based on

XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see

XX AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within

XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)

XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as

CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1104 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 1134
 Db 31 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 1

RESULT 10
 AAX24633
 ID AAX24633 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAX24633;

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 33; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 XX It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is thymidine. The invention is based on
 XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 XX AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 XX The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 XX has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1104 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 1134
 Db 1 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 31

RESULT 11
 AAX24635/c
 ID AAX24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAX24635;

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 XX It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 XX AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 XX The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 XX has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1104 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 1134
 Db 31 TCACCTCTCAACGCCGACCCCGGTTCTGGCA 1

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RESULT 12
AA24637
ID AAX24637 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAX24637;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9902736-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX
PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Acton SL;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX
PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX
XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
XX
XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1104 TCACCTTCCTCAACCGCGACCGCGGTCTGGCA 1134
DB 1 TCACCTTCATCAACCGCGACCGCGGTCTGGCA 31
RESULT 13
AAX24668
ID AAX24668 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAX24668;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX

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XX
DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9902736-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX
PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Acton SL;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX
PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX
XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
XX
XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24655).
CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 is adenine. The invention is based on
CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 10 A; 11 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 2.1%; Score 29.4; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 2;
Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 457 GAGAGCGACTACATCGTCATGCCCCAACATCC 487
DB 1 GAGAGCGACTACATCATCATGCCCCAACATCC 31
RESULT 14
AAX39293/c
ID AAX39293 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAX39293;
XX
DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA amplifying reverse SNP PCR primer #4.
XX
KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
KW detection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200234883-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US0857.
 XX
 PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.
 XX
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
 XX
 PA (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-479718/51.
 XX
 XX Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 PT polymerase chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
 PT step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 CC molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases
 CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 28 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 28; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1120 GACCCGGTTCGCGAGACGGTGACTG 1147
 DB 28 GACCCGGTTCGCGAGACGGTGACTG 1

RESULT 15
 AAX24574/c
 ID AAX24574 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24574;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.

PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 DR WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 32; 102pp; English.
 PS
 CC This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 is adenine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 27.8; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 93.5%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 29; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGAGCGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAACATCC 487
 DB 31 GAGAGCGCTACATCATCATGCCCAACATCC 1

RESULT 16
 AAX24578/c
 ID AAX24578 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24578;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX DR WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 CC Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene

XX Example 2; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 is guanine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 12 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 27.8; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 93.5%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 29; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGAGCGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAACATCC 487
 |||||
 DB 31 GAGAGCGCTTACATCCTCATGCCCAACATCC 1

RESULT 17
 AAX24666/c
 ID AAX24666 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAX24666;

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24655).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 is adenine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 27.8; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 93.5%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 29; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGAGCGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAACATCC 487
 |||||
 DB 31 GAGAGCGCTTACATCATGCCCAACATCC 1

RESULT 18
 AAX24670/c
 ID AAX24670 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAX24670;

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24655).

CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 is guanine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 12 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 27.8; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 93.5%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 29; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGAGGAGTACATGCTCATGCGCCAAACATCC 487
 |||||
 DB 31 GAGAGGCTTACATCTCTCATGCGCCAAACATCC 1

RESULT 19

AAD39292
 ID AAD39292 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AC AAD39292;

XX DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward SNP PCR primer.

XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 detection; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200234883-A2.

XX PD 02-MAY-2002.

XX PF 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50857.

XX PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.

XX PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.

XX PA (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-479718/51.

XX PT Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 PT polymerase change reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
 PT step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -

XX PS Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 CC molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
 CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying

CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 14 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1093 CTCCTCCATCTCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 1118
 |||||
 DB 1 CTCCTCCATCTCTCACTTCTCTCAAGC 26

RESULT 20

AAD39289
 ID AAD39289 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC AAD39289;

XX DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #5.

XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 detection; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200234883-A2.

XX PD 02-MAY-2002.

XX PF 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50857.

XX PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.

XX PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.

XX PA (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-479718/51.

XX PT Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 PT polymerase change reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
 PT step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -

XX PS Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 CC molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
 CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 18;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1088 TGTTCCTCTCCCATCCTCACTT 1109
 Db 1 TGTTCCTCTCCCATCCTCACTT 22

RESULT 21

AAD39290
 ID AAD39290 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD39290;
 XX
 AC AAD39290;
 XX
 DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #6.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW detection; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers
 misc_feature 1

/*tag= a
 /note= "This base is shown as N in the sequence
 shown as SEQ ID NO: 19 in the sequence listing
 of the specification"

WO200234883-A2.

02-MAY-2002.

27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050857.

27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.

01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.

(ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.

Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;

WPI; 2002-479718/51.

Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 polymerase change reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
 step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -
 Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
 The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 18;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1088 TGTTCCTCTCCCATCCTCACTT 1109

Db 1 TGTTCCTCTCCCATCCTCACTT 22

RESULT 22

AAX24575
 ID AAX24575 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAX24575;

AC AAX24575;

XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

XX variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by

XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI

XX gene

XX Example 2; Page 32; 102pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at

XX nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).

XX It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide

XX sequence wherein nucleotide 119 is adenine. The invention is

XX based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI

XX gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic

XX regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body

XX mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with

XX disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and

XX gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for

XX determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a

XX disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region

XX of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are

XX claimed

XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred.No. 46;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 462 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAA 482

Db 1 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAA 21

RESULT 23

AA24579
 ID AAX24579 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24579;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 XX
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 PF
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 PA
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24567).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 119 is guanine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
 CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 46;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 462 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCAA 482
 Db 1 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCAA 21
 RESULT 24
 AAX24567
 ID AAX24567 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24567;
 XX

XX
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902736-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
 PF
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 PR
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Acton SL;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 XX
 PS Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24655).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 is adenine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 46;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 462 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCAA 482
 Db 1 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCAA 21
 RESULT 25
 AAX24671
 ID AAX24671 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24671;
 XX
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene

PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
 CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 61;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 TCCTCAACGCGACCGGTT 1128
 DB 1 TCCTCAACGCTGACCGGTT 20

RESULT 28
 AAX24542/c
 ID AAX24542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX24542;

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene

XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 61;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 TCCTCAACGCGACCGGTT 1128
 DB 20 TCATCAACGCCGACCGGTT 1

RESULT 29
 AAX24544
 ID AAX24544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX24544;

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 61;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 TCCTCAACGCGACCCGGTT 1128
 |||||
 DB 1 TCCTCAACGCTGACCCGGT 20

RESULT 32

AAAX24634/c
 ID AAX24634 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAX24634;

XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9902736-A2.

XX PD 21-JAN-1999.

XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Acton SL;

XX PS WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 61;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 TCCTCAACGCGACCCGGTT 1128
 |||||
 DB 20 TCATCAACGCGACCCGGT 1

RESULT 33

AAAX24636

ID AAX24636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAX24636;

XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9902736-A2.

XX PD 21-JAN-1999.

XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Acton SL;

XX DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 61;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 TCCTCAACGCGACCCGGTT 1128
 |||||
 DB 1 TCATCAACGCGACCCGGT 20

RESULT 34
 AAA71328 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA71328;
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DE P. horikoshii O73 cellobiohydrolase associated protein PCR primer #1.
 DE Cellobiohydrolase; poly(D-glucopyranose) decomposition; glucose;
 KW cellulose breakdown; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Pyrococcus horikoshii.
 OS
 XX WO200039288-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-JP07009.
 XX
 PR 24-DEC-1998; 98JP-0366237.
 XX
 PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX Takayama M, Umeda K, Koyama N, Asada K, Kato I;
 PI WPI; 2000-452391/39.
 XX
 DR Polypeptides with heat-resistant cellobiohydrolase activity for
 PT efficient breakdown of cellulose biomass -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 45; 50pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel polypeptide originating in Pyrococcus
 CC horikoshii O73 which has cellobiohydrolase activity. The polypeptide of
 CC the invention is capable of decomposing poly(D-glucopyranose) having
 CC beta-1,4 bonds and can be used for the efficient and straightforward
 CC breakdown of cellulose biomass to glucose. This sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used in the amplification of the gene encoding the P. horikoshii
 CC O73 cellobiohydrolase associated protein described in the method of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 97;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1329 GGCCATGGAGGGGAGACTCTTC 1351
 Db 2 GGCCATGGAGGGGAACTACTTC 24
 RESULT 35
 AAX24573/c
 ID AAX24573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24573;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 PI Acton SL, Ordovas JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 32; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 is adenine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 83;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 462 CGACTACATGTCATGCCCAA 482
 Db 21 CGTCTACATCATCATGCCCAA 1
 RESULT 36
 AAX24577/c
 ID AAX24577 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24577;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX

```

PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
XX
XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
PA (TUPT ) UNIV TUFTS.
XX
XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
XX
XX
XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
XX gene
XX
XX Example 2; Page 32; 102pp; English.
XX
XX This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
XX nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24563).
XX It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
XX nucleotide 119 is guanine. The invention is based on the
XX discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
XX AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
XX The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
XX has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 83;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 462 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCCAA 482
DB 21 CGTCTACATCCTCATGCCCAA 1

RESULT 37
AAX24665/C
ID AAX24665 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAX24665;
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SR-BI gene exon 3 probe.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9902736-A2.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1999.
XX
XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Acton SL;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX
XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT

```

PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 PS Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect an A/G polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24655).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 119 of exon 3 is guanine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 83;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 462 CGACTACATGTCATGCCAA 482
 Db 21 CGCTACATGTCATGCCAA 1

RESULT 39

ABK65973/C
 ID ABK65973 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABK65973;

XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene specific PCR primer #61.

XX KW Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6352829-B1.

XX PD 05-MAR-2002.

XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0225928.

XX PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0859998.

XX PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.

XX PI Chenchik A, Johadze G, Bibilashvili R;

XX PS WPI; 2002-314699/35.

XX PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analysing
 XX differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
 XX sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID No 61; 11pp; English.

XX The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
 CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
 CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
 CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where
 CC each gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct
 CC mRNA, and each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific
 CC primer. The method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled
 CC NAs which is useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles
 CC between several different physiological sources, where the method

CC comprises producing subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different
 CC physiological sources, comprising the populations for each physiological
 CC source to identify differences in the population, where the comparison
 CC is preferably performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the
 CC distinct physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably
 CC associated with the surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation
 CC pattern for each of the sources, and comparing the patterns for each of
 CC the sources, where differential gene expression assays are
 CC utilised in differential expression analysis of diseased a normal
 CC tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal tissue, or different tissue or
 CC subissue types. The present sequence is a human gene specific PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part
 CC of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic
 CC format directly from USPTO at
 CC http.wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 706 AACTCCGACTCTCGGCTCTTC 726
 Db 21 AACTCTCTCTCTCGGCTCTTC 1

RESULT 40

ABK61660
 ID ABK61660 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABK61660;

XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Analyte sorting tag sequence #132.

XX KW Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200259355-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-CA00089.

XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-263710P.

XX PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-303799P.

XX PA (TMBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.

XX PI Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;

XX PS WPI; 2002-619176/66.

XX PT Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridising nucleotide
 XX sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety
 XX of research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic
 XX assays or DNA sequencing

XX PS Example 2; Page 60; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use
 CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide
 CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers
 CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present
 CC in 1168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These
 CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridising. The composition
 CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample
 CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic
 CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being

CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,
 CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-
 CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of
 CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide
 CC in blots of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of
 CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides
 CC of the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly
 CC parallel processing of analytes. The use of the polynucleotides provides
 CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.
 CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly
 CC cross-hybridise with any other sequence derived from that family,
 CC making it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes.
 CC ABS61529-ABS62696 represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 GAGAAATGCTATTATTATTTGGAGT 1494
 DB 1 GAGAAATGCTATTATTATTAGTAGT 24
 |||||

RESULT 41
 AAZ76920/c
 ID AAZ76920 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAZ76920;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11276.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome -
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 2634; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 81;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1346 CTCTTCACACATTCCTACAC 1364
 DB 19 CTCTTCACACATTCCTACAC 1
 |||||

RESULT 42
 AAA30455/c
 ID AAA30455 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA30455;
 XX
 DT 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human nNOS PDZ domain PCR 3' primer.
 XX
 KW Human; cellular adhesion molecule; ACAM; nootropic; antiepileptic;
 KW neuroleptic; renal-active; antidiabetic; neuroactive; neuroprotectant;
 KW dementia; epilepsy; schizophrenia; peripheral nerve injury;
 KW diabetic neuropathy; two-hybrid screening; nitric oxide synthetase;
 KW nNOS; synapse function; stroke neurotoxicity; PDZ domain; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200032633-A1.
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28878.
 XX
 PR 02-DEC-1998; 98US-0203462.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 PI Hoekstra DM, Loughney K, Stauton DE, Vazeux R;
 DR WPI; 2000-422952/36.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids encoding ACAM, a human cellular adhesion molecule, useful
 PT for diagnosing, preventing and treating diseases associated with ACAM
 PT expression and activity, e.g. epilepsy and schizophrenia -
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 120; 187pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to generate the PDZ
 CC domain of nitric oxide synthetase (nNOS). nNOS is critical for synapse
 CC function but also mediates neurotoxicity in stroke and some
 CC neurodegenerative diseases. The nNOS PDZ domain binds PSD95, which is a
 CC scaffolding protein expressed in neurons. PSD95 localises nNOS to the
 CC NMDA receptor at the synapse and disruption of this interaction protects
 CC neurons from injury in rat models of stroke. A two-hybrid assay was
 CC carried out between the PDZ domains of nNOS and PSD95 and the cytoplasmic
 CC domain of ACAM, a novel cellular adhesion molecule. A positive
 CC interaction was observed, suggesting that ACAM plays a role in the
 CC nNOS/PSD95/NMDA receptor interaction. ACAM nucleotides and
 CC polynucleotides may therefore be used in the prevention, treatment and
 CC diagnosis of diseases associated with the nervous system such as
 CC dementia, epilepsy, schizophrenia, peripheral nerve injuries and diabetic
 CC neuropathies. They may be used to rectify mutations or deletions in a
 CC patient's genome that affect the activity of ACAM or to supplement

CC insufficient ACAM production in a patient. Conversely, antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules may be administered to down-regulate ACAM expression. The
 CC nucleotide sequence may also be used as a DNA probe in diagnostic assays
 CC (e.g. PCR) to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples, and hence determine which patients may be in need
 CC of restorative therapy. ACAM polypeptides may be used as antigens in the
 CC production of antibodies against ACAM and in assays to identify
 CC modulators (agonists and antagonists) of ACAM expression and activity.
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1055 AGAAGCTCAGCAGCTCGAGGTT 1076
 DB 22 AGAATGCGAGCCCTCGAGGTT 1

RESULT 43
 AAA60400/c
 ID AAA60400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA60400;

XX DT 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human telomerase antisense oligonucleotide hEST21 SEQ ID NO:1.

XX KW Human; telomerase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; hEST2;
 KW malignant tumour; cytostatic; telomerase inhibitor; liver cancer;
 KW lung cancer; breast cancer; brain glioma; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200027858-A1.

XX PD 18-MAY-2000.

XX PF 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-CN00173.

XX PR 09-NOV-1998; 98CN-0124461.

XX PA (RADI-) INST RADIATION MEDICINE ACAD MILITARY ME.

XX PI Wang S, Zheng X, Zhu B, Xing R, Guan W, Sun Z;

XX DR WPI; 2000-376478/32.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit human telomerase activity
 PT useful in the inhibition of malignant tumor growth, used to treat e.g.
 PT liver, lung and breast cancers and brain glioma

XX PS Claim 2; Page 4; 32pp; Chinese.

XX CC AAA60400 to AAA60428 represent specifically claimed antisense
 CC oligonucleotides (1) complementary to a part of the gene encoding a
 CC protein subunit hEST2 of human telomerase that has reverse transcriptase
 CC activity, or its transcriptional mRNA. Also described are: (1) a
 CC pharmaceutical composition comprising (1); (2) a reagent kit for
 CC detecting telomerase hEST2 RNA component or DNA encoding telomerase
 CC hEST2 containing (1); and (3) preparing a drug for treating a tumour,
 CC comprising the use of (1). The antisense oligonucleotides can inhibit
 CC telomerase activity, applicable in inhibiting the growth of malignant
 CC tumours e.g. for treatment of liver, lung and breast cancers and brain
 CC glioma.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCGTCTGCTGC 1438
 DB 20 GCAGGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 44

AA596610/c
 ID AAS96610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS96610;

XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #20.

XX KW Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytostatic; apoptosis;

XX KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide;

XX KW antisense technology; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200188198-A1.

XX PD 22-NOV-2001.

XX PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15774.

XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572423.

XX PR 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-0733294.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wancewicz E;

XX DR WPI; 2002-075321/10.

XX PT New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
 PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridises with and inhibits
 PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
 PT growth

XX PS Claim 26; Page 90; 154pp; English.

XX CC The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
 CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridises with and
 CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were
 CC 20 nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting
 CC of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions)
 CC by five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl
 CC (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on
 CC human TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain
 CC reaction (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC TERT in cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or
 CC condition associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting
 CC cell growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and
 CC for diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
 CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCGTCTGCTGC 1438
 DB 20 GCAGGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 1

```
RESULT 45
AAF97218
ID AAF97218 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97218;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1979.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,A)
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
XX
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis .
XX
XX Examples; Page 183; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
CC and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.24; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.04; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1477 TGCTATTATTGGAGTAG 1496
DB 1 TCCTATTCAATTGGAGTAG 20
XX
RESULT 46
ABA90717
ID ABA90717 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
```

```
XX ABA90717;
AC
XX 16-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Lactococcus lactis oligonucleotide #196 used in Long Range PCR.
XX
KW Biosynthesis; biodegradation; lactic bacterium; yogurt; cheese; ss.
XX
OS Lactococcus lactis IL1403.
XX
PN FR2807446-A1.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000FR-0004630.
XX
PR 11-APR-2000; 2000FR-0004630.
XX
PA (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
XX
PI Bolotine A, Sorokine A, Renault P, Ehrlich SD;
XX WPI; 2002-043418/06.
XX
XX New nucleotide sequence useful in the identification or Lactococcus
XX lactis and related species .
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID No 2519; 2504pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention is related to a Lactococcus lactis nucleotide
CC sequence (ABA90521) and related proteins (ABB53300-ABB55621). The
CC nucleic acid sequence is useful in the detection and/or amplification of
CC nucleic acid sequence, particularly to identify Lactococcus lactis or
CC related species. The proteins of the invention are useful for the
CC biosynthesis or biodegradation of a composition of interest. The
CC invention helps research in lactic bacteria, particularly useful in the
CC production of yogurt and cheese. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide used in an example from the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is based on equivalent patent
CC WO200177334 (published 18-OCT-2001) which is available in electronic
CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pot_sequences.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.24; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.64; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 370 AGCAATCATCCTTCACACACAA 392
DB 1 AGCAAGTTCACCTTCACCAACGA 23
XX
RESULT 47
AAD09655/c
ID AAD09655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD09655;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKA C-alpha chimeric antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 102672).
XX
KW Human; protein kinase A; PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha inhibitor;
KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; chimeric; ss.
XX
OS Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Chimeric - Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
```

```

FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT      modified_base
FT      1..5
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT      misc_feature
FT      6..15
FT      /tag= c
FT      /note= "Central gap region"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20
FT      /tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT      modified_base
FT      19
FT      /tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT      US6248586-B1.
FT
FT      PD      19-JUN-2001.
FT
FT      PF      17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.
FT
FT      PR      17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.
FT
FT      PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT      XX      Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
FT
FT      XX      WPI; 2001-407321/43.
FT
FT      DR      Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the expression of the human
FT      PT      protein kinase A catalytic subunit C-alpha, particularly useful for
FT      PT      preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
FT      PT      formation -
FT
FT      PS      Example 16; Column 45; 35pp; English.
FT
FT      CC      The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
FT      CC      oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding human protein
FT      CC      kinase A (PKA) catalytic subunit C-alpha to modulate (inhibit) its
FT      CC      expression. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
FT      CC      therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents or kits. The
FT      CC      antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating human, suspected
FT      CC      of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
FT      CC      the expression of PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha. In particular, the
FT      CC      antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or
FT      CC      treating infection, inflammation and tumor formation. They are
FT      CC      also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is a chimeric
FT      CC      antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
FT      CC      oligo is targeted to the coding region of human PKA catalytic
FT      CC      subunit C-alpha to inhibit its expression.
FT
FT      XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
FT
FT      SQ      Query Match      1.2%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
FT      Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
FT      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT
FT      Qy      663 GTTCCCTTCAGGACAA 680
FT      Db      19 GTTCTCTTCAGGACAA 2
FT
FT      RESULT 48
FT      ABS59607
FT      ID      ABS59607 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
FT      XX
FT      AC      ABS59607;
FT      XX
FT      DT      05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
FT      XX

```

```

DE      Real-time reverse PCR primer, used to determine NOV1 expression, #4.
XX
XX      Human, PCR; ss; SEC; NOV; immunosuppressive; hepatotropic;
XX      antiinflammatory; angiogenic-associated disorder; diagnostic;
XX      gene therapy; developmental disorder; immune disease;
XX      signal transduction pathway disorder; metabolic disorder;
XX      feeding disorder; obesity; wasting disorder; neurodegenerative disorder;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; behavioural disorder; allergy;
XX      asthma; atherosclerosis; cardiomyopathy; angina pectoris;
XX      autoimmune disease; retinal disease; cirrhosis; diabetes;
XX      infectious disease; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; cancer;
XX      hypertension; hypotension; multiple sclerosis; urinary retention;
XX      osteoporosis; Crohn's disease; ulcer; neurological disorder; anxiety;
XX      haemophilia; cirrhosis; immunogen; vaccine; primer.
XX
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      PN      WO200255705-A2.
XX
XX      Y.A.      18-JUL-2002.
XX
XX      PD      11-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US00609.
XX
XX      PF      11-JAN-2001; 2001US-261013P.
XX      PR      11-JAN-2001; 2001US-261014P.
XX      PR      11-JAN-2001; 2001US-261018P.
XX      PR      11-JAN-2001; 2001US-261026P.
XX      PR      11-JAN-2001; 2001US-261029P.
XX      PR      17-AUG-2001; 2001US-313170P.
XX      PR      10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318410P.
XX
XX      (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX      PI      Mezes PS, Rastelli L, Herrmann JL, MacDougall JR, Zhong H;
XX      PI      Casman SJ, Boldog F, Shinkets RA, Gorman L, Craata OR, Mysore KK;
XX      PI      Folkerts O, Martin GB, Eisen A, Spaderna SK, Vernet CAM, Bergh C;
XX      PI      Spytek KA, Dipippo VA, Zerhusen BD, Peyman JA, Ellerman K;
XX      PI      Stone DJ, Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger DK;
XX      PI      Burgees CE, Edinger S;
XX      DR      WPI; 2002-590675/63.
XX
XX      Human SECX/NOVX polypeptide useful for diagnosing, preventing or
XX      PT      treating disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
XX      PT      SECX/NOVX nucleic acids and proteins e.g., diabetes -
XX
XX      PS      Example 2; Page 377; 443pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention discloses the isolated human polypeptides, and
XX      CC      polynucleotides encoding them, that have been designated SECX and NOVX.
XX      CC      The polypeptides can be used for treating, or delaying, the onset of an
XX      CC      angiogenic-associated disorder or treating a pathological state in a
XX      CC      subject, preferably a mammal. They can also be used in determining the
XX      CC      presence of, or predisposition to, a disease associated with altered
XX      CC      levels of the polypeptides and polynucleotides of any one of the 12
XX      CC      sequences (SECI-12), for raising antibodies, for identifying an agent
XX      CC      that binds to, or that modulates the expression or activity of the
XX      CC      polypeptide, for treating or preventing a NOVX-associated disorder
XX      CC      (NOVI-8) and as a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide,
XX      CC      polynucleotide or the antibody. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are
XX      CC      useful in diagnostic applications where their amounts are assessed, or
XX      CC      for the manufacture of a medicament (e.g. gene therapy) for treating or
XX      CC      preventing disorders or syndromes such as developmental disorders, immune
XX      CC      diseases, signal transduction pathway disorders, metabolic disorders,
XX      CC      feeding disorders (including obesity), wasting disorders,
XX      CC      neurodegenerative disorders (including Alzheimer's disease and
XX      CC      Parkinson's disease), behavioural disorders, allergies, asthma,
XX      CC      atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy, angina pectoris, autoimmune diseases,
XX      CC      retinal disease, cirrhosis, diabetes, infectious disease (bacterial,
XX      CC      fungal, protozoal and viral e.g. human immunodeficiency virus, HIV),
XX      CC      cancer (e.g. prostate cancer), hypertension, hypotension, multiple
XX      CC      sclerosis, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease, ulcers,
XX      CC      neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety), haemophilia or cirrhosis. They

```

CC may also be used as immunogens to produce antibodies specific for the
 CC invention, and as vaccines. Further, they are useful for screening
 CC potential agonist and antagonist compounds. The sequences presented in
 CC ABS59542-ABS59699 are the PCR primers and probes which were used to
 CC amplify and detect expression of human SEC1-12 and NOV1-8 CDNA.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 502 GCGGTGATGATGAGAAAT 519
 DB 1 GTGGTGTGATGAGAAAT 18

RESULT 49
 AAX77026/c
 ID AAX77026 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAX77026;
 XX 10-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer for the ERCC1 gene.
 XX PCR primer; proto-oncogene; oncogene; nucleic acid synthesis; ultrasound;
 XX stress protein; repair protein; phenylketonuria; p53 tumour suppressor;
 XX phenylalanine hydroxylase; IL-2 production; cancer; AIDS; haemophilia;
 XX autoimmune disease; chronic viral infection; cystic fibrosis; therapy;
 XX ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9925385-A1.
 XX 27-MAY-1999.

XX 11-NOV-1998; 98WO-US23843.
 XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0971540.

XX (IMAR-) IMARX PHARM CORP.

XX McCreery T, Sadewasser D, Unger BC;

XX WPI; 1999-370731/31.

XX Increasing nucleic acid synthesis by ultrasonic treatment of cells

XX Example 1; Page 102; 124pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a proto-oncogene/oncogene, and
 CC was used to test the method of the invention. The method is for
 CC increasing synthesis of nucleic acid (I) in a cell by exposing it to
 CC ultrasound, where (I) is: (a) an endogenous sequence (Ia) encoding a
 CC stress or repair protein; or (b) an introduced exogenous sequence (Ib).
 CC The method is specifically used therapeutically: (i) to treat
 CC phenylketonuria (following introduction of (Ib) for phenylalanine
 CC hydroxylase); (ii) to increase expression of the p53 tumour suppressor;
 CC (iii) to increase production of IL-2, particularly associated with
 CC natural killer cells; and (iv) for treating cancer by administering a
 CC sequence antisense to initiation factor 3 and/or RNA synthase. More
 CC generally, (Ib) may include one or more genes or fragments. More
 CC complete chromosomes, for delivery (in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo) to
 CC animal or plant cells for treating a very wide range of conditions, e.g.
 CC acquired immune deficiency syndrome, autoimmune diseases, chronic viral
 CC infections, haemophilia, cystic fibrosis, and cancer. Ultrasonic
 CC treatment increases expression of (I) and increases uptake of (Ib),
 CC particularly of 4-6 kb.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1548 CCTGATGACATCAGCTCCAA 1568

DB 21 CCTGATGACATCAGCTCCAA 1

RESULT 50

ABS98393

ID ABS98393 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABS98393;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #15.

XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDRI;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTP;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNM7; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile;
 XX STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human
 PT genes e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage
 PT markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes
 PT responsible for disorder-related traits -

XX Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase
 CC activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12),
 CC histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNM7), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide
 CC -N-methyl transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4

CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance
 CC 1 (MDR1), lactoferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine
 CC muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHRM1, CHRM2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or
 CC CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the
 CC invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and
 CC characterising the genes that are responsible for specific traits within
 CC the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a
 CC variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g.,
 CC overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression,
 CC which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The
 CC nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained
 CC in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1, ARNT, BPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2,
 CC NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful
 CC for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic
 CC sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may
 CC also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer.
 CC Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered
 CC cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to
 CC colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system
 CC function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or
 CC haematological function, in KIK2 for altered serine protease activity in
 CC the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or haematological
 CC function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral
 CC nervous system function. The present sequence represents a polymorphic
 CC DNA sequence of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1456 CAAATCCGAGCCCAAGAGAAA 1476
 DB 1 CAATTCCTGAGCCCAAGAGAA 21
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 51
 AAH49107
 ID AAH49107 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH49107;
 XX
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MTHFR gene associated primer #1.
 XX
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153520-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP00139.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-1002446.
 XX
 XX (CULL/) CULLEN P.
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 XX
 XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 DR
 XX

PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences -
 XX Claim 4; Page 76; 101pp; German.
 PS
 XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions.
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods.
 CC AAH48868-AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
 CC method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 178 AAGCAGCGCTCTTAAGAAC 198
 DB 1 AAGCAGCTGGGCTGAGAAC 21
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 52
 ABZ77445
 ID ABZ77445 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ77445;
 XX
 DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify beta-actin cDNA.
 XX
 KW Immortalized cell; progenitor cell; neural progenitor cell;
 KW brain injury; spinal cord injury; beta-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003014320-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US25389.
 XX
 XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-311626P.
 PR
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Goldman SA, Roy NS;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-248021/25.
 DR
 XX
 XX Immortalizing neural progenitor cells useful in treating injuries (e.g.
 PT brain or spinal cord injuries), comprises providing a population of
 PT progenitor cells and immortalizing the cells before or after they are
 PT enriched or purified -
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 23; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX The specification describes a method of immortalizing progenitor cells,
 CC including neural progenitor cells. The method comprises providing a
 CC population of progenitor cells and immortalizing the population of the

CC progenitor cells either before or after they are enriched or purified.
 CC The method is useful in immortalizing neural progenitor cells that may
 CC be used in treating injuries (e.g. brain or spinal cord injuries) and
 CC other diseases. PCR primers AB277445-46 were used to amplify cDNA
 CC encoding beta-actin from immortalized cells of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1351 CACACATTCTACACTCAGCTG 1371
 DB 2 CACACCTTCTACAAAGAGCTG 22

RESULT 53

AAZ31280/c
 ID AAZ31280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ31280;

DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE CCR5 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(s)-37.

KW HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;
 KW drug composition; antisense; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO951751-A1.

XX 14-OCT-1999.

XX 01-APR-1999; 99WO-JP01722.

XX 02-APR-1998; 98JP-0125452.

XX (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.

PI Takaku H, Yamamoto N, Kimura T, Takai K, Wada A;

XX WPI; 1999-620207/53.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug
 PT compositions for treatment of HIV infection

PS Claim 6; Page 16; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain
 CC oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5
 CC genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for
 CC prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression
 CC of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AAZ31244-306 represent antisense
 CC oligonucleotides to the CCR5 gene.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1295 TGGTCTCTGCGCTGCT 1310
 DB 16 TGGTCTCTGCGCTGCT 1

RESULT 54

AAQ27920/c
 ID AAQ27920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ27920;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 11-FEB-1993 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer for pBR322.
 XX Synthetic; MstII; PCR; amplification; human beta-globin; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS EP502589-A2.
 PN 09-SEP-1992.
 XX 04-MAY-1992; 92EP-0201245.
 XX 28-MAR-1985; 85US-0716975.
 PR 25-OCT-1985; 85US-0791308.
 PR 07-FEB-1986; 86US-0828144.
 XX (HOPF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.

XX Arnheim N, Erlich HA, Horn GT, Mullis KB, Saiki RK;

PI Scharf SJ;

XX WPI; 1992-301902/37.

XX Kit for amplification and detection of specific nucleic acid
 PT sequences - used to characterise or detect sequences associated
 PT with infectious diseases, genetic disorders and cellular
 PT disorders

XX Example 9; Page 20; 41pp; English.

XX The synthetic oligomer was used as a PCR primer to amplify a 1000
 CC base pair sequence of pBR322, a plasmid contg. a 1.9 kb insert
 CC from human beta-globin A allele.

XX See also AAQ27899-38

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCGTCTGCTG 1437
 DB 20 GCTGGGCTACGCTTTGCTG 2

RESULT 55

AAQ28633/c

ID AAQ28633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ28633;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 19-FEB-1993 (first entry)

DE pBR322 primer 3.

XX Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; pBR322; NruI; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP505012-A2.

XX 23-SEP-1992.

XX 27-MAR-1986; 92EP-0201244.

PR 28-MAR-1985; 85US-0716975.
 PR 25-OCT-1985; 85US-0791308.
 PR 07-FEB-1986; 86US-0828144.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG P.
 XX Mullis KB;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1992-317915/39.
 DR
 XX Method for amplifying specific nucleic acid sequences - useful
 PT for diagnosis of infectious diseases, genetic disorders and
 PT cellular disorders such as cancer
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 18; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ28633 and AAQ28629 were used within the scope
 CC of the invention to amplify a 100 bp fragment of plasmid pBR322. The
 CC template molecule used was an NruI digest of pBR322. The method
 CC of the invention allows the exponential amplification of at least one
 CC specific nucleic acid sequence contained in a nucleic acid or a
 CC mixture of nucleic acids where each nucleic acid consists of 2
 CC complementary strands of equal or unequal length, or is single
 CC stranded. Primers are selected so as to provide a complementary
 CC sequence to each of the specific sequences being amplified.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1437
 DB 20 GCTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2

RESULT 56
 AAQ27747/C
 ID AAQ27747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ27747;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 10-MAR-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer to amplify pBR322 1000bp fragment.
 XX
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; mutagenesis; Phage T7 promoter; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP509612-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-OCT-1992.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1986; 92EP-0201243.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-1985; 85US-0716975.
 PR 25-OCT-1985; 85US-0791308.
 PR 07-FEB-1986; 86US-0828144.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG P.
 XX
 XX Arnheim N, Erlich HA, Horn GT, Mullis KB, Saiki RK;
 PI Scharf SJ;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1992-351269/43.
 XX
 XX Amplifying and detecting nucleic acid sequences - by heating
 PT sample with oligo:nucleotide primer, denaturing, retreating with

PT oligo:nucleotide primers and detecting the resulting amplified
 PT sequence
 XX
 XX Example 9C; Page 20; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer can be used with AAQ27745 to amplify a 1000bp fragment of
 CC plasmid pBR322. See also AAQ27744 and AAQ27746.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1437
 DB 20 GCTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2

RESULT 57
 AAQ29444/C
 ID AAQ29444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ29444;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-MAR-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE pBR322 PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; human beta-globin; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP502588-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-SEP-1992.
 XX
 XX 04-MAY-1992; 92EP-0201226.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-1985; 85US-0716975.
 PR 25-OCT-1985; 85US-0791308.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG P.
 XX
 XX Mullis KB;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1992-333322/41.
 XX
 XX Amplifying specific nucleic acid sequences - using extension
 PT prod. synthesised from one primer to serve as template for
 PT another primer
 XX
 XX Example; Page 19; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer used to amplify a 1000 bp fragment
 CC of an NruI digest of pBR322 containing a 1.9 kb insert from the human
 CC beta-globin A allele. It is used as part of a process for amplifying
 CC specific nucleic acid sequences using the extension prod. synthesised
 CC from one primer to serve as the template for another primer. This
 CC process can be used in the detection and/or characterisation of
 CC specific nucleic acid sequences associated with infectious diseases
 CC such as those caused by bacteria, viruses and protozoa, genetic
 CC disorders such as those caused by specific deletions and/or mutations
 CC in genomic DNA or cellular disorders such as cancer. The process can
 CC be used to improve the efficiency of cloning of nucleic acid, for
 CC obtaining large amts. of the desired sequence from a mixt. of nucleic
 CC acids resulting from an imperfect chemical synthesis or for introducing
 CC in vitro mutations into a specific sequence.
 CC See also AAQ29405-Q29408, AAQ29425-Q29449 and AAQ28078-Q28086.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1419 GCTGGGCTGCGTCCCTGCTG 1437

DB 20 GCTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2

RESULT 58

AAZ71260/c

ID AAZ71260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ71260;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5616.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KW Genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

XW Haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GIST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX PT map of the human genome

XX PS Claim 8; Page 1428; 2745pp; English.

XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

XX CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

XX CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the

XX CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density

XX CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and

XX CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis

XX CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also

XX CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

XX CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

XX CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side

XX CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other

XX CC treatment.

XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

XX CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing

XX CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 375 CATCACCTTCAACCAAC 393

DB 19 CATCATGTTCAACCAAC 1

RESULT 59

AAF74114/c

ID AAF74114 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAF74114;

XX DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer #48.

XX KW Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; seotonin 4;

XX KW SLC6A4; genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.

XX CS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200109161-A1.

XX PD 08-FEB-2001.

XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US20638.

XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;

XX DR WPI; 2001-123317/13.

XX PT New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the

XX PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member

XX PT 4 gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to

XX PT expression of the protein

XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 152pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference

XX CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter

XX CC transporter, serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it

XX CC or a sequence complementary to the first sequence.

XX CC The invention is used in producing a recombinant organism

XX CC that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein structure analysis and

XX CC binding studies. A composition comprising a genotyping oligonucleotide

XX CC is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4 gene.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 548 CCTTGGGCAATTCACCACT 566

DB 19 CCTCGGCAATTTACCACT 1

RESULT 60

AAH88822/c

ID AAH88822 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAH88822;

XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human polymorphic oligonucleotide X55071 fragment.

XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;

KW paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW plant breeding; db.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT replace(11,t)
PT /*tag= a
PT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200134840-A2.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30766.
XX
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596.
XX
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX
XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly
PT disease, and also in forensics and paternity testing -
XX
XX Claim 29; Page 7; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: A488797-AAH8219). The present
CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1378 ATGCCCAAGGTGATGCACT 1396
DB 19 ATGCCCAAGGTGATGCACT 1
RESULT 61
ACC42182
ID ACC42182 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC
AC ACC42182;
XX
XX 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIIa PCR primer SEQ ID NO:23.
DE
XX
XX Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
OS
PN WO2003016327-A1.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US25772.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-312220P.
PR

PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-324895P.
XX
XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Sealton S, Wurnbach E, Yuen T;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-268296/26.
XX
XX New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1130 TGGCAGAGCGGTGACTGG 1148
DB 3 TGGCAGAGCGGTGACTGG 21
RESULT 62
ABK86685/C
ID ABK86685 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABK86685;
AC
XX
XX 28-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human ELC RT-PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX ELC; RT-PCR; primer; ss; human; dendritic cell; interleukin 15;
KW autoantigen; autoimmune disease; juvenile diabetes; infectious disease;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; systemic lupus erythematosus; vaccine;
KW ankylosing spondylitis; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
KW reverse transcription.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200240647-A1.
PN
XX 23-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 14-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US31465.
XX
XX 14-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US31465.
XX
XX (USSA) US ARMY MEDICAL RES INST INFECTIOUS DISE.
PA
XX Ulrich RG, Saikh KU;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-508324/54.
DR

XX Producing cultures of dendritic cells useful for inducing
PT T-cell-mediated immune response to antigen in a subject, by contacting
PT monocytes obtained from a tissue source with differentiating amount of
PT interleukin-15
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for producing cultures of
CC dendritic cells (DC). The method of the invention involves obtaining
CC monocytes from a tissue source, and contacting the monocytes with a
CC sufficient amount of interleukin-15 (IL-15) for a sufficient period of
CC time to result in differentiation of monocytes into DC. The method of
CC the invention may be used for providing immunity in a subject against
CC an antigen e.g., a peptide such as viral peptide, bacterial peptide,
CC parasitic peptide or cancer cell peptide. Modified antigens produced by
CC a method of the invention are useful for inducing an immune response to
CC a native antigen. The modified antigens are also useful for activating
CC T-cells which involves presenting the antigens to the T-cells in vitro
CC or in situ. An autoantigen produced using the method of the invention is
CC useful for treating an individual with an autoimmune disease, such that
CC tolerance to the autoantigen is produced in the individual. A modified
CC antigen is useful for immunising animals or humans to prevent or treat
CC disease. An autoantigen can be used for treating an autoimmune disease
CC such as juvenile diabetes, myasthenia gravis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, ankylosing spondylitis, multiple
CC sclerosis. A vaccine is useful for immunising against diseases in humans
CC or animals, and for treating infectious diseases including mycobacteria,
CC bacteria, parasites and viruses. Using the method of the invention, the
CC DC's are obtained in sufficient quantities to be used to treat or
CC immunise animals or humans. In addition the DC may be obtained in
CC sufficient quantities to be useful as reagents to modify antigens in a
CC manner to make the antigens more effective as T-cell dependent antigens.
CC By being able to prepare DC in large numbers, other previously
CC unexplored areas of dendritic function may not be determined. The
CC present sequence represents an ELC cytokine specific reverse
CC transcription (RT) PCR primer used to amplify the ELC gene in
CC experiments to measure transcriptional activation of chemokine genes in
CC the dendritic cells of produced using the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1324 AGCGGGGCCATGGAGGGG 1342
Db |||||
19 AGCAGGGCCATGGAGGGT 1
RESULT 63
ACAS4780/c
ID ACAS4780 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACAS4780;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NF-kappaB associated polynucleotide PCR primer #37.
XX
KW Human; nuclear factor-kappaB; NF-kappaB; immune disorder; cancer;
KW inflammatory disorder; apoptosis; hepatic disorder; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW haematopoietic tumour; hyper-IGM syndrome; viral infection; asthma;
KW hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
KW X-linked anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia; al incontinentia pigmenti;
KW influenza; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel disease; colitis;
KW atherosclerosis; cachexia; euthyroid sick syndrome; stroke; RAE;
KW experimental allergic encephalomyelitis; autoimmune disorder; wound;
KW hyper immune activity; acute phase response; hypercongenital condition;
KW birth defect; necrotic lesion; organ transplant rejection; pancreas;
KW signal transduction; hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes mellitus;
KW vitamin B12 malabsorption; neurological disorder; Huntington's chorea;

KW Turner's syndrome; bacterial infection; cardiovascular disorder;
KW infertility; psoriasis; haemolytic anaemia; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV;
KW cytostatic; hepatotropic; virucide; antirheumatic; antiallergic;
KW antiasmatic; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; antiallergic;
KW neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; vulvar; antineoplastic;
KW antinfertility; antianaemic; antipsoriatic; cerebroprotective;
KW cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200286076-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US12636.
XX
XX 19-APR-2001; 2001US-284962P.
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001US-286645P.
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-346986P.
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
XX Carman J, Feder J, Nadler S;
XX WPI; 2003-093119/08.
XX
XX Novel NF-kappaB-associated polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for
PT diagnosing, treating and preventing cancer, hepatic disorders, aberrant
PT apoptosis, viral infections, autoimmune disorders, asthma and stroke -
XX
XX Example 3; Page 341; 608pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human nuclear
XX factor-kappaB (NF-kappaB) associated polypeptides and polynucleotides.
XX The NF-kappaB associated polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences
XX are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating various disorders
XX including immune disorders, inflammatory disorders, cancers,
XX disorders relating to aberrant apoptosis, hepatic disorders,
XX Hodgkin's lymphomas, haematopoietic tumours, hyper-IGM syndromes,
XX hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, X-linked anhidrotic ectodermal
XX dysplasia, immunodeficiency, al incontinentia pigmenti, viral
XX infections (e.g. those caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),
XX human T-cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV), hepatitis B, hepatitis C,
XX Epstein Barr virus (EBV), influenza), rheumatoid arthritis,
XX inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, asthma, atherosclerosis, cachexia,
XX euthyroid sick syndrome, stroke, experimental allergic encephalomyelitis
XX (RAE), autoimmune disorders, disorders related to hyper immune activity,
XX conditions related to aberrant acute phase responses, hypercongenital
XX conditions, birth defects, necrotic lesions, wounds, organ transplant
XX rejection, disorders related to aberrant signal transduction, diabetes
XX hyperproliferative disorders, diseases of the pancreas (e.g. diabetes
XX mellitus, vitamin B12 malabsorption), neurological disorders (e.g.
XX Huntington's chorea), Turner's syndrome, bacterial infections,
XX cardiovascular disorders, infertility, psoriasis and haemolytic anaemia.
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of
XX the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1552 ATGACATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1570
Db |||||
19 ATGACATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1
RESULT 64
ABAA00736/c
ID ABAA00736 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABAA00736;
AC

XX 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX DE
 XX hMIP3beta sense primer.

XX Primer; PCR; RT-PCR; dendritic cell; dendrite; interferon; IFN;
 KW granulocyte/macrophage-colony stimulating factor; GM-CSF; cytokine;
 KW interleukin-4; IL-4; mononuclear cell; lymphoma; Epstein-Barr virus;
 KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; PBMC; vaccine; viral infection;
 KW HIV; HCV; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200288328-A2.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 29-APR-2002; 2002WO-EP04709.

XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-0845042.

XX (SUPE-) INST SUPERIORE DI SANITA.

XX Belardelli F, Santini SM, Parlato S, Di Pucchio T, Logozzi M;
 PI La Penta C, Ferrantini M, Santodonato L, D'agostino G;

XX WPI; 2003-120470/11.

XX Preparation of dendritic cells, useful in a vaccine or a pharmaceutical
 CC composition for the prevention and/or treatment of infectious or
 CC neoplastic disease, comprises culturing mononuclear cells in a medium
 PT with type I interferon -

XX Example 4; Page 40; 91pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AHA00734-37 are primers which were used to
 CC amplify retrotranscribed RNA for CCR7 and hMIP3beta to evaluate the
 CC expression of the MIP3beta receptor. CCR7, in interferon-dendritic cells.
 CC The dendritic cells used were the cells of the invention which were
 CC prepared by culturing mononuclear cells in a culture medium containing
 CC type I IFN, where the mononuclear cells are total peripheral blood
 CC mononuclear cells (PBMCs), adherent PBMCs and highly purified CD14+
 CC monocytes isolated from PBMCs. The dendritic cells are useful for the
 CC preparation of a vaccine or a pharmaceutical composition for the
 CC prevention or the treatment of a pathology associated with the presence
 CC of an antigen in the human body. The pathology is an infectious or
 CC neoplastic disease. The infectious disease is a viral infection,
 CC preferably HIV, HBV or HCV infection. The neoplastic disease is
 CC lymphoma, and virally induced, preferably by an Epstein-Barr virus.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1324 AGCGGGCCATGGAGGGG 1342
 ||| |||||
 Db 19 AGCAGGGCCATGGAGGGT 1

RESULT 65

AAS15269

ID AAS15269 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAS15269;

XX 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse MHCIIalpha PCR probe, mMHC II(Ia), a chain-335T.

XX Mouse; mMHC II(Ia), a chain-335T; ss; probe; nontropic;

XX neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; interleukin-1beta; IL-1b;

KW tumour necrosis factoralpha; TNFalpha;
 KW macrophage inflammatory protein-1alpha; MIP-1alpha; fractalkane;
 KW glial fibrillar associated protein; GFAP; MHC; CX3CR1; CD86;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; Alzheimer's disease; cerebral ischaemia;
 KW neurodegenerative disease.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200175165-A2.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US10247.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-193847P.

XX (ELAN-) ELAN PHARM INC.

XX McConlogue LC, Games KD, Yednock TA, Hua T, Messersmith E, Bard F;

XX WPI; 2001-639367/73.

XX Selecting compounds useful for treating or preventing Alzheimer's
 CC disease, from their ability to reduce levels of specific disease
 CC markers in animal models -

XX Example 1; Page 17; 36pp; English.

XX The invention relates selecting compounds that reduce symptoms of
 CC Alzheimer's disease using a non-human mammal that has been subjected to
 CC cerebral ischaemia or lesion of a nerve so as to produce, in the
 CC affected region, increased levels of specific markers of Alzheimer's
 CC disease-associated inflammation. Test compounds are selected if they
 CC reduce levels of these markers significantly, in the affected region,
 CC relative to controls. The markers are interleukin-1beta (IL-1b), tumour
 CC necrosis factoralpha (TNFalpha), macrophage inflammatory protein-1alpha
 CC (MIP-1alpha), glial fibrillar associated protein (GFAP), MHC (major
 CC histocompatibility complex) IIalpha or II L, CD86, fractalkane or CX3CR1
 CC (a receptor for fractalkane). The method is used to identify compounds
 CC useful in treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's disease or other
 CC neurodegenerative diseases that have an inflammatory component. The
 CC method provides fast, accurate and quantitative drug screens.
 CC The present sequence is a probe used in a quantitative PCR
 CC experiment to determine the level of a transcript for a marker of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1564 CCCAAGGGCTCTGCTGCAGG 1585
 ||| |||||
 Db 1 CCCAAGTCCCCCTGCTGCTGG 22

RESULT 66

ABS58871/c

ID ABS58871 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ABS58871;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human G-protein coupled receptor, forward primer #9.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
 KW diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
 KW adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; aschna;
 KW immune response; neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Albricht hereditary osteodystrophy;
 KW primer; PCR; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200259313-A2.
 XX AC 01-AUG-2002.
 XX PD 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US49394.
 XX PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-256635P.
 XX PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-257876P.
 XX PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-259743P.
 XX PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-260718P.
 XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261498P.
 XX PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-263689P.
 XX PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-267464P.
 XX PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-271021P.
 XX PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-275946P.
 XX PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-278150P.
 XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-299327P.
 XX PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-312902P.
 XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX PI Li L, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Kekuda R, Colman SD, Spytek KA;
 XX PI Casman SJ, Vernet CAM, Shenoy SG, Gusev V, Malyankar UM;
 XX PI Edinger S, Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P;
 XX PI MacDougall JR, Gunther E, Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA;
 XX PI Millet I;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-599789/64.
 XX XX New G protein coupled receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful
 XX PT in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing
 XX PT cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's
 XX PT disease or cancer in humans -
 XX PS Claim 1; Page 226; 685pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to novel isolated G-protein coupled receptor
 XX CC (GPCR) polypeptides and polynucleotides. The GPCR polypeptide, GPCR
 XX CC nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating, preventing or
 XX CC alleviating a GPCR-associated disorder or a pathological state in a
 XX CC subject, particularly a human. In particular, the disorder is
 XX CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, or a disorder related to cell
 XX CC signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation. The GPCR polypeptide
 XX CC and nucleic acid are also useful for diagnosing the presence of or
 XX CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of GPCR,
 XX CC associated with aberrant GPCR expression or activity. The DNA encoding
 XX CC the protein is useful in gene therapy for treating the above conditions.
 XX CC Furthermore, the nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful in treating
 XX CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer, uterus cancer, immune
 XX CC response, neurodegenerative disorders, asthma, inflammatory disorders,
 XX CC Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or Albritght hereditary
 XX CC osteodystrophy. These are also useful in developing a powerful assay
 XX CC system for functional analysis of various human disorders, as well as in
 XX CC coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 747 GAACATCAGCAGGATCCACCTC 768
 Db 22 GTACATCAGCAGCATTTCTCTC 1
 RESULT 67

ABS58874/c
 ID ABS58874 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC ABS58874;
 XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human G-protein coupled receptor, forward primer #10.
 XX KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
 KW diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
 KW adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; asthma;
 KW immune response; neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Albritght hereditary osteodystrophy;
 KW primer; PCR; SS.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200259313-A2.
 XX AC 01-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US49394.
 XX PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-256635P.
 XX PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-257876P.
 XX PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-259743P.
 XX PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-260718P.
 XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261498P.
 XX PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-263689P.
 XX PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-267464P.
 XX PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-271021P.
 XX PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-275946P.
 XX PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-278150P.
 XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-299327P.
 XX PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-312902P.
 XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX PI Li L, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Kekuda R, Colman SD, Spytek KA;
 XX PI Casman SJ, Vernet CAM, Shenoy SG, Gusev V, Malyankar UM;
 XX PI Edinger S, Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P;
 XX PI MacDougall JR, Gunther E, Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA;
 XX PI Millet I;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-599789/64.
 XX XX New G protein coupled receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful
 XX PT in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing
 XX PT cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's
 XX PT disease or cancer in humans -
 XX PS Claim 1; Page 226; 685pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to novel isolated G-protein coupled receptor
 XX CC (GPCR) polypeptides and polynucleotides. The GPCR polypeptide, GPCR
 XX CC nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating, preventing or
 XX CC alleviating a GPCR-associated disorder or a pathological state in a
 XX CC subject, particularly a human. In particular, the disorder is
 XX CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, or a disorder related to cell
 XX CC signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation. The GPCR polypeptide
 XX CC and nucleic acid are also useful for diagnosing the presence of or
 XX CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of GPCR,
 XX CC associated with aberrant GPCR expression or activity. The DNA encoding
 XX CC the protein is useful in gene therapy for treating the above conditions.
 XX CC Furthermore, the nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful in treating
 XX CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer, uterus cancer, immune
 XX CC response, neurodegenerative disorders, asthma, inflammatory disorders,
 XX CC Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or Albritght hereditary
 XX CC osteodystrophy. These are also useful in developing a powerful assay
 XX CC system for functional analysis of various human disorders, as well as in
 XX CC coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 747 GAACATCAGCAGGATCCACCTC 768
 Db 22 GTACATCAGCAGCATTTCTCTC 1
 RESULT 67

CC diagnostic applications. ABS58747-ABS59231 represent human GPCR
 CC coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 GAACATCAGCAGATCCACCTC 768
 DB 22 GTATCATCAGCAGATTCCTC 1

RESULT 68

ABK95536/c

ID ABK95536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABK95536;

XX DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Novel G-protein coupled receptor forward primer #18.

XX KW G protein coupled receptor; GPCR; olfactory receptor;

XX KW cell signal processing disorder; metabolic pathway modulation;

XX KW cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; diabetes; developmental disease;

XX KW immune disease; taste disorder; scent detectability disorder; obesity;

XX KW Burkitt's lymphoma; corticosteroid disease; infectious disease; pain;

XX KW signal transduction pathway disorder; metabolic pathway disorder;

XX KW retinal disease; metabolic disorder; cancer; Parkinson's disease;

XX KW acute heart failure; urinary retention; osteoporosis; Crohn's disease;

XX KW ulcer; allergy; neurological disorder; genetic disorder; transplantation;

XX KW fertility; pancreatitis; hyperthyroidism; endometriosis;

XX KW forensic biology; transgenic animal; real time quantitative PCR; RTQ-PCR;

XX KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200240539-A2.

XX PD 23-MAY-2002.

XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US32256.

XX PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240704P.

XX PR 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-243497P.

XX PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-244542P.

XX PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-245484P.

XX PR 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-255017P.

XX PR 17-JAN-2001; 2001US-262159P.

XX PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-263216P.

XX PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-263340P.

XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-264118P.

XX PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-268225P.

XX PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-289031P.

XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-308203P.

XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX PI Kekuda R, Spytek KA, Casman SJ, Zerhusen BD, Li L, Tchernev VT;

XX PI Colman SD, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Wolenc AR, Shency SG;

XX PI Edinger SR, Gerlach V, Gangoli EA, Macdougall JR, Smithson G;

XX PI Feyman JA, Stone DJ, Gunther E, Ellerman K, Grosse WM;

XX PI Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Burgess CE;

XX DR WPI; 2002-500205/53.

XX XX Novel G protein coupled receptor especially olfactory receptor

XX PT polypeptides and nucleic acids for diagnosing and treating

XX PT atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy and diabetes -

XX XX

XX Example 2; Page 245; 309pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated G protein coupled receptor X
 CC (GPCR-12) polypeptide, especially an olfactory receptor. GPCR
 CC polypeptides are useful for identifying an agent that binds to the
 CC polypeptide and for identifying a candidate substance or ligand molecules
 CC interacting with an olfactory receptor polypeptide. The polypeptide, (I)
 CC and (II) are also useful for treating diseases and disorders related to
 CC cell signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation e.g.
 CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis and diabetes, and developmental diseases,
 CC immune diseases, taste and scent detectability disorders, Burkitt's
 CC lymphoma, corticosteroid disease, signal transduction pathway
 CC disorders, metabolic pathway disorders, retinal diseases, metabolic
 CC disorders, obesity, infectious disease, pain, cancer, Parkinson's
 CC disease, acute heart failure, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's
 CC disease, ulcers, allergies, neurological disorders, genetic disorders,
 CC transplantation, fertility, pancreatitis, hyperthyroidism and
 CC endometriosis. GPCR sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or
 CC tissue type in a biological sample, to amplify DNA sequences from very
 CC small biological samples such as tissues e.g. hair or skin or body fluids
 CC in forensic biology. Cells comprising (I) are useful for producing
 CC non-human transgenic animals for studying the function and/or activity of
 CC GPCR protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of GPCR
 CC protein activity. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention for real time quantitative (RTQ)-PCR for G-protein coupled
 CC receptor sequences in order to study gene expression.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 GAACATCAGCAGATCCACCTC 768

DB 22 GTATCATCAGCAGATTCCTC 1

RESULT 69

AAK75274/c

ID AAK75274 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAK75274;

XX JT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #802.

XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;

XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;

XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;

XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;

XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX OS Mus sp.

XX PN WO9715662-A2.

XX PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Favco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or

XX PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,

PT peoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX Claim 4; Page 179; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 872 CTGAGTCCTCGCTGGAG 888
 DB 17 CTGAGTCCTAGCTGGAG 1
 RESULT 70
 AAC70426/c
 ID AAC70426 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC70426;
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #171.
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200058519-A2.
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
 PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
 PT medicine and genetic analysis -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

CC diseases.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTC 1541
 DB 17 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTC 1
 RESULT 71
 AAC70441/c
 ID AAC70441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC70441;
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #181.
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200058519-A2.
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
 PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
 PT medicine and genetic analysis -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTC 1541
 DB 17 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTC 1

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RESULT 72
AAC70498/c
ID AAC70498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAC70498;
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #219.
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200058519-A2.
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
XX PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
XX PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
XX PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX CC diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1525 GCCATTACGGCCTATTC 1541
DB 17 GCCATTACGGCCTATTC 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 73
AAC70504/c
ID AAC70504 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAC70504;
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #223.
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200058519-A2.
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
XX PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
XX PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
XX PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX CC diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1525 GCCATTACGGCCTATTC 1541
DB 17 GCCATTACGGCCTATTC 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 74
AAC70507/c
ID AAC70507 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAC70507;
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #225.
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200058519-A2.
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

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XX PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX CC Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
XX CC are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
XX CC medicine and genetic analysis -
XX PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX CC diseases.
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1525 GCCATTGAGCCCTATTC 1541
DB 17 GCCATTGAGCCCATTC 1
RESULT 75
ID ABV79223 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79223;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 469.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; es.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EPI229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX CC Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),

PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention.
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 414 GTACCGCACCTTCCAGT 430
DB 1 GTCCCGCACCTTCCAGT 17
RESULT 76
AAF74480
ID AAF74480 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF74480;
XX DT 09-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Clone 21393247.0.1 PRO5 sequencing primer SEQ ID NO:66.
XX KW Human; PRO; PROX; cytosolic; immunomodulatory; reproduction;
XX KW gene therapy; cell proliferation; differentiation disorder; cancer;
XX KW immune associated disorder; gestational disease; pre-clampsia;
XX KW PCR primer; sequencing primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200110902-A2.
XX PD 15-FEB-2001.
XX PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US21857.
XX PR 11-AUG-1999; 99US-0148433.
XX PR 10-AUG-2000; 2000US-0148433.
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PI Shinkets RA, Fernandes E;
XX DR WPI; 2001-147509/15.
XX CC Nucleic acids encoding secreted polypeptides, designated PROX
XX CC polypeptides, useful for treating a syndrome associated with a
XX CC PROX-associated disorder, e.g. cancer -
XX Example 9; Page 125; 166pp; English.

CC disorder, e.g. a cell proliferation and/or differentiation disorder
CC (e.g. cancer or immune associated disorders) and a gestational disease
CC (e.g. pre-clampsia). They are also used for screening for a modulator of
CC activity or of latency or predisposition to a PROX-associated disorder.
CC AAF74432 to AAF74448 encode the specifically claimed human PROX
CC polypeptides PRO1 to PRO17 given in AAB70531 to AAB70547. The present
CC sequence represents a primer used in an example from the present
CC invention.
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 778 TGGACCGGGCTGAGCAA 794
DB 17 TGGACCGGGCTGAGCAA 1
|||||
RESULT 78
ABL44555/c
ID ABL44555 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABL44555;
XX AC
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1599.
XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
KW genome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 36; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL4532 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

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XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1335 GGAGGGGAGACTCTTC 1351
DB 19 GGATGGGGAGACTCTTC 3

RESULT 79
AAZ01445/c
ID AAZ01445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAZ01445;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihemphatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GENT) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX Disclosure; Page 1443; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
XX can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
XX trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
XX diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
XX paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
XX nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
XX perihemphatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
XX and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
XX invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 TCCTCGCTGGAGCTCTTA 893
DB 19 TCCTCGCTGGAGCTCTTA 3

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RESULT 80
AAZ00584
ID AAZ00584 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX Human glypican sequence tag STS MV2b.
XX Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
XX glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
XX treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
XX tumour formation; sequence tag; STS; MV2b; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO937764-A2.
XX 29-JUL-1999.
XX 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00329.
XX 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200226.
XX (VLA-) VLAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX David GJF, Veugelers MPD;
XX WPI; 1999-469128/39.
XX New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
XX diagnose, e.g. tumor formation
XX Example 2; Page 33; 79pp; English.
XX This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
XX encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
XX (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
XX protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
XX (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
XX disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
XX growth and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation.
XX AAZ00581-200586 represent novel glypican sequence tags (STS's).
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1430 TCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTT 1446
DB 4 TCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTACT 20

RESULT 81
ABZ21763/c
ID ABZ21763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ21763;
XX 28-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX Serine/threonine kinase AIM-1 gene antisense oligonucleotide 1.
XX Serine/threonine kinase; enzyme; AIM-1; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX human; liver cancer; tumour; inhibition; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

```

XX	Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. hepatitis	Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
XX	The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain death agonist RNA of a chimeric oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide.	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX	Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	423 CTTCAGTTCAGCCCT 439	
DB	17 CTTCAGATCCAGCCCT 1	
XX	RESULT 83	
XX	AAQ62049/c	
ID	AAQ62049 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
XX	AAQ62049;	
XX	25-MAR-2003 (updated)	
DT	09-OCT-1994 (first entry)	
DE	Hen egg white lysozyme gene Cys to Thr mutation at codon 94.	
XX	Hen egg white; lysozyme; enzyme engineering; protein engineering fowl; plasmid pKP1500; ss.	
XX	Synthetic.	
XX	Key Location/Qualifiers	
FT	misc_feature 10..12	
FT	/*tag= a	
FT	/note= "Cys to Thr mutation"	
XX	WO9408018-A1.	
PD	14-APR-1994.	
XX	28-SEP-1993; 93WO-GB02026.	
XX	28-SEP-1992; 92GB-0020418.	
XX	(UNIL) UNILEVER NV.	
PA	(UNIL) UNILEVER PLC.	
XX	Goodenough PW, Gould WW, Moseley BEE, Pickersgill RW;	

PI Varhill K, Gould GW, Mosely BEB, Varvill K;
 DR WPI; 1994-135584/16.

XX Preparation of new reduced size polypeptide(s), partic. enzyme(s)
 PT - lacking at least a part of a loop region while retaining
 PT biologically functional activity

XX Disclosure; Page 26; 59pp; English.

XX This sequence verified a Cys to Thr mutation had occurred
 CC at a position equivalent to codon 94 of a truncated hen egg white
 CC lysozyme gene following site-directed mutagenesis via inverse PCR
 CC using an oligonucleotide

CC DNA primer (AAQ62039).

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 722 TCTTCACGGTGTTCACG 738
 Db 19 TCTTCACGGTGTTCACG 3

RESULT 84

ID AAX09829
 ID AAX09829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX09829;

DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #135.

XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9820165-A2.

PD 14-MAY-1998.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US20313.

XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455.

PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PI Hudson T, Lander ES, Wang D;

XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.

XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease

PS Claim 16; Page 62; 310pp; English.

XX AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in
 CC e.g. forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases
 CC such as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome,
 CC muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial

CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 10 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1083 CCCCTGTTTCTCTCCCATC 1102
 Db 1 CCCCTGTTTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 85

AAV41681/c

ID AAV41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV41681;

DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HP2.

XX Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Wilm's tumour; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9829108-A2.

XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-US23991.

XX 30-DEC-1996; 96US-0034095.

XX (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.

XX Feinberg AP;

XX WPI; 1998-387774/33.

XX Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer(s) -
 PT by contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA
 PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA
 PT synthesis

XX Disclosure; Page 24; 42pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in
 CC the method of the invention where normal imprinting is restored to
 CC cells. The method may be used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that
 CC are related to parental origin-specific chromosome or gene alterations.
 CC These include many types of cancer and organ-specific malignant cell
 CC growth such as Wilm's tumour.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 462 CGACTACATCGTCATGCCCA 481
 Db 20 CGACTCATCTTCATGCCCA 1

RESULT 86
 AAZ04744
 ID AAZ04744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ04744;
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
 PF
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX
 XX Griffais R;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR
 XX
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 1713; 1755pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAZ01425-01429) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
 CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
 CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
 CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
 CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
 CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
 CC perinephritis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
 CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
 CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1369 CTGGTGTGATGCCCAAGGT 1388
 Db 1 CTCCTGTTTATGCCCAAGGT 20

RESULT 87
 AAZ93359
 ID AAZ93359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ93359;
 XX

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
 PF
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX
 XX Griffais R;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 DR
 XX
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 PT
 XX
 XX Page 1583; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAZ91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAZ91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAZ91584-
 CC AAZ91587) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 523 CCCATGACCCCTGAAGCTCAT 542
 Db 1 CCCATGACCATACAGCTCAT 20

RESULT 88
 AAC93264/c
 ID AAC93264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC93264;
 XX
 XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:115.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antineoplastic; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia;
 KW myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200061602-A1.
 PN

XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09054.
 XX PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Karras JG;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX PT New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal
 PT transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues
 PT and treating diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as
 PT rheumatoid arthritis and cancer -
 XX Example 12; Page 63; 10pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antiinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating
 CC an animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a
 CC human having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in
 CC apoptosis, and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions
 CC that are treated are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast,
 CC prostate, brain, head and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or
 CC lymphoma. (I) can also be used for diagnostic methods in detecting and
 CC determining the role of STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological
 CC processes and conditions and for diagnosing the conditions associated
 CC with expression of STAT3. (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as
 CC an immunostimulator. (I) is used in sandwich and colourimetric assays,
 CC involving enzyme conjugation and radiolabeling and is used in
 CC diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse
 CC STAT3 as given in the exemplification of the present invention. AAC93151
 CC to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299 represent STAT3 phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300 represents a mismatch control
 CC oligonucleotide which are used in example from the present invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 315 GAAGCCGAGGTGCGGAGC 334
 DB 20 GAAGCAGCAGATGCTGGAGC 1
 RESULT 89
 AAA63662/c
 ID AAA63662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA63662;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to construct a reference material system.
 XX Nucleic acid reference material; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KW nucleic acid amplification; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Escherichia coli.
 XX WO200046401-A1.
 FN 10-AUG-2000.
 PD 10-AUG-2000.
 XX

PF 02-FEB-2000; 2000WO-GB00305.
 PR 03-FEB-1999; 99GB-0002422.
 XX (LGCT-) LGC TEDDINGTON LTD.
 XX PI McDowell DG;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-514968/46.
 XX PT New nucleic acid reference material comprising two reference sequences
 PT for use in the polymerase chain reaction and for verifying nucleic acid
 PT amplification reactions by acting as a control -
 XX Example 3; Page 31; 54pp; English.
 XX CC The specification describes a nucleic acid reference material, which
 CC comprises two reference sequences, each with a pair of primer binding
 CC sites which are the same except for the substitution of one or a few
 CC nucleotide bases. The reference material is used in the polymerase chain
 CC reaction (PCR). The reference material is used as a control for
 CC verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions. The reference material is
 CC designed to be used in isolation in PCR systems or simultaneously within
 CC PCR assays, to control for and allow the measurement of PCR specificity
 CC and sensitivity. Amplification reactions that can be verified include
 CC ligase chain reaction, gapped ligase chain reaction, strand displacement
 CC amplification, nucleic acid sequence based amplification and
 CC self-sustained sequence replication. The reference material is
 CC particularly useful where detection of target sequences in medical or
 CC environmental samples is desired. PCR primers AAA63662-63 were used
 CC to amplify high molecular weight DNA from Escherichia coli strain
 CC W3110, and the amplified fragment used to construct a reference material
 CC system of the invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 571 GAACTGTCCTTCATGACCG 590
 DB 20 GAACTGTCCTTCGGGAACCG 1
 RESULT 90
 AAA40834
 ID AAA40834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA40834;
 XX DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 21694.
 XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200020645-A1.
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23205.
 XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0313932.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 XX PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumour
 XX PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 XX PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 XX PT nucleic acid encoding TNFalpha -
 XX PS Example 6; Page 57; 283pp; English.
 XX CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 XX CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
 XX CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
 XX CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
 XX CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
 XX CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
 XX CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
 XX CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
 XX CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
 XX CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
 XX CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
 XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
 XX CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
 XX CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
 XX CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
 XX CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
 XX CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 XX CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
 XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
 XX CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 432 CCAGCCCTCCAAAGTCCCAAG 451
 DB 1 CTAGCCCTCCAAAGTCCCAAG 20
 RESULT 91
 AAA37020
 ID AAA37020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA37020;
 XX DT 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human dysferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #282.
 XX KW Human; dysferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14;
 XX KW detection; muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;
 XX KW myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;
 XX KW screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200011016-A1.
 XX PD 02-MAR-2000.
 XX PF 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19394.
 XX PF 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930.
 XX PR (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
 XX PI Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;

XX WPI; 2000-246531/21.
 XX DR Dysferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and
 XX PT treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. Miyoshi myopathy and
 XX PT limb girdle muscular dystrophy -
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes an isolated dysferlin DNA of 20-25
 XX CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
 XX CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038, 1392-1411,
 XX CC 1424-1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1715-1734, 1714-1759,
 XX CC 2241-2260, 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271,
 XX CC 4356-4375, 4665-4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5726-5735, 6035-6054,
 XX CC 6179-6198, 6243-6263 and 6529-6548 of the human dysferlin nucleotide
 XX CC sequence given in AAA36744. Dysferlin nucleotide sequences containing
 XX CC specific mutations can be used for diagnosing a patient, a foetus or
 XX CC a pre-embryo at risk of developing a dysferlin associated disorder by
 XX CC detecting mutations in the dysferlin gene in biological samples from
 XX CC patients. Alternatively, the biological sample containing genomic DNA
 XX CC can be incubated with a restriction enzyme, preferably BspI, BspII, PstI,
 XX CC RsaI, KpnI, HaeIII, BspI286, NlaIV, NlaIII, BglI, AclI, SfiI, PstI,
 XX CC HaeI, AluI, AclI, Tsp5091, SalI, HincII, TagI, HinfI, TfiI, SfiI or
 XX CC FokI, and the presence or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the
 XX CC sample is detected as an indication of the presence or absence of a
 XX CC particular mutation in the sample. Dysferlin polynucleotides are useful
 XX CC for treating hereditary muscular dystrophies such as Miyoshi myopathy
 XX CC (MM) and limb girdle muscular dystrophy-2B (LGM2B-2B). MM and LGM2B-2B
 XX CC map to the human chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers
 XX CC D2S292 and D2S286. The present sequence represents a primer for human
 XX CC dysferlin.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1425 CTGCGTCTCTGCTGCTGCTCC 1444
 DB 1 CTTGATCTCTGCTGCTGCTCC 20
 RESULT 92
 AAA04807/C
 ID AAA04807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA04807;
 XX DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:96.
 XX KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
 XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 XX KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200006775-A1.
 XX PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16632.
 XX PF 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.
 XX PR (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 XX PA Fillmore H, Broadbuss WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
 XX PI

DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.
 XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Tenascin-C protein -
 XX Claim 23; Page 66; 177pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
 CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
 CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 CC Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
 CC of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
 CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
 CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
 CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
 CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244
 CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 385 AACCAACACGACCCGGTGC 404
 DB 20 AACGACCCGACCCGGTGC 1
 RESULT 93
 AAZ49574/C
 ID AAZ49574 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ49574;
 AC AAZ49574;
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
 DT Reverse primer for PCR mapping studies of human MP-7 gene.
 DE PCR primer; human myocardium protein-7; MP-7; congestive heart failure;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; cardiomyopathy; PCR mapping study; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS W09967387-A2.
 PN 29-DEC-1999.
 XX 24-JUN-1999; 99WO-US14307.
 PF 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090579.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0163284.
 PR 02-MAR-1999; 99US-0261759.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Khodadoust M;
 PI WPI; 2000-136984/12.
 DR Novel myocardium protein-7 polynucleotides, used to modulate a variety
 PT of cellular processes -
 XX Example 2; Page 94; 116pp; English.

XX The present sequence is the reverse PCR primer designed from 3'UTR
 CC sequence of myocardium protein-7 (MP-7). This was used in PCR mapping
 CC studies to determine the chromosomal localisation of MP-7 gene. Specific
 CC amplification was carried on human and hamster cell line DNA. MP-7 is
 CC used to modulate a variety of cellular processes e.g. modulating the
 CC activity of proteins involved in cardiovascular disorders like
 CC congestive heart failure or cardiomyopathy.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1220 GCTCTGTGAACTGACGCTG 1239
 DB 20 GCTCTGTGAACTGCTGCTG 1
 RESULT 94
 ABN89758
 ID ABN89758 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABN89758;
 AC ABN89758;
 XX 18-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ABCA6 specific PCR primer SEQ ID NO:169.
 DE Human; ABCA5; ABCA6; ABCA9; ABCA10; ATP-binding cassette transporter;
 KW chromosome 17; chromosome 17q; chromosome 17q24; antiarteriosclerotic;
 KW gene therapy; cholesterol; lipophilic molecule; inflammation;
 KW prostaglandin; prostacyclin; arteriosclerosis; transport; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS W0200246458-A2.
 PN 13-JUN-2002.
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP15401.
 PF 07-DEC-2000; 2000EP-0403440.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263231P.
 XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX Denefle P, Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I;
 PI Duverger N, Allikmets R, Dean M;
 XX WPI; 2002-557584/59.
 DR A novel nucleic acid corresponding to ATP-binding cassette transporter
 PT genes and the encoded polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating a
 PT dysfunction in reverse transport of cholesterol -
 XX Claim 9; Page 106; 216pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes human ATP-binding cassette transporters
 CC (ABC). Specifically described are the human ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and
 CC ABCA10 genes (see ABN89594 to ABN89597) which encode the proteins given
 CC in ABN81574 to ABN81577). ABN89598 to ABN89715 represent ABCA5, ABCA6,
 CC ABCA9 and ABCA10 nucleotide fragments; and ABN89716 to ABN89806 represent
 CC primers for ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10 genes which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention. The ABC sequences have
 CC antiarteriosclerotic activities and can be used in gene therapy. ABC
 CC sequences can be used in the manufacture of a medicament intended for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a subject affected by a dysfunction in
 CC the reverse transport of cholesterol. The ABC proteins are involved in
 CC the reverse transport of cholesterol, in membrane transport of lipophilic
 CC molecules, in particular inflammation mediating substance such as

CC prostaglandins and prostacyclins, or in any pathology whose candidate
 CC chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful
 CC for the manufacture of a medicament intended for prevention of
 CC arteriosclerosis in various forms. The ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10
 CC genes are located to chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 422 CTTTCAGTTCAGCCCTCC 441
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CTTTCAGTTCAGCCCTCC 20

RESULT 95
 AAS96881/c
 ID AAS96881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS96881;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #88.
 XX
 KW STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; SPAT;
 KW antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
 KW neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
 KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW cytostatic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2001029250-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-0758881.
 XX
 PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.
 PR 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09054.
 XX
 PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
 XX
 PI Karras JG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-009991/01.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing
 PT inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription
 PT proteins -
 XX
 PS Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
 CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
 CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing
 CC Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitising cells to apoptosis. They
 CC are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
 CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
 CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
 CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
 CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
 CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
 CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell

CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
 CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
 CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 315 GAAGCCGAGGTGGGAGC 334
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 GAAGCAGCAGATGCTGAGC 1

RESULT 96
 ABI92961/c
 ID ABI92961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI92961;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#48 oligo #9.
 XX
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
 KW cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Barany P, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Brucella
 XX melitensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a

CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1275 AACTGGGAGATTGAGCCTG 1294
DB 20 AACGGGAGAGTTGAGCGTG 1

RESULT 97
AA09461/C
ID AA09461 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC AA09461;
XX
XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, mutagenic primer P1 Ala.
XX
XX Human; Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1; PAI-1; serpin; PIAla;
XX immobilised enzyme; cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX AIDS; HIV infection; Human immunodeficiency virus; prostate cancer;
XX TNF-mediated inflammation; benign prostatic hypertrophy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200138560-A2.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32315.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1999; 99US-0167553.
XX (AMNA-) AMERICAN NAT RED CROSS.
XX
XX Lawrence DA, Day D;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-441438/47.
XX
XX Detecting a functionally active form of an enzyme in a biological
XX sample comprises contacting an enzyme inhibitor immobilised on a solid
XX substrate -

XX
XX Example 1; Page 32; 69pp; English.

XX The sequence is a PCR primer for mutating a nucleic acid encoding human
XX plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1, a serine proteinase inhibitor
XX or serpin, at the P1 position (residue 346 of the mature protein). The
XX protein is used to demonstrate the method of the invention which
XX comprises detecting a functionally active form of an enzyme in a
XX biological sample by contacting an enzyme inhibitor immobilised on a
XX solid substrate with the biological sample and measuring the binding of
XX the enzyme inhibitor to the active form of the enzyme by a detectable
XX label, where the enzyme inhibitor specifically forms a covalent bond or
XX binds with a dissociation constant of 1×10^{-9} M or less with the active
XX form of the enzyme. The present invention provides a sensitive method for
XX the detection of a functionally active form of an enzyme in a biological
XX sample. Human PAI-1 can be used to detect a number of enzymes including
XX tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, thrombin, plasmin, neutrophil
XX elastase, pancreatic elastase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, cathepsin G and
XX prostate specific antigen and as such can be used in methods to diagnose
XX diseases such as cystic fibrosis, acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), HIV infection, TNF-mediated inflammation, prostate cancer and
XX benign prostatic hypertrophy.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1327 GGGGCCATGGAGGGGGAGAC 1346
DB 20 GGGGCCATGGCGGCTGAGAC 1

RESULT 98
AAH62124
ID AAH62124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC AAH62124;
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Adrenergic alpha-1C receptor polymorphism containing DNA fragment #25.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
XX heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,G)
XX /tag=a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX
XX WO200138576-A2.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US31639.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-367705/38.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
XX including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
XX paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis -

XX
XX Claim 1; Page 30; 80pp; English.

XX
XX DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
XX contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in
XX the invention for analysing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
XX determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
XX the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
XX diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
XX diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
XX microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
XX of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the diseases, and as
XX a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in
XX applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
XX medicine and genetic analysis.

XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 TGCCCAACATCTCTGTCCTG 495
DB 2 TGCCCATCATCTCTGTCATG 21

```

RESULT 99
ABX09347/C
XX ID ABX09347 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABX09347;
XX DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from F8C #34.
XX EE Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
XX KW mutation; probe; ss.
XX NW Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200272882-A2.
XX PN 19-SEP-2002.
XX PD 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EPO2780.
XX PF 13-MAR-2001; 2001DB-1011925.
XX PR (OGHA-) OGHAM GNBH.
XX PP Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX PT MPI; 2002-723374/78.
XX PS Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
XX SS comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
XX derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -
XX Example 1; Page 123; 146pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
XX of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
XX studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
XX nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
XX mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
XX complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
XX acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
XX evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
XX inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
XX multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
XX mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are
XX risk-associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be
XX combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable
XX diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene
XX therapy) that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations
XX in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the
XX method is well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes
XX used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.08; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1472 AGAAATGCTTTTATTGG 1491
DBB 20 AGAAGGTATTTTTTTG 1
||||| ||||| |||||
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 100
AAD32814
ID AAD32814 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAD32814;
XX DT
XX DE
XX EE
XX KW
XX NW
XX OS
XX PN
XX PD
XX PF
XX PR
XX PP
XX PT
XX PS
XX SS
XX Derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -
XX Example 1; Page 123; 146pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
XX of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
XX studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
XX nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
XX mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
XX complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
XX acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
XX evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
XX inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
XX multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
XX mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are
XX risk-associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be
XX combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable
XX diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene
XX therapy) that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations
XX in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the
XX method is well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes
XX used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.08; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1472 AGAAATGCTTTTATTGG 1491
DBB 20 AGAAGGTATTTTTTTG 1
||||| ||||| |||||
||||| ||||| |||||

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PP 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-CN00173.

XX PR 09-NOV-1998; 98CN-0124461.

XX PA (RADI-) INST RADIATION MEDICINE ACAD MILITARY ME.

XX PI Wang S, Zheng X, Zhu B, Xing R, Guan W, Sun Z;

XX DR WPI; 2000-376478/32.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit human telomerase activity
 useful in the inhibition of malignant tumor growth, used to treat e.g.
 liver, lung and breast cancers and brain glioma

XX PS Claim 2; Page 4; 32pp; Chinese.

XX CC AAA60400 to AAA60428 represent specifically claimed antisense
 oligonucleotides (I) complementary to a part of the gene encoding a
 protein subunit hEST2 of human telomerase that has reverse transcriptase
 activity, or its transcriptional mRNA. Also described are: (1) a
 pharmaceutical composition comprising (I); (2) a reagent kit for
 detecting telomerase hEST2 RNA component or DNA encoding telomerase
 hEST2 containing (I); and (3) preparing a drug for treating a tumour,
 comprising the use of (I). The antisense oligonucleotides can inhibit
 telomerase activity, applicable in inhibiting the growth of malignant
 tumours e.g. for treatment of liver, lung and breast cancers and brain
 glioma.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1424 GCTGCGTCGCTGTC 1438

DB 15 GCTGCGTCGCTGTC 1

RESULT 102

AAD34956/C

ID AAD34956 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD34956;

XX DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human mutant CCR5 gene amplifying reverse PCR primer #1.

XX KW Human; CCR2; SDF1; Factor V; MTHFR; Factor XIII; CCR5; detection;
 PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2002037507-A1.

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0736863.

XX PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-171126P.

XX PA (WALK/) WALKERPEACH C R.

XX PI (HUXX/) HU X.

XX DR Walkerpeach CR, Hu X;

XX PF 2002-329124/36.

XX PT Polynucleotide primers and probes useful for single base substitutions
 in the human CCR2, SDF1, Factor V, MTHFR, Factor XIII genes, and a
 32-bp deletion in the human CCR5 gene by polymerase chain reaction -

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 11; 41pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to sequence-specific polynucleotide probes, pairs
 of probes, the design of pairs of probes in relation to the strands of
 target nucleic acid and coordinate sequence-specific pairs of primers,
 for the detection of four single base substitutions in the human CCR2,
 SDF1, Factor V, MTHFR, Factor XIII genes, and a 32-bp deletion in the
 human CCR5 gene. The polynucleotides of the invention are used for the
 detection of four single base substitutions in the human CCR2, SDF1,
 Factor V, MTHFR, Factor XIII genes, and a 32-bp deletion in the human
 CCR5 gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for target
 amplification and detection of human CCR5 mutant gene.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1296 GGTCTGCGCTGCTGCT 1310

DB 19 GGTCTGCGCTGCT 5

RESULT 103

AAT15142

ID AAT15142 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT15142;

XX DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)

XX DE Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #40.

XX KW Primer: amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
 deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
 proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
 hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9606951-A1.

XX PD 07-MAR-1996.

XX PF 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US11233.

XX PR 31-AUG-1994; 94US-0299477.

XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.

XX PI Sidransky D;

XX DR WPI; 1996-160382/16.

XX PT Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms -
 by isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a
 hyper-mutable target nucleic acid

XX PS Claim 15; Page 67; 78pp; English.

XX CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or
 additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated
 with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms
 or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia,
 hyperplasia, etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the
 hypermutable target nucleic acid (HTNA) sequences which comprise a repeat
 sequence selected from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTG, AAG, AGAT or TCTT.
 Mutations in the HTNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred
 microsatellite loci include ARA (chromosome X), D4S50 (chromosome 14),
 MD (chromosome 19), SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12),
 FGA and D4S243 (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21).

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 1302
 DB 4 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 18

RESULT 104
 AAT15122/c
 ID AAT15122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT15122;
 DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #20.
 XX
 KW Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
 KW deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
 KW proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
 KW hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9606951-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-1996.
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US11233.
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-1994; 94US-0239477.
 PR
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.
 XX
 PI Sidransky D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-160382/16.
 XX
 PT Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms -
 PT by isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a
 PT hyper-mutable target nucleic acid
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 66; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or
 CC additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated
 CC with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms
 CC or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia,
 CC hyperplasia, etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the
 CC hypermutable target nucleic acid (HTNA) sequences which comprise a repeat
 CC sequence selected from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTG, AAG, AGAT or TCTT.
 CC Mutations in the HTNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred
 CC microsatellite loci include ABA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14),
 CC MD (chromosome 19), SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12),
 CC FGA and D4S243 (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 1302
 DB 4 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 18

RESULT 105
 AAT15104/c
 ID AAT15104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT15104;
 DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequence 20.
 XX
 KW Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;
 KW cell proliferation disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9808980-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-1998.
 XX
 XX 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15286.
 XX
 XX 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805.
 PR
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 1302
 DB 17 GAGCCTGTGGTCTCTG 3

RESULT 105
 AAT151046
 ID AAT151046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT151046;
 DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Microsatellite DNA PCR primer 12.
 XX
 KW Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;
 KW cell proliferation disorder; ss; PCR; primer; amplification.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9808980-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-1998.
 XX
 XX 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15286.
 XX
 XX 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805.
 PR
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sidransky D;
XX WPI; 1998-179451/16.
XX Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.,
XX neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s).
XX Claim 14; Page 16; 53pp; English.
XX Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequences AAV20995-V21026 are amplified to
XX detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic instability by
XX size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of cell
XX proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 1302
Db 17 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 3
RESULT 107
AAZ21670/c
ID AAZ21670 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ21670;
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX Exemplary target nucleotide sequence 20.
XX neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
XX neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9946408-Al.
XX 16-SEP-1999.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05220.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0038637.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX Sidransky D;
XX WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
XX associated with cancer -
XX Disclosure; Page 21; 99pp; English.
XX This is a target nucleotide sequence, to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide primers hybridize.
XX There are over 40 known proto-oncogenes and suppressor gene to date,
XX which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
XX of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
XX cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
XX provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
XX neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
XX sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
XX head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
XX of the preneoplasia or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk
XX patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 1302
Db 17 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 3
RESULT 108
AAZ21702
ID AAZ21702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ21702;
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX Exemplary oligonucleotide primer 10.
XX neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;
XX neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
XX primer; PCR; amplification.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9946408-Al.
XX 16-SEP-1999.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05220.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0038637.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX Sidransky D;
XX WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
XX associated with cancer -
XX Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
XX This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
XX neoplastic related gene mutations.
XX There are over 40 known proto-oncogenes and suppressor genes to date,
XX which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
XX of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
XX cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
XX provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
XX neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
XX sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
XX head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
XX of the preneoplasia or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk
XX patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 1302
Db 4 GAGCCTGTGTCCTG 18
RESULT 109
AAV02125/c

ID	AAV02125 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	OS	Synthetic.
XX	AAV02125;	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	AAV02125;	XX	
XX	AAV02125;	AC	
XX	23-APR-1998 (first entry)	PN	GB2317891-A.
XX		DT	
XX	Human steroid 5-alpha reductase type II antisense oligonucleotide 16.	XX	08-APR-1998.
XX		PD	
XX	Human; steroid 5-alpha reductase; antisense oligonucleotide; androgenic alopecia; therapy; phosphorothioate; inhibitor; ss.	XX	01-OCT-1997; 97GB-0020890.
XX		PP	
XX	Synthetic.	XX	14-AUG-1997; 97US-0315503.
XX	Homo sapiens.	PR	01-OCT-1997; 96US-0724643.
XX	Key	PR	18-APR-1997; 97US-0844419.
XX	Location/Qualifiers	PR	25-APR-1997; 97US-0846017.
XX	1..21	PR	06-MAY-1997; 97US-0851843.
XX	/*tag= a	PR	09-MAY-1997; 97US-0854050.
XX	/note= "Optionally with phosphorothioate linkages"	PR	14-AUG-1997; 97US-0911312.
XX		PR	14-AUG-1997; 97US-0912951.
XX	WO9738728-A1.	XX	(GERO-) GERON CORP.
XX		PA	(UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX	23-OCT-1997.	XX	
XX		PI	Andrews WH, Cech TR, Chapman KB, Harley C, Lingner J;
XX	14-APR-1997; 97WO-US06133.	PI	Morin GB, Nakamura T, Harley CB;
XX		XX	WPI; 1998-171633/16.
XX	15-APR-1996; 96US-0015488.	DR	
XX	(DYAD-) DYAD PHARM CORP.	XX	Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
XX	(HOKE/) HOKE G D.	PT	variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of
XX		PT	cell proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing
XX	Hoke GD;	XX	
XX		XX	Example 10; Page 42; 387pp; English.
XX	WPI; 1997-526220/48.	XX	
XX		XX	The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
XX	Oligo(nucleotide(s) complementary to 5-alpha reductase gene	XX	which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
XX	transcripts - for anti-sense therapy of androgenic alopecia	CC	present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
XX		CC	whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
XX	Claim 8; Page 44; 52pp; English.	CC	in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
XX		CC	compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
XX		CC	protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
XX		CC	detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
XX		CC	probe to the sample and detecting the product and correlating the presence of
XX		CC	RNA detection, amplifying the product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
XX		CC	complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
XX		CC	and (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing
XX		CC	hTERT expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in
XX		CC	cell vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
XX		CC	ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding the
XX		CC	hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
XX		CC	effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be
XX		CC	used to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase
XX		CC	activity. A protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new
XX		CC	methods.
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;	XX	Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX		XX	
XX	Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;	XX	Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;	XX	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX		XX	
XX	1069 TGCAGGTTTCAGTGCC 1083	QY	1424 GCTGGCTCTGCTGC 1438
XX		DB	
XX	15 TGCAGGTTTCAGTGCC 1	DB	1 GCTGGCTCTGCTGC 15
XX		XX	
XX	RESULT 110	XX	RESULT 111
XX	AAV30692	XX	AAF8055
XX	ID AAV30692 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	ID	AAF8055 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX		XX	
XX	AAV30692;	XX	AAF8055;
XX		XX	
XX	13-AUG-1998 (first entry)	XX	17-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX		XX	
XX	Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer K320.	XX	H. pylori catalase derived antibody HP25/6m/1B5 light chain CDR2 DNA.
XX		XX	
XX	Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; diagnosis;	XX	
XX	prognosis; cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein;	XX	
XX	PCR primer; ss.	XX	

XX Heavy chain; light chain; catalase; beta-urease; detection; CDR; antigen;
KW infection; acid-resistant microorganism; fecal; antibody; diagnosis;
KW antibacterial; complementarity determining region; ds.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200127613-A2.
XX 19-APR-2001.
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP10058.
XX 12-OCT-1999; 99EP-0120351.
PR 16-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0105592.
PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0107028.
PR 10-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110110.
XX (CONN-) CONNEX GES OPTIMIERUNG VON FORSCHUNG & E.
XX Reiter C, Cullmann G, Heppner P, Ringeis A, Mueller H, Haindl B;
XX WPI; 2001-282087/29.
DR P-PSDB; AAB86053.
XX Detecting infections by acid-resistant microorganisms, particularly for
XX diagnosing Helicobacter pylori, comprises an immunoassay on a fecal
XX sample -
XX Claim 22; Page 17; 89pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for detecting, in a mammal,
XX infection by an acid-resistant microorganism (A) which comprises reacting
XX a fecal sample with: (i) a receptor (R) such that a complex is formed
XX with an antigen (Ag) of (A); or (ii) two different R so that a three-part
XX complex is formed with Ag, and the formation of a complex detected. Rare
XX specific for an Ag which, after passage through the intestines, at least
XX in some mammals, retains a native (or corresponding) structure against
XX which the mammal produces antibodies (when immunized or infected with
XX (A), or its extracts, lysates or derived proteins (or fragments) or
XX synthetic peptides). The products of the invention have antibacterial
XX activity. The method is used to diagnose infection by Helicobacter.
XX Campylobacter or Mycobacterium, particularly H. pylori (most preferred),
XX H. hepatica, C. jejuni and M. tuberculosis, and also to monitor the
XX progress of treatment. Receptors, particularly antibodies, directed
XX against Ag can be used therapeutically for treatment of infections. The
XX method requires only one R to provide a reasonably secure diagnosis
XX (although use of two R improves sensitivity), so is relatively
XX inexpensive and more easily standardized. Also it is direct.
XX non-invasive, suitable for automation and may indicate the stage of an
XX infection. This sequence encodes a complementarity determining region
XX (CDR) from an antibody generated against a Helicobacter pylori antigen
XX (catalase or beta-urease) which is used to illustrate the method of the
XX invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1184 TGGACATCCACCCGG 1198
DB 1 TGGACATCCACCCGG 15
RESULT 112
AAF88112
ID AAF88112 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF88112;
AC AAF88112;
XX 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT

XX H. pylori catalase derived antibody HP25/6m/1B5 light chain CDR2 DNA.
DE Catalase; beta-urease; antibody; antigen; detection; infection; epitope;
KW acid-resistant microorganism; complementarity determining region;
KW CDR; feces; heavy chain; light chain; ds.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200127612-A2.
XX 19-APR-2001.
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP10057.
XX 12-OCT-1999; 99EP-0120351.
PR 16-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0105592.
PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0107028.
PR 10-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110110.
XX (CONN-) CONNEX GES OPTIMIERUNG VON FORSCHUNG & E.
XX Reiter C, Cullmann G, Lakner M, Truue A, Dehnert S, Schwartz G;
XX P-PSDB; AAB86085.
XX WPI; 2001-282086/29.
DR P-PSDB; AAB86085.
XX Detecting infections by acid-resistant microorganisms, particularly for
XX diagnosing Helicobacter pylori, comprises immunochromatographic
XX detection of antigen in feces -
XX Claim 26; Page 26; 90pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for detecting infection by an
XX acid-resistant microorganism (A), in a mammal, using
XX immunochromatography. The method is used to diagnose infection by an
XX acid-resistant microorganism (A), in a mammal, such as Helicobacter,
XX Campylobacter or Mycobacterium, particularly H. pylori (most preferred),
XX H. hepatica, C. jejuni and M. tuberculosis. The method is rapid, simple,
XX inexpensive and non-invasive, and may indicate the stage of infection.
XX A test strip used in the method may include a filter to eliminate
XX particles present in the sample and only a single receptor provides a
XX reasonably secure diagnosis, with specificity and selectivity improved
XX by detecting several epitopes (of catalase) or different antigens
XX (catalase and beta-urease). The method can be automated. This sequence
XX encodes a complementarity determining region (CDR) from an antibody
XX raised against the H. pylori catalase or beta-urease antigen which is
XX used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1184 TGGACATCCACCCGG 1198
DB 1 TGGACATCCACCCGG 15
RESULT 113
AAT09240/C
ID AAT09240 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAT09240;
AC AAT09240;
XX 10-FEB-1997 (first entry)
DT Factor XIII "a" gene segment C primer, C2.
DE Primer; amplification; factor XIII "a" gene; deletion;
KW splice donor/acceptor site; translational frameshift; substitution;
KW nonsense mutation; transition; diagnosis; bleeding; haemorrhage;

KW miscarriage; clot formation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9617953-A2.
 XX 13-JUN-1996.
 PD 07-DEC-1995; 95WO-GB02857.
 XX 08-DEC-1994; 94GB-0024823.
 XX (UYLE-) UNIV LEEDS.
 PA Markham AF;
 XX WPI; 1996-287196/29.
 DR Genetic study of Factor XIII activity - used for diagnosis and
 XX treatment of Factor XIII disorders, e.g. bleeding, haemorrhage,
 PT miscarriage or clot formation
 PT Claim 18; Table 2; 44pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAT09233-42 are primers which were used in the
 XX amplification of the factor XIII "a" gene as four separate overlapping
 CC segments, A, B, C and D. This allows analysis of the factor XIII gene
 CC and identification of differences in the gene sequence which are known
 CC to segregate with a reduction or enhancement of factor XIII activity.
 CC Three mutations which may be the cause of "a" subunit deficiency have
 CC been described. The first is a two base pair deletion at a splice donor
 CC acceptor site. This deletion does not grossly affect the splicing of
 CC the factor XIII pre mRNA, but causes a translational frameshift
 CC resulting in early translation termination. The second mutation is a G
 CC to A substitution at a splice donor site. The mechanism of how this
 CC mutation causes factor XIII deficiency is yet to be determined. The
 CC third mutation is a nonsense mutation in which a C to T transition at
 CC position 598, in an Arg codon, results in a stop codon TGA. A further
 CC eight mutations have been identified and include a deletion/insertion
 CC event, a nonsense mutation and missense/silent mutations. These primers
 CC may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving factor
 CC XIII e.g. bleeding, haemorrhage, miscarriage or clot formation. This
 CC primer binds to position 1753-1770 of the factor XIII gene.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 AACATCACCTTCAACAC 390
 DB 18 AACATCACCTTCTACAC 1
 RESULT 114
 AAT9177/c
 ID AAT9177 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAT9177;
 AC 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX Primer used in the invention.
 DE Anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein; ADMP-1; Xenopus; neuroblastoma;
 XX human bone morphogenic protein 3; BMP-3; therapy; diagnosis; neuroma;
 KW tissue proliferation; neurofibromatosis; probe; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Xenopus sp.
 XX US5693779-A.
 PN

XX 02-DEC-1997.
 XX 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0335583.
 XX 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0335583.
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA Krinks M, Moos M, Wang S;
 PI WPI; 1998-031819/03.
 XX Polynucleotide encoding Xenopus anti-dorsalising morphogenetic
 PT protein - useful to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 PT inappropriate tissue proliferation
 XX Example 3; Column 11; 47pp; English.
 PS AAT9157-799188 represent amplification primers used in the invention.
 CC These sequences were used to amplify developmental sequences, to
 CC determine the expression of the protein of the invention in various
 CC stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention is the
 CC anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein (ADMP-1) of Xenopus. ADMP-1 is
 CC closely related to the human bone morphogenic protein 3 (BMP-3). The
 CC ADMP-1 can be used to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 CC inappropriate tissue proliferation, e.g. neuroblastoma, neuroma and
 CC neurofibromatosis. The polynucleotide can be used to probe mammalian DNA
 CC libraries for mammalian equivalents of ADMP-1.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 172 CTCATCAGCAGCAGTC 189
 DB 18 CTCATCAGCAGCAGTC 1
 RESULT 115
 AAT75155
 ID AAT75155 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAT75155;
 AC 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9511.
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO954500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 FA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome -
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 2258; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ65978 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ65979 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1003 TCCATCTACCCACCAAC 1020
DB 2 TCCATCTTACACCCCAAC 19

RESULT 116
AAZ85786/C
ID AAZ85786 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ85786;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #115.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in

CC AAZ82415 to AAZ86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 364 CACAAAGCAACATCACC 381
DB 19 CACAAAGCAAGTCACC 2

RESULT 117
AAH60948/C
ID AAH60948 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH60948;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3372.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvetry;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX kinases -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX ribozyme (i) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX nucleic acid molecule (ii) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX nucleic acid segment encoding (i). (i) can have antipsoriatic,
XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX ophthalmological, vulvetry, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (i) can be used
XX in gene therapy. (i) and (ii) are useful for treating proliferative
XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAHS7577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 CACAAAGACATCACC 381
DB 19 CACAAAGCAAGTCACC 2

RESULT 118
AA057540
ID AA057540 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC AA057540;
XX
DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE REVOLUTA cDNA PCR primer FIL-2.
XX
XX
KW Revoluta; Rev; corn; barley; rice; tomato; PCR primer; apical meristem;
KW leaf; floral organ; stem; transgenic plant; crop yield; cereal; fruit;
KW pharmaceutical; industrial; ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200133944-A1.
FN 17-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30794.
PF
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164587.
PR
XX (SLAD/) SLADE A.
XX (MADI/) MADISEN L.
PA (COMA/) COMAI L.
XX
XX Slade A, Madisen L, Comai L;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-328861/34.
DR
XX Isolated DNA molecule comprising a sequence that encodes a REVOLUTA
PT protein, useful for producing transgenic plants with modulated cell
PT division -
PT
PS Example 4; Page 57; 149pp; English.
XX
XX AA057401-AA057571 represent REVOLUTA (REV) coding sequences and PCR
CC primers of the invention. The REV nucleic acid sequences were isolated
CC from plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana, tomato, corn, barley and rice.
CC The REV gene is required to promote the growth of apical meristems, but
CC has an opposite effect on meristems of leaves, floral organs and stems,
CC such that it acts to limit cell division reducing the rate of plant
CC growth and final size of the tissue. Therefore, loss of functional
CC REV leads to increases in the size of floral organs, leaf and stem
CC tissue. DNA encoding the REV protein is useful for modulating plant cell
CC division. The mutant REV DNA is also useful for producing transgenic
CC plants with modulated cell division. These transgenic plants can be used
CC to increase crop yield in cereals and fruits, and as a potential source
CC of pharmaceuticals and industrial products.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1057 AACGTCAGCACCTGCAGG 1074
DB 1 AACGTTAGCAGCTGCAGG 18

RESULT 119
ABA95109/C
ID ABA95109 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABA95109;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ANP gene specific forward primer.
XX
XX Aldosterone; cyclooxygenase-2; cardiovascular; eplerenone; cardiant;
KW vasotrophic; antiarteriosclerotic; cerebroprotective; thrombolytic; rat;
KW antianginal; antiinflammatory; vulnary; antibacterial; virucide; ss;
KW nephrotropic; atrial natriuretic factor; ANP; PCR primer.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX WO200209759-A2.
FN 07-FEB-2002.
PD
XX 26-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US23601.
PF
XX 27-JUL-2000; 2000US-221364P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261497P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Rocha R, Zack MD, McMahon EG;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-227077/28.
DR
XX
XX Method for treating or preventing inflammation-related cardiovascular
PT disorders comprises administration of an aldosterone antagonist and
PT cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor combination -
PT
XX Example 18; Page 160; 273pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a method for treating or preventing an
CC inflammation-related cardiovascular disorder. The method involves
CC administration of an aldosterone antagonist and cyclooxygenase-2
CC inhibitor combination or their salts. The method is used to treat or
CC prevent inflammation-related cardiovascular disorders in the heart,
CC kidney and/or brain, e.g. coronary artery disease, aneurysm, embolism,
CC arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, thrombosis,
CC stroke, angina, vascular plaque inflammation, vascular plaque rupture,
CC Kawasaki disease, vascular or valvular calcification, trauma, surgically-
CC bacterial- or viral-induced inflammation. The use of eplerenone in
CC conjunction with the aldosterone receptor antagonist markedly attenuates
CC the initial vascular inflammatory response and subsequent myocardial
CC injury. Sequences ABA95106-138 represent TagMan primers and probes
CC designed from known sequences of rat genes such as transforming growth
CC factor beta 1 (TGFbeta1), atrial natriuretic factor (ANP), collagen I and
CC III, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), osteopontin, monocyte chemoattractant
CC protein-1 (MCP-1), intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular
CC adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and a reference cyclophilin, used in the
CC course of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 509 TGATGGAGATAGCCCA 526
 DB 18 TGATGGAGAGGAGCCCA 1

RESULT 120

ID ABK10366/c

XX ABK10366 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABK10366;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Rat Atrial natriuretic factor RT-PCR primer #1.

KW Vascular inflammation; cardiac tissue damage; inflammatory response;
 inflammation-related disorder; trauma induced inflammation;
 surgically induced inflammation; bacterial induced inflammation;
 viral induced inflammation; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
 coronary artery disease; aneurysm; arteriosclerosis; angina;
 myocardial infarction; embolism; stroke; thrombosis; Kawasaki disease;
 vascular plaque inflammation; vascular plaque rupture; calcification;
 vascular calcification; valvular calcification; PCR; primer; ss;
 aldosterone blocker.

OS Rattus sp.

XX WO200209683-A2.

PN 07-FEB-2002.

PD 26-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US23520.

PF 27-JUL-2000; 2000US-221358P.

PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261352P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

FA Rocha R, Zack MD, McMahon EG;
 PI WPI; 2002-195909/25.

DR Treating or preventing an inflammation-related disorder e.g. coronary

PT artery disease, aneurysm, arteriosclerosis and myocardial infarction,
 PT comprises treatment with an aldosterone blocker -

PS Example 18; Page 111; 210pp; English.

CC The invention relates to treating or preventing an inflammation-related
 CC disorder comprising treatment with an aldosterone blocker or its salts.
 CC Rats were treated with aldosterone in the presence of salt to induce
 CC vascular inflammation and cardiac tissue damage. The damage induced by
 CC the treatment was preceded by an inflammatory response characterised by
 CC upregulation of proinflammatory molecules. Administration of eplerenone
 CC markedly attenuated this initial vascular inflammatory response and
 CC subsequent myocardial infarction. The aldosterone blocker is used
 CC for treating or preventing inflammation-related disorders
 CC (occurring in tissue or organs), such as trauma induced inflammation,
 CC surgically induced inflammation, bacterial induced inflammation or
 CC viral induced inflammation, e.g. cardiovascular disorders (e.g.
 CC coronary artery disease, aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis,
 CC myocardial infarction, embolism, stroke, thrombosis, angina, vascular
 CC plaque inflammation, vascular plaque rupture, Kawasaki disease,
 CC calcification (e.g. vascular calcification and valvular calcification)
 CC and inflammation) or cardiovascular disorder which occurs in whole or
 CC in part in the kidney, brain or heart. The present sequence is an
 CC RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase PCR) primer for a rat gene encoding
 CC a molecule involved in regulation of inflammation whose expression may
 CC be altered by administration of an aldosterone blocker.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 509 TGATGGAGATAGCCCA 526
 DB 18 TGATGGAGAGGAGCCCA 1

RESULT 121

AAV82768/c

ID AAV82768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV82768;

AC 19-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT PCR primer of the invention.

DE Salmonella typhimurium; attenuated Salmonella strain;

KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Salmonella typhimurium.

XX WO9848026-A1.

PN 29-OCT-1998.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97WO-EP06933.

XX 18-APR-1997; 97EP-0106503.

XX (GBPB) GES BIOTECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG MBH.

PA Chakraborty T, Darji A, Gerstel B, Guzman C, Timmis K;

PI Wachholz P, Wehland J, Weiss S;

PI WPI; 1998-609995/51.

DR Attenuated Salmonella strain carrying eukaryotic vectors expressing
 PT heterologous/autologous genes - can be used for oral, nasal or
 PT mucosal vaccines in gene delivery to vertebrates

XX Disclosure; Page 21; 33pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAV82768-69 are used in the course of the invention.

CC The specification describes an attenuated Salmonella strain

CC that carries an eukaryotic vector for expressing a heterologous/
 CC autologous gene or gene fragment within an open reading frame inside

CC the vector. The attenuation is adjusted to the vaccination of
 CC vertebrates including humans. The use of attenuated Salmonella carrying

CC eukaryotic expression vectors enables genetic immunisation by oral
 CC administration of the carrier. Also, a very versatile system for new

CC immunisation strategies is provided by the stimulation of
 CC cytotoxic/helper T cells and the induction of a strong antigen response.

CC The strain can be used to form a vaccine for oral/nasal/mucosal gene
 CC delivery to vertebrates, especially humans. The strain together with

CC vaccine can be used for expression screening of heterologous genomic DNA
 CC libraries or genomic cDNA libraries through vaccination.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 406 TTCCTCGAGTACCGACC 423
 DB 19 TTCCTCGAGTACCGGATC 2

RESULT 122

AAV58800/c
 ID AAV58800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV58800;
 XX
 DT 15-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 1220R for bacterial 16S rRNA DNA.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; 16S rRNA DNA; listeriolysin O gene; Listeria monocytogenes;
 KW Listeria detection; Rhodococcus coprophilus detection; 23S rRNA DNA; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9844153-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-1998; 98WO-NZ00044.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1997; 97NZ-0314501.
 XX
 PA (ENVI-) INST ENVIRONMENTAL SCI & RES LTD.
 XX
 PI McCormick RE, Savill MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-557137/47.
 XX
 FT Primers for Listeria, Listeria monocytogenes and Rhodococcus
 FT coprophilus - used to, e.g. determine whether food or water samples
 PT are contaminated by these bacteria
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 14; 96pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is related to a primer of the invention. The primer of the
 CC invention reacts with the 16S rRNA DNA of Rhodococcus coprophilus, but
 CC does not react with related or unrelated species of bacteria. This
 CC sequence is specific for all bacteria. The invention also relates to
 CC primers specific for the listeriolysin O gene of Listeria monocytogenes,
 CC and primers specific for the 23S rRNA DNA of Listeria sp. The three types
 CC of primers can be used in methods for detecting Listeria monocytogenes,
 CC Listeria species and Rhodococcus coprophilus in a sample, respectively.
 CC The Listeria primers will allow for the detection of Listeria and
 CC L. monocytogenes in food samples. The R. coprophilus primers will enable
 CC determination of whether a water sample is polluted with faecal material.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1348 CTTACACATCTCTACACT 1365
 DB 18 CTTACACATCTCTACACT 1
 RESULT 123
 AAV43943/c
 ID AAV43943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV43943;
 XX
 DT 01-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE H. pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic DNA fragment #35.
 XX
 KW IceA; immunoassay; detection; ulcerogenic; gastric carcinoma; treatment;
 KW Peptic ulcer; immunisation; vaccine; protection; ds.
 XX
 OS Helicobacter pylori.
 XX
 PN WO9743901-A1.
 XX

XX
 PD 27-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08558.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1996; 96US-0650528.
 XX
 PA (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX
 PI Blaser MJ, Miller GG, Peek RM, Thompson SA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-286350/25.
 XX
 FT New Helicobacter pylori proteins - induced by contact with
 FT epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation,
 FT useful in diagnosis and immunisation
 XX
 PS Claim 35; Page 71; 107pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV43909-V43946 are Helicobacter pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic
 CC DNA fragments. This protein or its fragments, are used in standard
 CC immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for
 CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of IceA-positive strains
 CC which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of IceA-positive strains also
 CC allows the risk of developing gastric carcinoma to be assessed. Ligands,
 CC particularly antibodies, that recognise IceA proteins are used to treat
 CC peptic ulcers, while immunisation with IceA-negative H. pylori is used
 CC to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers,
 CC gastritis and gastric cancer). Immunogenic IceA fragments, or the nucleic
 CC acid encoding them, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab)
 CC raised against IceA can be used therapeutically or to screen other
 CC strains for homologous proteins. Expression of IceA is strongly
 CC correlated with ulceration, so detecting IceA allows differentiation
 CC between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1525 GCCATTTCAGCCGTTCTCT 1542
 DB 20 GCCATTTCAGCCGTTCTCT 3
 RESULT 124
 AAV43944/c
 ID AAV43944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV43944;
 XX
 DT 01-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE H. pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic DNA fragment #36.
 XX
 KW IceA; immunoassay; detection; ulcerogenic; gastric carcinoma; treatment;
 KW Peptic ulcer; immunisation; vaccine; protection; ds.
 XX
 OS Helicobacter pylori.
 XX
 PN WO9743901-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08558.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1996; 96US-0650528.
 XX
 PA (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX
 PI Blaser MJ, Miller GG, Peek RM, Thompson SA;
 XX

DR WPI; 1998-286350/25.
 XX New Helicobacter pylori proteins - induced by contact with
 PT epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation,
 PT useful in diagnosis and immunisation
 XX
 XX Claim 35; Page 71; 107pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV43909-V43946 are Helicobacter pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic
 CC DNA fragments. This protein or its fragments, are used in standard
 CC immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for
 CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of IceA-positive strains
 CC which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of IceA-positive strains also
 CC allows the risk of developing gastric carcinoma to be assessed. Ligands,
 CC particularly antibodies, that recognise IceA proteins are used to treat
 CC peptic ulcers, while immunisation with IceA-negatives H. pylori is used
 CC to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers,
 CC gastritis and gastric cancer). Immunogenic IceA fragments, or the nucleic
 CC acid encoding them, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab)
 CC raised against IceA can be used therapeutically or to screen other
 CC strains for homologous proteins. Expression of IceA is strongly
 CC correlated with ulceration, so detecting IceA allows differentiation
 CC between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTCT 1542
 |||||
 DB 19 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTCT 2
 RESULT 125
 AAV43945/C
 ID AAV43945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV43945;
 XX
 DT 01-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX H. pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic DNA fragment #37.
 XX
 XX IceA; immunoassay; detection; ulcerogenic; gastric carcinoma; treatment;
 KW peptic ulcer; immunisation; vaccine; protection; ds.
 XX
 OS Helicobacter pylori.
 XX
 PN WO9743901-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-NOV-1997.
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08558.
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-1996; 96US-0650528.
 XX
 XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX
 XX Blaser MJ, Miller GG, Peek RM, Thompson SA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-286350/25.
 DR
 XX New Helicobacter pylori proteins - induced by contact with
 PT epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation,
 PT useful in diagnosis and immunisation
 XX
 XX Claim 35; Page 72; 107pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV43909-V43946 are Helicobacter pylori IceA 1 allele specific genomic
 CC DNA fragments. This protein or its fragments, are used in standard
 CC immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for

CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of IceA-positive strains
 CC which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of IceA-positive strains also
 CC allows the risk of developing gastric carcinoma to be assessed. Ligands,
 CC particularly antibodies, that recognise IceA proteins are used to treat
 CC peptic ulcers, while immunisation with IceA-negatives H. pylori is used
 CC to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers,
 CC gastritis and gastric cancer). Immunogenic IceA fragments, or the nucleic
 CC acid encoding them, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab)
 CC raised against IceA can be used therapeutically or to screen other
 CC strains for homologous proteins. Expression of IceA is strongly
 CC correlated with ulceration, so detecting IceA allows differentiation
 CC between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTCT 1542
 |||||
 DB 18 GCCATTTCAGGCTATTCT 1
 RESULT 126
 AAZ95025
 ID AAZ95025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ95025;
 XX
 DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Proll15 reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag;
 KW EST; diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis;
 KW marker; human; Proll15; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200023111-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-APR-2000.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US24331.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737.
 XX
 XX (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
 XX
 XX Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-339531/29.
 DR
 XX Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
 PT prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer
 PT comprises measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 27; 74pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is that of the reverse primer used in the
 CC real-time quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific
 CC gene Proll15 (see AAZ95004 and AAZ95005). Overexpression of Proll15
 CC was found in 3 of 4 primary prostate cancer samples examined,
 CC indicative of it being a diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.
 CC The invention provides ESTs and full-length contigs for CSGs
 CC (see AAZ94998-Z95017). The CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and
 CC antibodies that specifically bind CSG are used in claimed methods
 CC for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and
 CC treating prostate cancer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 GGATCCACTCGTGAC 775
 DB 2 GGATGCACCTCGTAGACA 19

RESULT 127
 AAH00810/c
 ID AAH00810 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH00810;
 DT 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DE Cryptosporidium parvum nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:801.
 XX
 KW Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;
 KW identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitological;
 KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;
 KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;
 KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial;
 XX vaccine; primer; ss.
 OS Cryptosporidium parvum.
 XX
 PN WO200123604-A2.
 PD 05-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA01150.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-2283458.
 PR 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-2307010.
 XX
 PA (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.
 XX
 PI Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;
 PI Picard FJ, Roy PH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-245006/25.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and
 PT primers which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal,
 PT archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample -
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 859; 1580pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of
 CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atp and/or recA genes from which probes
 CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
 CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological
 CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
 CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
 CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
 CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
 CC detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal
 CC and parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I)
 CC obtained using the method of the invention can be used for the universal
 CC detection of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the
 CC detection of at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at
 CC least one toxin gene. hexa nucleic acids are used for the specific and
 CC ubiquitous detection and for identification of streptococcus pneumoniae.
 CC (1) can be used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
 CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
 CC which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
 CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
 CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp.,
 CC Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp.. Using DNA based tests
 CC provides faster results than substrate specificity tests as results can
 CC be determined in an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved.

CC AAH00010 to AAH002304 represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes
 CC which are given in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 TGGGCTCTTCACGGTGT 734
 DB 20 TGGGATCTTCGGGTGT 3

RESULT 128
 ABL60514/c
 ID ABL60514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL60514;
 DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human MDM2 mRNA fragment complementary oligo primer 6.
 XX
 KW Pseudo-cyclic oligonucleotide; PCO; gene expression; protein kinase A;
 KW nucleic acid detection; ribozyme inhibition; gene transcription; MDM2;
 KW cytostatic; antisense inhibition; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 14
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "5-dabcy1-thymidine"
 XX
 PN US6383752-B1.
 XX
 PD 07-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0540699.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-127538P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-174642P.
 XX
 PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX
 PI Agrawal S, Kandimalla ER;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-442807/47.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotide containing functional and protecting segments
 PT useful as a therapeutic ribozyme can exist in cyclized form with
 PT increased stability towards nuclease -
 XX
 PS Examples; Fig 11B; 45pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a new class of oligonucleotides, pseudo-cyclic
 CC oligonucleotides (PCOs). The PCOs comprise (a) a functional segment (FS)
 CC of 11-75 bases; (b) protecting segment (PS) of 5-30 bases, complementary
 CC to a sequence within (FS) with polarity opposite to that of its
 CC complement in (FS); and (c) a covalently bound linker between (FS) and
 CC (PS). The PCOs are useful as antisense, aptamer or ribozyme reagents for
 CC inhibiting gene expression, either therapeutically (targeting oncogenes
 CC or genes essential to growth of pathogens) or experimentally. They are
 CC also useful as primers and probes for detection (including in high
 CC throughput screens) and amplifying target sequences, e.g. for gene
 CC expression studies, diagnosis or toxicological studies. The PCOs are
 CC capable of reversible cyclisation, and in the cyclic form, (FS) is
 CC stabilized against nuclease attack and polyanion-associated side effects,
 CC e.g. complement activation or prolongation of the partial thromboplastin
 CC time, associated with phosphorothioate oligonucleotides are reduced.
 CC Sequences ABL60510-514 represents oligonucleotides complementary to a
 CC region of human MDM2 mRNA, and are used as primers.

```

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 1 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 593 CTGTGGGTGAGATCAGTG 611
DB 19 CTGTGNGTGAGACAGGTG 1

RESULT 129
AAL55531
ID AAL55531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL55531;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE qSH-1 gene related PCR primer, SEQ ID No 8.
XX
KW Plant; inducing plant threshability; rice; mechanical harvesting; qSH-1;
KW rice; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003016533-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP07430.
XX
PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0249651.
XX
PA (NAAG-) NAT INST AGROBIOLOGICAL SCI.
XX
PI Yano M, Konishi S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-246157/25.
XX
DE Gene qSH-1 inducing plant threshability, useful in providing improved
PT breeds particularly of rice suitably modified and controlled to enable
PT mechanical harvesting -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 85pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel DNA that encodes a plant-originated
CC protein with a function of inducing plant threshability. The novel DNA
CC comprises: a DNA encoding a protein with an amino acid sequence of 612
CC amino acids; or a DNA containing a region coding for a base sequence of
CC 2450 or 4486 base pairs. The novel gene is useful in providing improved
CC plant breeds, particularly of rice, suitably modified and controlled to
CC enable mechanical harvesting. This sequence represents a qSH-1 related
CC PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 633 GAATCTCATCAACAGTA 650
DB 1 GAATCTCTGCACAGTA 18

RESULT 130
AAT16172
ID AAT16172 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT16172;
XX

```

```

DT 27-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #2 for human alpha2(I)procollagen.
XX
KW Alpha(I)collagen; human; pro-collagen; pro-peptide; artificial skin;
KW proteolytic cleavage site; tissue; biocompatible material; cell culture;
KW suture; haemostatic sponge; tissue augmentation; primer; amplify; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; yeast; ubiquitin; UB11; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP699752-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-1996.
XX
PF 30-MAY-1995; 95EP-0108307.
XX
PR 22-JUL-1994; 94US-0278774.
XX
PA (CLGE ) COLLAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Berg RA, Toman PD, Wallace DG;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-130769/14.
XX
PT Recombinant production of collagen - by expressing a
PT pro-peptide-collagen sequence and cleaving at an intermediate
PT proteolytic recognition site
XX
PS Example 2; Page 8; 27pp; English.
XX
CC AAT16171 and AAT16172 represent amplification primers for human
CC alpha2(I)pro-collagen. The protein encoded by the 159 nucleotide
CC amplified fragment was used in a recombinant human collagen polypeptides
CC of the invention. The recombinant pro-collagen of the invention
CC comprises a natural collagen polypeptide chain, a pro-peptide, and a
CC non-natural site-specific proteolytic agent recognition site between the
CC collagen and pro-peptide. The recombinant pro-collagens are used to
CC produce collagens which can be used in tissue and cell cultures. The
CC collagens can also be used as biocompatible materials such as artificial
CC skin, sutures, haemostatic sponges or tissue augmentation compositions
CC for use in humans. The pro-peptide increases the yield of secreted
CC pro-collagen from cells expressing the recombinant pro-collagen. The
CC increase in yield of the pro-collagen, as compared to cells expressing
CC the collagen chains alone, is at least 1000%.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 AGCACCTGCAGTTTCAGT 1080
DB 3 AGCACCTGCAGTACCAGT 20

RESULT 131
AAL43287
ID AAL43287 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAL43287;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE pT7Blue TA vector (Novagen) PCR primer.
XX
KW G-protein fusion receptor; extracellular domain; PCR; primer; ss;
KW transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; CaR; mGluR; GABABR;
KW modulator identification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

```

PN WO200229033-A2.
 XX 11-APR-2002.
 PD 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31074.
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679664.
 PR (NPSP-) NPS PHARM INC.
 XX Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Storjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JE;
 PI Simin RT;
 XX WPI; 2002-330170/36.
 DR Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CaR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 168pp; English.
 PS The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CaR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CaR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACATATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACAT 19
 RESULT 132
 AAL43290
 ID AAL43290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAL43290;
 AC 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX pBluescript SKII(-) plasmid (Stratagene) PCR primer.
 DE G-protein fusion receptor; extracellular domain; PCR, primer; ss;
 KW transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; CaR; mGluR; GABABR;
 KW modulator identification.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO200229033-A2.
 XX 11-APR-2002.
 PD 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31074.
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679664.
 PR (NPSP-) NPS PHARM INC.
 XX Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Storjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JE;
 PI Simin RT;
 XX WPI; 2002-330170/36.
 DR Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CaR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 168pp; English.
 PS The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CaR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CaR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACATATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACAT 19
 RESULT 132
 AAL43290
 ID AAL43290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAL43290;
 AC 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX pBluescript SKII(-) plasmid (Stratagene) PCR primer.
 DE G-protein fusion receptor; extracellular domain; PCR, primer; ss;
 KW transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; CaR; mGluR; GABABR;
 KW modulator identification.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO200229033-A2.
 XX 11-APR-2002.
 PD 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31074.
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679664.
 PR (NPSP-) NPS PHARM INC.
 XX Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Storjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JE;
 PI Simin RT;
 XX WPI; 2002-330170/36.
 DR Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CaR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX Example 1; Page 24; 168pp; English.
 PS The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CaR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CaR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACATATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACAT 19
 RESULT 133
 ABK12657
 ID ABK12657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ABK12657;
 AC 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse voltage gated sodium channel (Na_V2) specific PCR primer #3.
 DE NaG; mouse; salt intake; transgenic; Na_V2; primer; ss;
 KW voltage gated sodium channel.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS EP1184454-A2.
 PN 06-MAR-2002.
 PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001EP-0306609.
 XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0237320.
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0241637.
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0222263.
 XX (NIOK-) JAPAN OKAZAKI NAT.
 PA Noda M, Watanabe E;
 XX WPI; 2002-282839/33.
 DR Null mutant non-human animal, for use as model of excessive salt intake
 PT experiments, shows normal salt intake behaviour under water-sufficient
 PT conditions, and shows more intakes under water/salt-depleted conditions
 PT -
 XX Disclosure; Page 9; 30pp; English.
 PS This invention relates to a null mutant non-human animal showing salt
 CC intake behaviour similar to that of wild-type animals under water-
 CC sufficient conditions and showing much more intakes of hypertonic saline
 CC compared with wild-type animals under water and salt-depleted
 CC conditions. The transgenic animal of the invention is useful as a model
 CC for excessive salt intake experiments. The transgenic animal and the
 CC protein and DNA sequences of the invention may be used for screening a
 CC material that promotes or suppresses the function or the expression of

PT Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CaR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX Example 1; Page 24; 168pp; English.
 PS The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CaR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CaR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACATATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACAT 19
 RESULT 133
 ABK12657
 ID ABK12657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ABK12657;
 AC 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse voltage gated sodium channel (Na_V2) specific PCR primer #3.
 DE NaG; mouse; salt intake; transgenic; Na_V2; primer; ss;
 KW voltage gated sodium channel.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS EP1184454-A2.
 PN 06-MAR-2002.
 PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001EP-0306609.
 XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0237320.
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0241637.
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0222263.
 XX (NIOK-) JAPAN OKAZAKI NAT.
 PA Noda M, Watanabe E;
 XX WPI; 2002-282839/33.
 DR Null mutant non-human animal, for use as model of excessive salt intake
 PT experiments, shows normal salt intake behaviour under water-sufficient
 PT conditions, and shows more intakes under water/salt-depleted conditions
 PT -
 XX Disclosure; Page 9; 30pp; English.
 PS This invention relates to a null mutant non-human animal showing salt
 CC intake behaviour similar to that of wild-type animals under water-
 CC sufficient conditions and showing much more intakes of hypertonic saline
 CC compared with wild-type animals under water and salt-depleted
 CC conditions. The transgenic animal of the invention is useful as a model
 CC for excessive salt intake experiments. The transgenic animal and the
 CC protein and DNA sequences of the invention may be used for screening a
 CC material that promotes or suppresses the function or the expression of

CC the protein. A medical compound of the invention is useful for curing
 CC patients who need promotion or suppression of the function or expression
 CC of the protein. The fusion protein of the invention is useful as an
 CC investigational reagent for purifying and detecting the protein and the
 CC quantification of antibodies. The antibodies are useful for the
 CC diagnosis of diseases caused by mutation or deficiency of Na v2 such as
 CC chronic diseases of human caused by excessive salt intake, and for
 CC elucidation of molecular mechanism of the protein. A compound that
 CC suppresses the activity of the protein of the invention is useful for
 CC diagnosis and cure of the disease resulted from deficiency or
 CC abnormality of the protein. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer specific for the mouse voltage gated sodium channel protein of
 CC the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
 CC European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1559 CAGCTCCCAAGGCTCTG 1576
 |||||
 Db 1 CATCTCCAAGGCTCTG 18

RESULT 134

AAL52139/c

ID AAL52139 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAL52139;

XX

DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Fungus-originated saponin-digesting enzyme-related PCR primer #9.

XX

KW Fungi; saponin-digesting; enzyme; sayasapogenol B mass production; PCR;

XX

KW primer; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

FN WO2002101053-A1.

XX

PD 19-DEC-2002.

XX

PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-JP05615.

XX

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001JP-0171604.

XX

XX (MEIJ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.

XX

XX Watanabe M, Mido N, Tamura T, Sumida N, Yaguchi T;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-148809/14.

XX

PT Fungus-originated saponin-digesting enzymes, applicable in mass

PT

PT production of sayasapogenol B by cleaving glycoside with it as aglycone

PT

PS Example 3; Page 24; 120pp; Japanese.

XX

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of fungus-
 CC originated saponin-digesting enzymes. The enzymes are useful in the mass
 CC production of sayasapogenol B. The present DNA sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match

1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

AC AAX71255;

XX

AC AAX71255;

XX

Qy 521 AGCCCATGACCTGAAGC 538
 |||||
 Db 20 AGCCCATGACCTGAAGC 3

RESULT 135

ABL46312

ID ABL46312 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX

AC ABL46312;

XX

DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:279.

XX

KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;

XX

KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;

XX

KW PCR primer; probe; ss.

XX

OS Mus sp.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FN WO200198537-A2.

XX

PD 27-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.

XX

PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.

XX

PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.

XX

XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX

XX Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;

XX

XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.

XX

XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing

XX

XX secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises

XX

XX identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension

XX

XX product under amplification conditions -

XX

XX Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match

1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

Qy 938 CAGGGGTGTTGAAGG 953

XX

Db 1 CAAGGGGTGTTGAAGG 16

XX

RESULT 136

AAX71255/c

ID AAX71255 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAX71255;

XX

XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #267.

XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;

XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;

XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;

XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;

XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9715662-A2.

XX PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX PA (RISO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or

XX PT MRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,

XX PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX PS Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate

CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient

CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing

CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour

CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can

CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression

CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples

CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 231 CATGTGGAGGAGATC 246

Db 16 CACGTGGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 137

AAZ23166

ID AAZ23166 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAZ23166;

XX DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE p53 gene amplifying sense primer 3A.

XX KW Ovarian carcinoma; p16 gene; ovarian epithelium; detection; diagnosis;

XX KW p53 gene; p21 gene; beta-tubulin gene; tumor; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

PN US5976799-A.

XX PD 02-NOV-1999.

XX PF 17-MAR-1997; 97US-0819358.

XX PR 21-MAR-1996; 96US-0041554.

XX PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.

XX PI Shigemasa K, O'Brien TJ;

XX DR WPI; 1999-619647/53.

XX PT Early detection of ovarian carcinoma -

XX PS Disclosure; Columns 7-8; 18pp; English.

XX CC The invention provides a method for early detection of ovarian carcinoma

CC that comprises detecting overexpression of p16 mRNA in a sample derived

CC from ovarian epithelium. The method comprises: (a) taking a sample

CC containing p16 mRNA derived from the subject's ovarian epithelium; (b)

CC isolating the p16 mRNA from the sample; (c) preparing cDNA to the p16

CC mRNA; (d) combining the cDNA with primers complementary to p16 DNA

CC target sequences and to control DNA sequences; (e) amplifying the DNA in

CC the sample; (f) quantifying the amplification products; and (g) comparing

CC the amount of p16 amplification product with the amount of p16

CC amplification product from a similarly treated reference sample. p16 mRNA

CC is overexpressed in ovarian tumors but not in normal ovaries. The

CC methods are useful for early diagnosis of ovarian carcinoma. Sequences

CC AAZ23166-71 represent primers for amplifying the p53 gene. This is used

CC to demonstrate the mRNA expression levels of p53, p21 and p16 genes

CC relative to a beta-tubulin gene. Most tumors investigated showed an

CC elevated p53 expression, low p21 expression and a very high p16

CC expression.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1438 CTGTCCTCTGTCATCT 1453

Db 1 CTGCCCCCTGTCATCT 16

RESULT 138

AAV93426/C

ID AAV93426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV93426;

XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 886.

XX KW Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

XX KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;

XX KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;

XX KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;

XX KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9805030-A2.

XX PD 12-NOV-1998.

XX PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.

XX PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.

XX PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.

PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 DR MPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons

XX Claim 177; Page 167; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 829 ATCAATGGAACCTTCG 844
 |||||
 DB 17 ATCAGTCGAACTTCG 2

RESULT 139
 AAV93427/c
 ID AAV93427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV93427;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 887.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;
 KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 DR MPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons

XX Claim 177; Page 167; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 829 ATCAATGGAACCTTCG 844
 |||||
 DB 16 ATCAGTCGAACTTCG 1

RESULT 140

ABK00670/c

ID ABK00670 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK00670;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #670.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX ID ABK00671 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK00671;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #671.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200159103-A2.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma (immun
XX thrombocytopaenia), and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
XX present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1220 GCTCTGTGAAACTGCA 1235
DB 17 GATCTGTGAAACTGCA 2
RESULT 141
ABK00671/c
ID ABK00671 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK00671;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #671.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200159103-A2.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma (immun
XX thrombocytopaenia), and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
XX present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 GCTCTGTGAACCTGCA 1235

Db 16 GATCTGTGAACCTGCA 1

RESULT 142

ABV79222

ID ABV79222 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV79222;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 468.

DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;

PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.

DR Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL);

PT

PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 414 GTACCGCACCTTCCAG 429

Db 2 GTCCGGCACCTTCCAG 17

RESULT 143

ABV79224

ID ABV79224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV79224;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 470.

DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;

PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.

DR

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV7859 to ABV7862 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 415 TACCGCACCTTCCAGT 430
 Db 1 TCCGCGCACCTTCCAGT 16

RESULT 144
 AAS17009
 ID AAS17009 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAS17009;
 DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human p53 sequencing and PCR primer 3A.
 KW Human; ss; PCR primer; p53; 3A; p16; p21; ovarian carcinoma;
 KW ovarian tumour; cystadenoma.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6287775-B1.
 FN 11-SEP-2001.
 PD 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0346200.
 PF 21-MAR-1996; 96US-041554P.
 PR 17-MAR-1997; 97US-0819358.
 PR 21-MAR-1996; 96US-0621180.
 XX (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.
 PA O'Brien TJ, Shigemasa K;
 PI WPI; 2002-048215/06.
 DR Detecting changes in ovarian epithelium, especially for early diagnosis
 CC of ovarian carcinomas, comprises quantifying p16 gene products -
 PT Disclosure; Column 7; 16pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting changes in the ovarian epithelium of a
 CC test subject, comprising removing a sample from the subject's ovarian
 CC epithelium, quantifying p16 gene products in the sample, and comparing
 CC the amount of p16 gene products with a known control. An increase or
 CC decrease in the amount of p16 gene products relative to the control
 CC indicates a change in the subject's ovarian epithelium. The method is
 CC used for early diagnosis of ovarian carcinomas on the basis of increased
 CC p16 gene expression. Increased p16 expression is a sensitive marker for
 CC ovarian tumours. In a study on 38 ovarian epithelium samples, p16
 CC overexpression (at least 2 standard deviations) was observed in 0/6
 CC normal samples, 1/2 benign cystadenoma samples, 5/6 cystadenoma samples
 CC of low malignant potential and 22/24 carcinoma samples. The present
 CC sequence represents a sequencing/PCR primer human p53 used in an
 CC experiment comparing levels of p16, p53 and p21 ovarian samples.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1438 CTGGTCCTGTCATCT 1453
 Db 1 CTGGCCCTGTCATCT 16

RESULT 145
 AAQ26549
 ID AAQ26549 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAQ26549;
 AC AAQ26549;
 DT 08-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 DE Control probe #4 for caucosoid RING11 gene.
 KW immunosuppressants; immunoenhancers; treatment; diagnosis; screening;
 KW immune disorders; transporter peptides; proteasome complex;
 KW MHC class I molecules; HLA; antigen processing;
 KW antigen presentation; autoimmune disease; ankylosing spondylitis;
 KW prenatal diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9211289-A.
 FN 09-JUL-1992.
 PD 19-DEC-1991; 91WO-GB02278.
 PF 19-DEC-1990; 90GB-0027520.
 PR 16-SEP-1991; 91GB-0019711.
 XX (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.
 PA Glynn R, Kelly AP, Powis SH, Trowsdale J;
 PI WPI; 1992-250030/30.
 DR DNA encoding RING4, RING10, RING11 AND RING12 proteins - for
 PT treatment and diagnosis of immune disorders and screening of new
 PT immunosuppressants and immunoenhancers
 XX Example 2; Page 40; 101pp; English.
 PS This probe was used together with AAQ26546-51 to analyse caucosoid
 CC controls by oligonucleotide typing, whilst investigating RING 11
 CC polymorphisms - see AAQ26544,5.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1410 CTTCTGGCGCTGGGC 1425
 |||||
 1 CTTCTGGCGCTGGGC 16

Db AAH26547;
 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)

RESULT 146
 AAH26547
 ID AAH26547 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAH26547;
 XX DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human km23 phosphorylation motif mutated cDNA.
 XX Human; km23; transforming growth factor-beta; TGF-beta;
 KW signal transduction; ovary cancer; tumour suppressor; diagnosis;
 KW gene therapy; phosphorylation; mutant; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH mutation replace(6,C)
 FT mutation /*tag= a
 FT mutation replace(10,C)
 FT mutation /*tag= b
 FT mutation replace(11,G)
 FT mutation /*tag= c
 FT mutation replace(15,C)
 FT mutation /*tag= d
 FT mutation replace(18,C)
 FT mutation /*tag= e

PN WO200162791-A2.
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US06176.
 XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184943.
 XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242464.
 XX (MULDER) MULDER K M.
 XX Mulder KM;
 DR WPI; 2001-557699/62.
 DR P-PSDB; AAH82845.

XX New km23 polypeptide, a mediator of signal transduction activity of
 PT transforming growth factor beta superfamily members, for diagnosing,
 PT preventing and treating diseases related with km23 expression, e.g.
 PT cancer -
 XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 3B; 117pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of cDNA encoding amino acid residues
 CC 55-60 of human km23, a newly identified signalling intermediate in
 CC the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) signal transduction
 CC pathway. In the native protein (see AAB82833), these residues
 CC include a protein kinase C/casein kinase II phosphorylation motif
 CC at amino acid residues 56-59. cDNA having the present nucleotide
 CC sequence was obtained from 1 of 7 ovarian tumour samples examined.
 CC The sequence differs from that of cDNA from healthy samples (see
 CC AAH26542) in that the codon for amino acid 58 is GTT (Val) rather
 CC than GTG (Val), and for amino acid 59 is GAG (Glu) rather than GAC
 CC (Asp). There are also silent mutations for codon 56 (ACT in the
 CC present case, ACC in the wild-type, and for codon 60 (ATT in the
 CC present case and ATC in the wild-type). Mutations could prevent
 CC or alter interactions between km23 protein and other signalling

CC components in TGF-beta pathways. Mutations in the km23 gene can be
 CC used for diagnosis and prognosis of cancer, especially ovarian
 CC cancer.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 590 GCACCTGGTGGTGAGAT 605
 |||||
 2 GCACCTGGTGGTGAGAT 17

Db

RESULT 147
 ABZ10646/c
 ID ABZ10646 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABZ10646;
 XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #786.
 XX Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200277272-A2.
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model P, Mueller V, Otto T;
 PI Pelet C, Schwöbe I, Ziebarth H;
 XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.

DR Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent
 PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 PT dinucleotides -
 XX Claim 15; Page 54; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used; for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
 CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can

CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables
 CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 380 CCTTCAACAAACGCA 395
 Db 17 CCTTCAACAAACACTA 2
 RESULT 148
 ABS64426/C
 ID ABS64426 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS64426;
 XX
 DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX forward PCR primer Ag2493.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;
 KW schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;
 KW cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;
 KW muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;
 KW deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;
 KW bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;
 KW viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;
 KW anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;
 KW dyslipidaemia; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200264791-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48369.
 XX
 PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-254329P.
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-255648P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-291037P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-297173P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-309258P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-315639P.
 PR 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-326393P.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Alsbrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;
 PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grosse WM;
 PI Guo X, Hermann JL, Kekuda R, Lepley DM, Li L, MacDougall JR;
 PI Millet I, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shimkets RA;
 PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Voss EZ;
 PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;
 DR WPI; 2002-643486/69.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
 PT preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,
 PT cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or
 PT immunological diseases
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 255; 299pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,
 CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease),
 CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or
 CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,
 CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and
 CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,
 CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or
 CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune disease,
 CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive
 CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen
 CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,
 CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive
 CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or
 CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,
 CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, anorexia and
 CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,
 CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid
 CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping,
 CC identifying an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing),
 CC and in forensic identification of a biological sample. The present
 CC nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the
 CC methods of the invention for amplification of NOVX genes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 932 AGGACTCAGGGGTGT 947
 Db 18 AGGAGCCAGGGGTGT 3
 RESULT 149
 ABK93774
 ID ABK93774 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK93774;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis, HIAP1, antisense oligonucleotide #25.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; HIAP1; XIAP;
 KW cytosolic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;
 KW pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;
 KW autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;
 KW adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200226968-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA01379.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0672717.
 XX
 PA (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.
 PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;
 XX WPI; 2002-479562/51.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for
 PT enhancing apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other
 PT proliferative diseases

XX Claim 9; Page 37; 135pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense

XX nucleic acid (i) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of

XX length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse

XX or human XIAP, HIAP1 or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical

XX composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of

XX enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative

XX regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP

XX antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a

XX mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for

XX treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.

XX The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,

XX sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,

XX adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or

XX conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic

XX development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative

XX diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes

XX virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP

XX antisense molecule of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 545 TGACCTTGCCATTCAC 560

DB 1 TGACCTTGCCATTCAC 16

|||||

RESULT 150

ABN88080/c

ID ABN88080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABN88080;

XX 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Caenorhabditis elegans related dsRNA2 upstream primer.

XX

XX Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;

XX antineurotic; nematocidal; plant protectant; gene therapy; infection;

XX calabar swelling; lymphatic filariasis; elephantiasis; onchocercosis;

XX primer; ss.

XX Caenorhabditis elegans.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200238600-A2.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP13038.

XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-246721P.

XX (CENT-) GENIX BIOSCIENCE GMBH.

XX Echeverri C, Goenczy P, Hyman A, Coulson A, Jones S, Oegema K;

XX Kirkham M;

XX WPI; 2002-471547/50.

XX New Caenorhabditis elegans genes required for viability, growth or

XX reproduction of nematodes, useful for diagnosing or treating e.g.

XX onchocercosis or elephantiasis in humans or animals, or plant diseases

XX caused by e.g. Heterodera -

XX Example 2; Page 28; 35pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),

CC which encodes a polypeptide (II) required for the viability and/or growth

CC and/or reproduction of nematodes (Caenorhabditis elegans), or its

CC fragment. (I) and (II) have nematocidal and plant protectant activities,

CC and can be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful for producing (II)

CC required for the viability, growth and/or reproduction of nematodes.

CC Nucleic acids, probes, polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies from

CC the present invention are also useful in a screening assay for

CC interacting drugs that inhibit, stimulate or affect worm growth,

CC viability or reproduction. They are useful for diagnosing or treating

CC human or animal diseases associated with the infection or presence of

CC nematode worms, e.g. Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, Loa loa or

CC Onchocerca volvulus. These diseases include calabar swellings, lymphatic

CC filariasis (elephantiasis) or onchocercosis. The nucleic acids, probes,

CC polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies are also useful for

CC diagnosing or treating plant diseases associated with the infection or

CC presence of nematode worms. Furthermore, the nucleic acid and amino

CC acid sequences are useful for developing computational models, structural

CC models or other models for evaluating drug binding and efficacy. The

CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from

CC the present invention in RNAi experiments.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 TTCACATGTGGAGG 241

DB 16 TTCACATGTGGAGG 1

|||||

RESULT 151

ABN86926

ID ABN86926 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABN86926;

XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOV2 exon linking PCR primer SEQ ID NO:45.

XX

XX Human; NOVX; cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular; lymphoma;

XX antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; gene therapy; cancer;

XX cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; cell signal processing; diabetes; AIDS;

XX metabolic pathway modulation; neoplastic; neurological disorder; asthma;

XX adenocarcinoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; immune response;

XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Graft versus host disease;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200230974-A2.

XX 18-APR-2002.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31922.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-240113P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240625P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240637P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240648P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240662P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240669P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240703P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240732P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-241190P.

XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-262455P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX (MILL/) MILLET I.

PI Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Burgess CE, Mishra V;
 PI Kekuda R, Li L, Padigaru M, Shimkets RA, Zerhusen BD, Spytek KA;
 PI Edinger S, Gerlach V, MacDougall J, Stone D, Gunther E;
 PI Ellerman K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-444172/47.
 XX
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or
 PT preventing a NOVX-associated disorder or a pathological state in a
 PT subject, particularly a human, e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
 PT cancer or diabetes
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 147; 227pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes novel human proteins designated NOVX
 CC (where X is 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 7, 8, or 9). NOV1 is a
 CC tyrosine-protein kinase 6-like protein; NOV2a-d are Keratin 4-like
 CC proteins; NOV3 is a collagen-like protein; NOV4 is a cystatin B-like
 CC protein; NOV5 is a serotonin receptor-like protein; NOV6a and NOV6sv are
 CC cold inducible glycoprotein 30-like proteins; NOV7 is a matrilin-2-like
 CC protein; NOV8 is a leukocyte surface antigen (CD53)-like protein; and
 CC NOV9 is a tyrosine kinase-like protein. NOVX sequences have cytostatic,
 CC antiarteriosclerotic, cardiovascular, antidiabetic, immunosuppressive,
 CC and neuroprotective activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The
 CC NOVX sequences can be used in therapeutics, particularly for treating,
 CC preventing or alleviating a NOVX-associated disorder or a pathological
 CC state in a subject, particularly a human. These disorders include
 CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, a disorder related to cell signal
 CC processing and metabolic pathway modulation or diabetes. The NOVX
 CC sequences are also useful for determining the presence of or
 CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of NOVX
 CC polypeptide or nucleic acid, particularly cancer. The NOVX sequences are
 CC especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic applications for
 CC neoplastic or neurological disorders, and in the treatment of
 CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer, uterus cancer, immune
 CC response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or Graft
 CC versus host disease. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
 CC human NOV2, which is used in an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1435 CTGCTGGTCTCCCTGTCA 1450
 DB 3 CTGAGGTCCTGTCA 18
 RESULT 152
 AAQ87319/C
 ID AAQ87319 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ87319;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer of microsatellite marker D13S300 (0.76) for Wilson's
 DE disease region loci.
 DE
 XX Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; D13S31; D13S59; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9506714-A1.
 PN
 XX 09-MAR-1995.
 PD
 XX 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US09851.
 PF
 XX 01-SEP-1993; 93US-0118441.
 PR

XX (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX
 XX Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-115430/15.
 XX
 XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes,
 PT vectors, etc., useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's
 PT disease
 XX
 PS Example; page 7; 175pp; English.
 XX
 CC D13S31 is the centromeric flanking marker and D13S59 is the
 CC telomeric flanking marker for the Wilson's disease (WD) region loci.
 CC There are a number of microsatellite markers for this region. Primer
 CC pairs and heterozygosity values for the microsatellite markers are
 CC given in AAQ87305-087320.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 420 CACCTTCCAGTTCCAG 435
 DB 17 CATCTTCCAGTTCCAG 2
 RESULT 153
 AAAT10898/C
 ID AAAT10898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAAT10898;
 XX
 XX 06-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human cytochrome P4501A2 (CYP1A2) gene PCR amplification primer.
 XX
 KW Cytochrome P450; detection; diagnosis; polymorphism; substitution;
 KW metabolism; respiration; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9601328-A1.
 PN
 PD 18-JAN-1996.
 XX
 PF 06-JUL-1995; 95WO-JP01352.
 XX
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94JP-0154571.
 XX
 PA (KIMS/) KIM S.
 PA (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
 PA (SHIN/) SHIN J.
 PA (SHIN/) SHIN K.
 XX
 XX Fukui T, Katsuragi K, Kinoshita M;
 PI WPI; 1996-087678/09.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT Detection of human cytochrome p4501A2 gene polymorphism - useful in
 PT gene diagnosis of metabolic activity polymorphism
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAAT10877-T10898 are PCR primers used for the amplification of the
 CC human cytochrome P4501A2 gene. They are used in a method for
 CC detecting cytochrome P4501A2 gene polymorphism, in partic. for
 CC detecting a T to G base substitution at position 2064 or a C to A

CC substitution at position 2640. The method is easy, convenient and
 CC has a high degree of sensitivity and accuracy. Polymorphisms in the
 CC P4501A2 gene can lead to a modification of metabolism which may be
 CC beneficial or deleterious.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1084 CCCTGTTCTCTCC 1099
 |||||
 Db 16 CCCTGTTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 154
 AAX97132/C
 ID AAX97132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAX97132;

XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX PN WO9927105-A2.

XX PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.

XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.

XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Griffais R;

XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae

XX PS Page 1880; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
 CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1426 TCGTCTCTCTCTGG 1441
 |||||
 Db 16 TCGTCTCTCTCTGG 1

RESULT 155
 AAA74354
 ID AAA74354 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA74354;

XX DT 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Forward PCR primer for loblolly pine locus RIPPT314.

XX KW PCR primer; loblolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR;
 KW microsatellite DNA repeat; genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study;
 KW population genetics study; plant breeding programme; ss.

XX OS Pinus taeda.

XX PN WO200042210-A2.

XX PD 20-JUL-2000.

XX PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00325.

XX PR 15-JAN-1999; 99US-0232884.

XX PR 19-JAN-1999; 99US-0232785.

XX PA (INTO) INT PAPER CO.

XX PA (ECHR/) ECHR C S.

XX PA (NELS/) NELSON C D.

XX PA (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.

XX PI ECHR CS, Nelson CD;

XX DR WPI; 2000-482836/42.

XX PT Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in
 XX plants for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an
 XX inheritance study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding
 XX program

XX PS Examples; Page 52; 57pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
 CC or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAA74205-A74322). SSRs are
 CC also known as microsatellite DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic
 CC markers for genetic mapping, population genetic studies and inheritance
 CC studies in various plant breeding programmes. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer used for detecting the presence of a SSR locus in a pine
 CC genomic DNA sample.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1578 GCTGAGGAGCAAAA 1593
 |||||
 Db 5 GTTGCAGGAGCAAAA 20

RESULT 156
 AAA39444/C
 ID AAA39444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA39444;

XX DT 06-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX DE B. lactofermentum pdhA gene PCR primer # 3.

XX KW Pyruvate dehydrogenase; enzyme; PCR primer; pdhA;

KW coryneform bacteria; L-glutamic acid production; ss.

OS Brevibacterium lactofermentum.

XX EP1010755-A1.

PN 21-JUN-2000.

PD 17-DEC-1999; 99EP-0125302.

PF 18-DEC-1998; 98JP-0360619.

PR (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.

PA Kanno S, Kimura E, Matsui K, Kurahashi O, Horino I, Nakamatsu T;

PI WPI; 2000-389401/34.

XX Coryneform bacterium having enhanced pyruvate dehydrogenase activity, and capable of producing L-glutamic acid, useful as a food or a medicament.

PT Example 2; Page 26; 32pp; English.

PS Coryneform bacteria with enhanced intracellular pyruvate dehydrogenase activity have been produced. The bacteria was produced by increasing the copy number of an intracellular pyruvate dehydrogenase gene, thereby increasing the capacity of the transformed bacteria to produce L-glutamic acid. The pyruvate dehydrogenase gene, pdhA, was derived from Brevibacterium lactofermentum and the present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying the pdhA gene. The PCR product was used to produce a recombinant vector, carrying the pdhA gene, which can be used to transform coryneform bacteria. L-glutamic acid can be used as a food or a medicament.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 GTTGACTCTCGCATT 811

DB 16 GTTGACTCTCGCATT 1

RESULT 157

AAA29933/C

ID AAA29933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA29933;

AC 07-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DT PCR primer for pdhA gene amplification plasmid construction.

DE Bacterial strain; biosynthesis gene; amino acid yield; PCR primer;

XX fermentative production; pdhA; pyruvate dehydrogenase; ss.

KW Synthetic.

OS WO200018935-A1.

XX 06-APR-2000.

PN 22-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP05175.

PF 25-SEP-1998; 98JP-0271786.

XX 25-SEP-1998; 98JP-0271787.

PR (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.

PA Asakura Y, Nakamura J, Kanno S, Suga M, Kimura E, Ito H;

XX

PI

PI

XX Matsui K, Ohsumi T, Nakamatsu T, Kurahashi O;

DR WPI; 2000-293168/25.

XX Corynebacterium containing an amino-acid production gene comprising a

PT modified promoter useful for high-yield fermentative production of

PT amino acids

XX Example 5; Page 84; 98pp; Japanese.

PS This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the construction of a

XX pyruvate dehydrogenase (pdhA) amplification plasmid. The primer is used

CC in the method of the invention. The invention relates to a method for the

CC production of a bacterial strain with improved amino or nucleic acid

CC production. The method comprises mutating or genetically recombining the

CC promoter sequence of an amino or nucleic acid biosynthesis gene on a

CC Corynebacterium chromosome, culturing the mutants and selecting for high

CC amino or nucleic acid yield. The invention also includes Corynebacterium

CC strains containing a glutamic acid or arginine synthesis gene with the

CC mutated promoter. Also included is a method for the production of

CC L-glutamic acid by culturing an L-glutamic acid producing strain of

CC Corynebacterium which is tolerant to 4-fluoroglutamic acid. The methods

CC can be used to increase the yield of amino acids such as glutamic acid

CC and arginine by fermentative production.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 GTTGACTCTCGCATT 811

DB 16 GTTGACTCTCGCATT 1

RESULT 158

AAF89327/C

ID AAF89327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF89327;

AC 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DT Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.

XX Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;

XX clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

XX WO200129257-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

PD 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB01632.

XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.

PR (GEST) GENSET.

XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;

XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.

DR Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of

XX clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by

PT paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from

PT non-hierarchical clustering

XX Claim 61; Page 87; 100pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCCTGTTCCTCC 1099
|||||
Db 17 CCCTGTTCCTCC 2

RESULT 159
AAH20524
ID AAH20524 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH20524;
XX
DT 09-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MTR1 PCR primer MTR1E17F.
XX
KW MTR1; TRP-related protein; Ca2+ regulation; calcium regulation; tumor;
KW transient receptor potential family; BWS; Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome;
KW 1p15.5 abnormality; chromosome 11; anticancer; developmental activity;
KW intracellular calcium ion regulation; hormone; growth factor; apoptosis;
KW cell growth; cell death; cell differentiation; urogenital disease;
KW polycystic kidney disease; calcium influx; Wilms tumor; rhabdoid tumor;
KW rhabdomyosarcoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200132693-A2.
XX
PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX
PP 06-NOV-2000; 2000WO-DE03876.
XX
PR 04-NOV-1999; 99DE-1053167.
XX
PA (UYGU-) UNIV GUTENBERG JOHANNES.
XX
PI Prawitt D, Pelletier J, Zabel B;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-316417/33.
XX
PT DNA encoding MTR1 protein, useful e.g. for treating Beckwith-Wiedemann
PT syndrome and tumors, also related proteins and antibodies -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 19; 46pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) encoding the MTR1
CC protein that: (i) has at least one biological activity of a TRP
CC (transient receptor potential) family protein; (ii) is connected with
CC etiology of BWS (Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome) and/or (iii) is connected
CC with tumors involving 1p15.5 abnormalities. The products of the
CC invention have anticancer and developmental activity. MTR1 is involved in
CC regulation of intracellular calcium ion levels, which are essential for
CC cellular responses to hormones and/or growth factors; also in apoptosis
CC and cell growth, death and differentiation, and in urogenital diseases
CC including polycystic kidney disease. (i) and related ribozymes, antisense
CC RNA, proteins and antibodies (Ab) are used to treat or prevent diseases
CC associated with altered expression of the MTR1 gene or activity of its
CC protein, or with calcium influx into cells, e.g. BWS, Wilms tumor,
CC rhabdoid tumors and rhabdomyosarcoma. Probes from (i), or Ab, are also

CC used for diagnosis of such diseases. (I) can also be used for recombinant
CC production of MTR1 proteins (II) (used for analysis, characterization and
CC therapy), as tissue or chromosomal markers, for identifying genetic
CC diseases and related sequences, as primers for genetic fingerprinting, as
CC source of oligonucleotides for biochips, and to raise anti-protein or
CC anti-DNA antibodies. (II) are used to raise Ab, as reagents in
CC competitive assays for (II), as tissue markers; for identifying
CC interacting proteins and in screening for (ant)agonists. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human MTR1 gene
CC described in the method of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CTTTCACGGTGTTCACG 738

|||||
Db 4 CTTTCATGGTGTTCACG 19

RESULT 160

ABQ74654

ID ABQ74654 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABQ74654;

XX

DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE STEAP gene sense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.

XX

KW Human; PCR primer; identification; tumor senescence; cytotoxic; ss;

KW abnormal cell proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; growth-inhibitory.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200261134-A2.

XX

PD 08-AUG-2002.

XX

PF 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US0574.

XX

PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-257907P.

XX

PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0257907.

XX

PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX

PI Roninson IB, Chang B;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-619266/66.

XX

PT Identifying a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian p53
PT deficient or tumor cell comprises assaying expression of cellular genes
PT in the presence of the compound with expression of the genes in the
PT absence of the compound -

XX

PS Example 4; Page 51; 73pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method for identifying a compound that
CC induces senescence in a mammalian cell comprising culturing the cell in
CC the presence and absence of the compound, assaying expression of at least
CC one cellular gene (G1a) from 56 or a gene (G2) from 64 genes, with
CC corresponding accession numbers given in the specification, and
CC identifying compounds that induce senescence when expression of (G1a) or
CC expression of (G2) is lower, in the presence of the compound. Also
CC described: (1) a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell;
CC (2) assessing efficacy of a treatment of a disease or condition relating
CC to abnormal cell proliferation or neoplastic cell growth; (3) treating a
CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC neoplastic cell growth; or (4) identifying a compound that inhibits
CC senescence-associated induction of cellular gene expression. The compound

CC is useful for treating or for assessing efficacy of treatment of a
 CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
 CC neoplastic cell growth. The compound of the invention has a growth-
 CC inhibitory effect without producing systemic side effects found with
 CC other growth-inhibitory compounds. ABQ74611 to ABQ74734 represent
 CC PCR primers which are used in an example from the present invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX

QY 1052 TTCAGAACGTCAGCAC 1067
 |||||
 Db 5 TTCAGAACGTCAGCAC 20

RESULT 161
 ABN74864
 ID ABN74864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN74864;
 XX
 DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human caspase 2 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #42.
 XX
 KW Caspase 2; antisense; cytostatic; osteopathic; cerebroprotective;
 KW neuroprotective; antilipemic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; bone metabolism disorder; cholesterol disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; blood disorder; stroke;
 KW brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation;
 KW tumour; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= "m5c, OTHER"
 FT /note= "Nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are five-nucleotide
 FT wings consisting of 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides,
 FT 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides, backbone linkages are
 FT phosphodiester, all cytosines are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 PN WO200224720-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28631.
 XX
 PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0667018.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-351998/38.
 XX
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT caspase 2, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 PT caspase 2, e.g. cancer, blood disorders, stroke, brain injury and
 PT neurodegenerative diseases -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 99; 146pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2, which specifically
 CC hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 2, or specifically
 CC hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2. The activity of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention may be described as, cytostatic,

CC osteopathic, cerebroprotective, neuroprotective, antilipemic,
 CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial. The antisense compounds are useful
 CC for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
 CC caspase 2, such as haematopoietic disorder, bone metabolism disorder,
 CC cholesterol disorder, or a hyperproliferative disorder. These compounds
 CC may further be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish
 CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway, in the
 CC treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating
 CC the expression of caspase 2, including cancer, blood disorders,
 CC stroke, brain injury and neurodegenerative diseases. They may also be
 CC used for prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. Records ABN74810-ABN74952 represent caspase 2 mRNA
 CC inhibitor oligonucleotides.
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX

QY 598 GGTGAGATCATGTGGG 613
 |||||
 Db 3 GGTGAGATCATGTGGG 18

RESULT 162
 AAT77699/c
 ID AAT77699 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT77699;
 XX

DT 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Wheat microsatellite WMS261 left primer.

XX Microsatellite marker; hypervariable genomic fragment; Triticum aestivum;
 KW wheat; Triticaceae; sequence tagged site; STS; primer; PCR; amplify;
 KW polymorphism; genetic analysis; hexaploid; tetraploid; mapping; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.

XX DE19525284-A1.

XX 02-JAN-1997.

XX 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-1025284.

XX 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-1025284.

XX (PFLA-) INST PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPLANZENFOR.

XX Ganai M, Plaschke J, Roeder M;

XX WPI; 1997-053731/06.

XX Primers for STS microsatellite markers for wheat and related
 PT species - useful for genetic mapping, analysis and labelling etc. of
 PT wheat
 XX

PS Claim 5; Page 8; 8pp; German.

XX Microsatellite markers based on hypervariable genomic fragments, from
 CC Triticum aestivum (wheat) or the tribe Triticeae, consist of a sequence
 CC tagged site (STS), defined by 2 specific primers, of mean size 17-23
 CC bases) that flank a microsatellite sequence at both ends, which can be
 CC amplified to polymorphisms (PCR products of different sizes). The
 CC microsatellites are n-fold tandem repeats (n = 10 or more) of di-, tri-
 CC or tetra-nucleotide sequences, combination microsatellite sequences or
 CC imperfect sequence in which individual bases are mutated. The
 CC microsatellite markers can be used for genetic analysis of hexaploid and
 CC tetraploid forms of wheat and for genetic mapping or labelling of
 CC monogenic and polygenic properties, and for their selection; for
 CC analysing relationships and identifying varieties; and for evaluating

CC varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can
 CC differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and show a higher
 CC degree of DNA polymorphism than known probes for the wheat genome. They
 CC can be detected by PCR, so large numbers of samples can be analysed
 CC easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related
 CC polymorphisms are stably inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.
 CC AAT77003-22 and AAT77535-716 are primer pairs that define the
 CC microsatellite markers. WMS261 has a CT type repeat.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 339 GCCTACGTGTACAGGGAG 357

Db 19 GCCTAGCGGTACAGGGAG 1

RESULT 163

AAA85787/C

ID AAA85787 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA85787;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #116.

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.

PN WO200032765-A2.

PD 08-JUN-2000.

PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

XX Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA846787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCACAAAAGCAACATC 378

Db 19 CAGTCACAAAAGCAAGTC 1

RESULT 164

AAH60949/C

ID AAH60949 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH60949;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3373.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCACAAAGCAACATC 378
 |||||
 Db 19 CAGTCACAAAGCAAGTC 1

RESULT 165
 ABK97554/c
 ID ABK97554 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABK97554;
 XX DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human LCAT gene forward PCR primer #11.
 XX KW Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase; LCAT; Norum disease; gene therapy;
 KW fish-eye disease; atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; forensic;
 KW population diversity; anthropological lineage; paternity testing;
 KW human; polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200253575-A1.
 XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX PP 03-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00092.
 XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00092.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-557737/59.
 XX PT Novel isolated polymorphic variant polynucleotide of
 PT lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase gene, useful for studying
 PT expression and biological function of the gene, and for therapeutic,
 PT diagnostic or forensic purposes -
 XX PS Example 1; Page 29; 72pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide comprising a
 CC nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). The invention
 CC is useful for identifying an association between a trait (preferably a
 CC clinical response to drug targeting LCAT) and at least one genotype or
 CC haplotype of LCAT gene. The method of the invention has applicability
 CC in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments for Norum
 CC disease, fish-eye disease and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.
 CC The haplotyping and genotyping methods are useful for studying
 CC population diversity, anthropological lineage, the significance of
 CC diversity and lineage at the phenotypic level, paternity testing,
 CC forensic applications and for identifying association between the LCAT
 CC genetic variation and a trait such as level of drug response or
 CC susceptibility to disease. In addition, the methods for identifying the
 CC LCAT haplotypes present in individuals are useful in the development of
 CC drugs targeting LCAT. For example, determining the frequency of
 CC individual LCAT haplotypes in a population with a specific disease,
 CC e.g. Norum disease, will facilitate the development of drugs targeting
 CC the LCAT isoform(s) that are most frequent in that disease population.
 CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection
 CC (ABK97534-ABK97573) of PCR primers that were used in the methods of the
 CC invention to detect polymorphisms in the human LCAT gene.
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1073 GGTTCAAGTCCCTTGT 1091

Db 19 GGTTCAAGTCCCTTCTT 1

RESULT 166
 ABT03834/c
 ID ABT03834 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABT03834;
 XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human NBSI gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 355.
 XX KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
 KW transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200240716-A2.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX PP 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US43461.
 XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-249508P.
 XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.
 XX PI Palm K;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.
 XX PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by
 PT identifying the presence of markers in host test sample using array of
 PT neoplastic molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array
 PT of the reagents -
 XX PS Example 1; Page 20; 41pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analysing
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
 CC sequences of markers of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGCAGATCCACTCGTGG 772
 |||||
 Db 19 AGCAGTTCCACATCGTG 1

RESULT 167
 AAQ65832/c
 ID AAQ65832 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAQ65832;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 XX DE Type II procollagen PCR primer IH-16-1.
 XX KW Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX XX
 XX PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US10964.
 XX PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-0977284.
 XX XX
 XX PA (UYJB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX PI Ahmad NN, Ala-Kokko L, Baldwin C, Hopkinson I, Prockop DJ;
 XX PI Ritvaniemi P, Williams CJ;
 XX DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 XX XX
 XX PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other
 XX PT diseases involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by
 XX PT amplification and analysis of DNA and comparison with standards
 XX PS Claim 18; Page 26; 112pp; English.
 XX CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a
 XX CC mammalian gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising
 XX CC a sequence identified in Table I (page 18-31). Table I includes
 XX CC 179 primer sequences (see AAQ65728-Q65906).
 XX CC The following details are given for primer IH-16-1:
 XX CC Region/exon: 32/33
 XX CC Direction: sense
 XX CC Primer position: 13076
 XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 861 CTTGATGACTCTCTGAGTCC 879
 DB 20 CTTGATGACTCTCTGAGGCC 2
 XX
 RESULT 168
 AAQ62027/C
 ID AAQ62027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AAQ62027;
 XX XX
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 17-NOV-1994 (first entry)
 XX DE Mutant Ki-ras 5'-UTR antisense phosphorothioate oligo ref. 6956.
 XX XX
 XX KW Antisense; phosphorothioate; H-ras; translation initiation codon;
 XX KW codon-12 point mutation; activated; inhibition; ras-luciferase;
 XX KW activity; detection; modulation; inhibition; expression; oncogene;
 XX KW proliferation; Ki-ras; cancer cell; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX XX
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT misc_difference 1..20
 XX FT /*tag= a
 XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX XX
 XX PN WO9408003-A1.
 XX PD 14-APR-1994.
 XX XX
 XX PF 01-OCT-1993; 93WO-US09346.

XX PR 05-OCT-1992; 92US-0958134.
 XX PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-0007996.
 XX XX
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Ecker DJ, Freier SM, Monia BP;
 XX DR WPI; 1994-135570/16.
 XX XX
 XX PT New oligonucleotides hybridisable with H-ras or Ki-ras gene
 XX PT nucleic acid - in normal or mutated form, for detecting or
 XX PT modulating gene expression, specifically inhibiting proliferation
 XX PT of cancer cells.
 XX PS Claim 109 and 115; Page 36; 104pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences given in AAQ62025-38 are antisense phosphorothioate
 XX CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to various regions of Ki-ras
 XX CC oncogene. These oligonucleotides gave significant and reproducible
 XX CC inhibition of the level of Ki-ras mRNA. These oligonucleotides may
 XX CC be used for detecting and modulating, esp. inhibiting, expression of
 XX CC the Ki-ras gene, esp. for inhibiting proliferation of cancer cells, and
 XX CC other conditions associated with Ki-ras oncogene activation. Activated
 XX CC (mutant) Ki-ras can be detected from its differential affinity for
 XX CC particular oligos.
 XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CAGGTGCGGAGCGCGGC 340
 DB 20 CAGGTGCGGAGAGAGGCC 2
 XX
 RESULT 169
 AAQ83725
 ID AAQ83725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AAQ83725;
 XX XX
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer D1, to generate a dihydrofolate reductase cDNA gene fragment.
 XX XX
 XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; DHFR;
 XX KW dihydrofolate reductase; loss of heterozygosity; LOH; cancer cell; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX XX
 XX PN WO9503335-A1.
 XX XX
 XX PD 02-FEB-1995.
 XX XX
 XX PF 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US08473.
 XX XX
 XX PR 26-JUL-1993; 93US-0095597.
 XX PA (KOTE-) KO TECHNOLOGY INC.
 XX PI Housman DE;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 1995-090555/12.
 XX XX
 XX PT Inhibitor of one alternative allele of a gene encoding a protein
 XX PT vital for cell viability or cell growth - used to treat patients
 XX PT suffering from cancer.
 XX XX

PS Example C; Page 34; 43pp; English.

XX The dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene encodes a protein essential for cell proliferation. The gene is located on chromosome 5q11.2-q13.2, a region frequently reduced to homozygosity in colorectal and liver cancers. The DHFR cDNA sequence was subdivided, which comprises 979 bp into 5 overlapping fragments. The fragments were generated by PCR using 10 specific primers (D1-D10; Q83725-34) and cDNA isolated from tumour cells. PCR fragments of between 219 and 263 bp were generated and analysed. 2 DNA polymorphisms, at nucleotides 721 and 829 (numbering from Genbank, J00140) were identified. 3/22 cDNAs were heterozygous for T or C at position 829, the other 19 were homozygous for C. At position 721, 4/20 were heterozygous for A or T, the other 16 were homozygous for T. These nucleotide substitutions, which do not result in an amino acid exchange, are ideal targets to develop antisense oligonucleotides or ribozymes which will specifically discriminate between the different polymorphisms.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GTGGTCTCGCGTGTCT 1312
 Db 1 GAGGTCTCCGCTGTGT 19

RESULT 170
 AAQ79846/C
 ID AAQ79846 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ79846;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX
 DT 04-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX
 DE K-ras modulating sequence, targetted to 5' UTR.

XX
 XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ligand; peptide backbone; human; H-ras;
 KW K-ras; expression; ras gene; mutation; tumour; cancer; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Each base is attached to a N-acetyl(2-amino-ethyl)Gly residue through the N-acetyl group"

XX
 W05428720-A1.

XX
 PD 22-DEC-1994.

XX
 PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06620.

XX
 PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076234.

XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Eckert D, Freier S, Lima W, Monia B;

XX
 DR WPI; 1995-035955/05.

XX
 PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers for ras oncogene modulation -
 PT including specific inhibition of the activated gene, for
 PT diagnosis and treatment esp. of tumours

XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 133; 148pp; English.

XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ79822-57 represent peptide nucleic acids

CC (PNA) that bind to complementary ssDNA and RNA strands through their oligoribonucleotide ligands which are linked to a peptide backbone.

CC These sequences are directed to the human H-ras and K-ras genes and they modulate the expression of the ras gene in cells or tissues and specifically modulate the expression of the activated ras in cells or tissues suspected of harbouring a mutated gene. These sequences are designed to hybridise with the mRNA from the H-ras and K-ras genes which interferes with the normal role of mRNA causing a loss of function in the cell. These sequences are used in the treatment of tumours.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CAGGTGGCGGAGCGCGGC 340
 Db 20 CAGGTGGCGGAGAGAGGCC 2

RESULT 171
 AAT23996
 ID AAT23996 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAT23996;

XX
 DT 14-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human Fas ligand gene PCR primer, LS5.

XX
 KW Fas ligand; lung; autoimmune disease; hepatitis C; diabetes;
 KW diagnosis; non-tissue specific; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN JP08089256-A.

XX
 PD 09-APR-1996.

XX
 PF 19-SEP-1994; 94JP-0251436.

XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94JP-0251436.

XX
 PA (KOBAYASHI T.

XX
 PA (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX
 DR WPI; 1996-233348/24.

XX
 PT Human Fas ligand gene - useful in diagnosis of autoimmune disease,
 PT hepatitis C and diabetes

XX
 PS Example 1; Page 5; 9pp; Japanese.

XX
 CC AAT23996-T23998 are PCR primers used for the isolation of the human
 CC Fas ligand gene derived from human lung mRNA. The gene and its
 CC fragments are useful for the diagnosis of autoimmune diseases,
 CC hepatitis C infection and diabetes. The gene may be engineered to be
 CC expressed in any tissue.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 GAACTTCTGGGCAATGTG 854

Db 2 GCACTACTGGGAGATGTG 20

RESULT 172
 AAT96997
 ID AAT96997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT96997;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Presenilin-2 gene probe #2.
 XX
 KW Probe; hybridisation; presenilin; human; brain; expressed sequence tag;
 KW EST; alternative splicing; detection; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX transgenic animal; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9738133-Al.
 XX
 PD 16-OCT-1997.
 XX
 PF 20-MAR-1997; 97WO-US04683.
 XX
 PR 04-APR-1996; 96US-0014860.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.
 PA (UNSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX
 PI Fuldner RA, Goate AM, Hardy J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-512739/47.
 XX
 PT Variant presenilin-2 gene - useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's
 PT disease
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 12; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a probe used to isolate the presenilin-2 (PS-2)
 CC gene from a human brain library using a Gene Trapper kit (Gibco BRL).
 CC The sequence of the probe was derived from the expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) clone AAT03796. This probe result in the isolation of the
 CC complete PS-2 gene as compared to the original probe (AAT96996) which
 CC isolated several clones lacking the region around the start codon. The
 CC invention relates to the isolation of variant PS-2 genes, especially
 CC created by alternative splicing. These variants, or primers used to
 CC detect them, can be used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease, particularly
 CC in Volga-Germans (a culturally distinct subpopulation in Russia). The
 CC PS-2 gene variants can also be used in the creation of transgenic animals
 CC for use as disease models.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1456 CAATCCGAGCCCAAGAGA 1474
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 CAATACCGAGCGAAGACA 19
 RESULT 173
 AAT91330
 ID AAT91330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT91330;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bacillus sp. alpha-glucosidase PCR primer F1.
 XX
 DE Bacillus sp.; alpha-glucosidase; trehalose; variant; disaccharide;
 KW

reduced affinity; purity; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Bacillus sp.
 XX
 PN JP09234081-A.
 XX
 PD 09-SEP-1997.
 XX
 PF 04-MAR-1996; 96JP-0084388.
 XX
 PR 04-MAR-1996; 96JP-0084388.
 XX
 PA (SUNR) SUNTORY LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-497322/46.
 XX
 PT Modified alpha-glucosidase has Gly residue at position 273 replaced
 PT - to give enzyme with reduced affinity for trehalose, but not other
 PT disaccharide(s), useful for producing high purity trehalose
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 3; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer involved in the
 CC modification of a new protein which is modified at least at the
 CC Gly residue at position 273 of the 586 amino acid sequence,
 CC corresponding to positions 817 to 819 of the nucleic acid sequence.
 CC The protein preferably is modified to give a Pro residue at position
 CC 273. The protein has alpha-glucosidase activity but affinity to
 CC trehalose is greatly reduced. The modified enzyme is used for
 CC preparing trehalose of high purity.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 756 CAGATCCACCTCGTGAC 774
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 CAGATCCACCGCCTTGAC 19
 RESULT 174
 AAV01154
 ID AAV01154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV01154;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Albumin PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9731012-Al.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US02403.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061.
 XX
 PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
 XX
 PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
 XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.
 XX

PT New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and
PT making cross-species comparisons

XX Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain
CC reaction (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific
CC genes that are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of
CC oligonucleotides from the present specification represent universal
CC mammalian sequence-tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used
CC to develop genomic maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make
CC cross-species comparisons and to develop additional genetic markers.
CC UM-STS allow genomic comparisons to be made between more species.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 790 AGCAAGGTTGACTTCTGGC 808
Db 2 ACTAGGATGTTCTTGGC 20

RESULT 175

AAV26405/c

ID AAV26405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV26405;

DT 30-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE Competitive PCR primer PSM 2 ext.

KW Multiple competitor type-1 receptor; somatostatin; prostatic;
KW antigen; ss; PCR; amplification; primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9810094-A1.

PD 12-MAR-1998.

PF 05-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP04814.

PR 05-SEP-1996; 96IT-FI0208.

PA (ORLA/) ORLANDO C.

PA (PAZZ/) PAZZAGLI M.

PA (SERI/) SERIO M.

PA (SEST/) SESTINI R.

PI Orlando C, Pazzagli M, Serio M, Sestini R;

DR WPI; 1998-193639/17.

PT Plasmid(s) containing two or more competitors in sequence - allow
PT simultaneous measurement of two or more sequences by competitive PCR
PT techniques

XX Claim 7; Page 20; 29pp; English.

CC The competitive PCR primers AAV26401-V26432 act as multiple competitors
CC to quantitate simultaneously two or more genic sequences by competitive
CC PCR technique. This is especially useful for type-1 and type-2 receptors
CC of somatostatin, or prostatic antigens, PSA and PSM. A multiple
CC competitor can be used for example to assay the expression of genes
CC involved in sclerosis of human tissues and organs caused by the anomalous
CC production of extracellular matrix.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 AGGTTGACTTCTGGCATTTC 812

Db 19 AGATTGCCCTCTGGCATTTC 1

RESULT 176

AAZ04169

ID AAZ04169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ04169;

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; periorbitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

PN WO9928475-A2.

PD 10-JUN-1999.

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffais R;

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis

XX Disclosure; Page 1666; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, such as
CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
CC periorbitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1572 CTTGTGCTGTCAGGAACA 1590

Db 2 CTTGTGCTGCTGTAGAA 20

RESULT 177
AAZ04026/c
ID AAZ04026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ04026;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perithenaritis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX PA Griffais R;
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1655; 1755pp; English.
XX SQ PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithenaritis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1452 CTGCCAATCCGAGCCAA 1470
Db 19 CTGCCAATCCGAGCCGA 1
RESULT 178
AAZ00628/c
ID AAZ00628 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ00628;
XX DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human GPC4 exon 1 SSCA primer B.
XX KW Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
XX KW Glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
XX KW treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
XX KW tumour formation; primer; ss.

KW glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
KW treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
KW tumour formation; SSCA; single strand conformation polymorphism;
XX Primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9937764-A2.
XX PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX PF 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00329.
XX PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200226.
XX PA (VLAA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX PI David GJP, Veugelers MPD;
XX DR WPI; 1999-469128/39.
XX PT New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
XX PF diagnose, e.g. tumor formation
XX PS Example 3; Page 37; 79pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
XX CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
XX CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
XX CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
XX CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
XX CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
XX CC growth and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation.
XX CC AAZ00627-200648 represent GPC4 SSCA primers (single strand conformation
XX CC polymorphism) used in the method of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 381 CTTCAACAAACGACACC 399
Db 19 CTTCAACAAACGATGCC 1
RESULT 179
AAZ00588/c
ID AAZ00588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ00588;
XX DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human GPC4 exon 1 deletion analysis primer B.
XX KW Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
XX KW Glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
XX KW treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
XX KW tumour formation; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9937764-A2.
XX PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX PF 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00329.
XX PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200226.

XX PA (VLA-) VLAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

XX PI David GJP, Veugelers MPD;

XX DR WPI; 1999-469128/39.

XX PT New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
PT diagnose, e.g. tumor formation

XX PS Example 2; Page 35; 79pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
CC growth and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation.
CC AA200587-200608 represent GPC4 deletion analysis primers used in the
CC method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 381 CTTCAACAAACACGACACC 399

Db 19 CTTCAACAAACGATGCC 1

RESULT 180

AAZ17894

ID AAZ17894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ17894;

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW Genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW Kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

PD 08-JUL-1999.

PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
XX gene expression in a selected gene family

XX PS Claim 4; Page 30; 102pp; English.

XX CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell

CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 985 ACCCTGTTGCCACGGGT 1003

Db 1 ACCCTGTTGCCACGGGT 19

RESULT 181

AAZ17986

ID AAZ17986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ17986;

XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE BRN gene conserved primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW Genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW Kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
XX gene expression in a selected gene family

XX PS Claim 4; Page 35; 102pp; English.

XX CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 985 ACCCTGTTGCGCAACGGT 1003
 Db 1 ACCCTGTATGCGCAACGTGT 19

RESULT 182
 AA217988
 ID AA217988 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AA217988;
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE BRN gene conserved primer.
 KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW Genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW Kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 XX PA
 XX PI
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
 XX gene expression in a selected gene family
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 35; 102pp; English.

This invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the

CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 985 ACCCTGTTGCGCAACGGT 1003
 Db 1 ACCCTGTATGCGCAACGTGT 19

RESULT 183
 AA217986/c
 ID AA217986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AA217986;
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE Ras gene modulating liposomal entrapped oligonucleotide primer 30.
 XX
 XX Ras gene; modulator; liposome; primer; antisense; anticancer; inhibition;
 XX cell growth inhibitor; treatment; cancer; ras protein; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO9922772-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-MAY-1999.
 XX 28-OCT-1998; 98WO-US22821.
 XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0961469.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Geary RS, Hardee GE, Howard R, Levin A, Mehta RC,
 XX Templin MV;
 XX WPI; 1999-313181/26.
 XX
 XX Liposome-encapsulated oligonucleotides useful for treating or
 XX preventing cancers associated with ras gene activation
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 112; 120pp; English.

This invention describes novel compositions comprising oligonucleotides
 CC (AA217986/c), entrapped within liposomes, that hybridize
 CC specifically to a target DNA or RNA which encodes a mutant or wild-type
 CC ras protein. The products of the invention have anticancer activity and
 CC specifically bring about the antisense inhibition of ras genes or mRNA.
 CC The products of the invention are used to modulate expression of a ras
 CC gene in cells, tissue, organs or organisms, particularly to inhibit cell
 CC growth and especially to treat or prevent cancers associated with
 CC activation of a ras gene. Encapsulating the oligonucleotide reduces the
 CC rate at which it is cleared from the blood when compared with
 CC non-encapsulated material, and the oligonucleotides become distributed to
 CC practically all parts of the body.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CAGGTGCGGAGCGGGC 340
 |||||
 Db 20 CAGGTGCGGAGAGGCC 2

RESULT 184
 AAX29424/c
 ID AAX29424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX29424;
 XX
 DT 10-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat JNK1-specific oligo ISIS No: 21870.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridise; JNK1;
 KW JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 KW hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p54; SAP; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 XX
 PN WO9909214-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16488.
 XX
 PR 13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean N, Gaarde WA, McKay R, Monia BP, Nero PS;
 XX WPI; 1999-181060/15.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 PT expression of Jun N-terminal kinase proteins - useful for treating
 PT hyperproliferative diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 PT and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 114; 190pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 CC modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins. The
 CC oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 protein, and which modulate expression of these
 CC proteins. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 CC expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 CC of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 CC expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 CC events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 CC treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 CC tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 CC specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 CC protein kinase (SAP) or p54, a homologue of human JNK protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 701 TCACAGACTCCGACTCTGG 719
 |||||
 Db 19 TCACAGACTCCGACTCTGG 1

RESULT 185
 AAX29432

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATCAGTCCCAAGGCTC 1574
 |||||
 Db 2 CACCAGTCCCATGTGCTC 20

RESULT 186
 AAX27889/c
 ID AAX27889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX27889;
 XX
 DT 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe for human CSR protein coding sequence.
 XX
 KW Cellular stress response protein; CSR1; CSR2; CSR3; human; macrophage;

ID AAX29432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX29432;
 XX
 DT 10-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat JNK2-specific oligo ISIS No: 18261.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridise; JNK1;
 KW JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 KW hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p54; SAP; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 XX
 PN WO9909214-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16488.
 XX
 PR 13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean N, Gaarde WA, McKay R, Monia BP, Nero PS;
 XX WPI; 1999-181060/15.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 PT expression of Jun N-terminal kinase proteins - useful for treating
 PT hyperproliferative diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 PT and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 119; 190pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 CC modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins. The
 CC oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 protein, and which modulate expression of these
 CC proteins. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 CC expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 CC of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 CC expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 CC events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 CC treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 CC tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 CC specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 CC protein kinase (SAP) or p54, a homologue of human JNK protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATCAGTCCCAAGGCTC 1574
 |||||
 Db 2 CACCAGTCCCATGTGCTC 20

RESULT 186
 AAX27889/c
 ID AAX27889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX27889;
 XX
 DT 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe for human CSR protein coding sequence.
 XX
 KW Cellular stress response protein; CSR1; CSR2; CSR3; human; macrophage;

of the invention, where each oligonucleotide has at least one portion comprising at least one CH₂-NH-O-CH₂, CH₂-O-N(CH₃)-CH₂, CH₂-N(CH₃)-N(CH₃)-CH₂ or O-N(CH₃)-CH₂-CH₂ linkage alternating with a

CC phosphorothioate or phosphodiester linkage. The oligonucleotides are
 CC used for the inhibition of expression of the ras gene in both the
 CC normal and the activated form, the latter of which has been implicated
 CC in tumour formation. They are also used for the detection of the ras
 CC gene in cells and tissues and the treatment of conditions arising from
 CC the activation of the ras gene i.e. to inhibit the proliferation of
 CC cancer cells.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CAGGTGCGGAGCGGGCC 340
 DB 20 CAGGTGCGGAGAGAGGCC 2

RESULT 189

AAA97669/C

ID AAA97669 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA97669;

DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human MDM2 PCR primer 6.

XX Pseudocyclic oligonucleotide; functional segment; protective segment;
 KW nucleic acid detection; mRNA cleavage; antisense therapy; PCO;
 KW nucleic acid amplification; human MDM2 gene; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000058330-A2.

PN 05-OCT-2000.

XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08826.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127138.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174642.

XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.

PA Agrawal S, Kandimalia ER;

PI WPI; 2000-672550/65.

DR New pseudo cyclic oligonucleobases comprising a functional segment, a
 PT protective segment and a linker segment, useful e.g. in diagnostics -

XX Example 9; Fig 11B; 58pp; English.

CC The invention relates to novel pseudocyclic oligonucleotides (PCOs)
 CC comprising a functional segment, a protective segment and a linker
 CC segment. The protective segment is complementary to a portion of
 CC the functional segment, and is linked to the functional segment either
 CC by a direct 3'-3' or 5'-5' linkage, a linker oligonucleotide segment or
 CC a chemical moiety. PCOs can be used for the same purposes as their
 CC constituent functional segment oligonucleotide, for example, as probes
 CC or antisense oligonucleotides. PCOs can be used in solution phase
 CC or in solid phase, e.g., attached to a biochip or magnetic beads for
 CC high-throughput nucleic acid screening and solid phase PCR.

CC PCOs are particularly useful for cleaving an mRNA molecule by
 CC contacting the mRNA with a PCO in the presence of an RNase H under
 CC conditions that permit hybridisation of the functional segment to
 CC at least a portion of the RNase H and subsequent cleavage of the mRNA,
 CC where the functional segment of the oligonucleotide is complementary to
 CC at least a portion of the mRNA. PCOs are also useful for detecting a
 CC target oligonucleotide, and for amplifying a target nucleic acid,
 CC using a PCO as a primer and/or as a primer/probe, where the functional

CC sequence is complementary to the target nucleic acid to be amplified.
 CC The oligonucleotides can be used therapeutically to inhibit gene
 CC expression, e.g., to inhibit endogenous oncogenes in the treatment
 CC of cancer. PCOs are more stable than conventional antisense
 CC oligonucleotides because of the presence of 3'-3' and 5'-5' linkages
 CC and the formation of intramolecular pseudo-cyclic structures. In
 CC studies in mice, PCOs have higher in vivo stability than
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide phosphorothioates, while having similar
 CC pharmacokinetic and tissue distribution profiles. The present
 CC sequence represents a human MDM2 PCR primer used in an exemplification
 CC of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 593 CTGTGGTGAGATCATGTG 611
 DB 19 CTGTGAGTGAGACAGGTG 1

RESULT 190

AAA54152/C

ID AAA54152 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA54152;

XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide (WH9) directed against preproendothelin-1.

XX Preproendothelin; endothelin; antisense oligonucleotide; therapy;
 KW treatment; inhibition; synthesis; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; obliterative bronchiolitis; asthma;
 KW obstructive pulmonary disease; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000055314-A2.

XX 21-SEP-2000.

XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US40074.

XX 18-MAR-1999; 99US-0125000.

XX (UNTH-) UNITED THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PI Corder R, Smith APL, Higenbottam TW, Rothblatt M, Vane SJ;
 PI Lees DDM;

XX WPI; 2000-647072/62.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to human preproendothelin-1
 PT mRNA and capable of inhibiting synthesis of preproendothelin-1 useful
 PT for treating lung diseases such as pulmonary hypertension and asthma
 XX Claim 26; Fig 19; 54pp; English.

CC Antisense oligonucleotides directed against human preproendothelin-1
 CC can be used to inhibit the synthesis of preproendothelin-1 and
 CC endothelin-1. Combinations of active antisense oligonucleotides
 CC achieve a greater effect than individual antisense oligonucleotides.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have applications for treating lung
 CC disease such as pulmonary hypertension, obliterative bronchiolitis,
 CC asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, they are also
 CC useful for treating diseases caused or aggravated by excess
 CC production of endothelin. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC described in GENESQ records AAA54136-A54157 and AAA54192-A54205. This
 CC antisense oligonucleotide is designated WH9 and corresponds to
 CC nucleotides 942-961 of preproendothelin-1.

```
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 710 CCGACTCTGGCTCTTCAC 728
Db 20 CCGACTCTGGCTCTTCAC 2

RESULT 191
AAC62967/c
ID AAC62967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC62967;
XX DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #21870.
XX KW Antisense; gene therapy; JNK2 protein; apoptosis; cancer;
XX KW cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
XX KW myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
XX KW diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200059549-A1.
XX PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX PF 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US08880.
XX PR 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI McKay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero PS, Gaarde WA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-638427/61.
XX PT Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
XX PT antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
XX PT e.g. cancer -
XX PS Example 8; Page 151; 160pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC (AAC62844-C63000, AAA96093-A96099 and AAA07993) that hybridise
XX CC specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
XX CC protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
XX CC induction of apoptosis. The present sequence is one such antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
XX CC for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
XX CC and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
XX CC increase the stimulation of apoptotic proteins, e.g. for treating
XX CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
XX CC retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
XX CC obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
XX CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 701 TCACAACTCCGACTCTGG 719
Db 19 TCACAGATCCGACTCTGG 1
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RESULT 192
AAC62975
ID AAC62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC62975;
XX DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #18261.
XX KW Antisense; gene therapy; JNK2 protein; apoptosis; cancer;
XX KW cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
XX KW myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
XX KW diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200059549-A1.
XX PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX PF 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US08880.
XX PR 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI McKay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero PS, Gaarde WA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-638427/61.
XX PT Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
XX PT antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
XX PT e.g. cancer -
XX PS Example 8; Page 152; 160pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC (AAC62844-C63000, AAA96093-A96099 and AAA07993) that hybridise
XX CC specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
XX CC protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
XX CC induction of apoptosis. The present sequence is one such antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
XX CC for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
XX CC and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
XX CC increase the stimulation of apoptotic proteins, e.g. for treating
XX CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
XX CC retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
XX CC obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
XX CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1556 CATCAGTCCCGAGGCTC 1574
Db 2 CACCAGTCCCGAGGCTC 20

RESULT 193
AAC73843/c
ID AAC73843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC73843;
XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DR
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DE Human IL-5R antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#16746.
XX Human; interleukin-5; IL-5; signal transduction;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; antiasthmatic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
KW IL-5 receptor-alpha; asthma; eosinophilic syndrome; infection;
KW inflammation; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS WO200058512-A1.
PN 05-OCT-2000.
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US07318.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0280799.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2000-594648/56.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide compound used to treat asthma and
XX eosinophilic syndrome in humans modulates interleukin-5 signal
XX transduction.
XX Example 30; Page 91; 156pp; English.
XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used for antisense
XX modulation of interleukin-5 (IL-5) signal transduction. Oligonucleotides
XX were designed to target nucleic acids encoding IL-5 and IL-5
XX receptor-alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used for the
XX treatment of diseases associated with IL-5 signal transduction, IL-5
XX expression or IL-5 receptor-alpha expression. Such diseases include
XX asthma and eosinophilic syndrome. The oligonucleotides are also useful
XX for research uses and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX tumour formation.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1312 TGGTTTGACAGAGCGGG 1330
DB 20 TGGTTTGACAGAGCTGGG 2
RESULT 194
AAA95860/C
ID AAA95860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAA95860;
XX DT 18-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human Ki-ras antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #6956.
XX Human; antisense oligonucleotide; ras; H-ras; Ki-ras; N-ras; cytostatic;
XX phosphorothioate; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6117848-A.
XX 12-SEP-2000.
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0128494.
XX 05-OCT-1992; 92US-0958134.
PR

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PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-0007996.
PR 01-OCT-1993; 93WO-US09346.
PR 03-APR-1995; 95US-0411734.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Manoharan M, Cowseert LM, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2000-610851/58.
XX Oligonucleotides targeted to human H-ras or human Ki-ras coding
XX sequences, useful for treating and preventing cancer.
XX Claim 9; Column 19; 41pp; English.
XX The present sequence was used in methods for the modulation of ras
XX expression. Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to specifically
XX target mRNA encoding human H-ras, Ki-ras and N-ras. The oligonucleotides
XX can be used to inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells and to prevent
XX or treat a condition arising from the activation of a ras oncogene. They
XX may also be used to modulate the expression of human H-ras or human
XX Ki-ras. The antisense oligonucleotides may contain modified backbones,
XX substituted sugar moieties and modified bases. They are preferably
XX have a phosphorothioate backbone. They are preferably
XX oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides containing
XX 2'-O-methyl ends and a central deoxy gap.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 322 CAGGTGCGGAGCGCGGC 340
DB 20 CAGGTGCGGAGAGAGGCC 2
RESULT 195
AAZ44801
ID AAZ44801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ44801;
XX DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX Human PADD primer ISIS #101838.
XX PADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6015712-A.
XX 18-JAN-2000.
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX death domain (PADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated
XX region of the PADD gene.
XX Example 16; Column 61-62; 37pp; English.
XX

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CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
 CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
 CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
 CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AA244746-244831
 CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 AA246587
 ID AA246587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1323 GAGCGGGCCATGAGGGG 1341
 |||||
 Db 2 GAACGGGTCCATGCGGGG 20

RESULT 196
 AA246587
 ID AA246587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AA246587;
 DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward primer specific for human CACNA1F exon 27.

XX Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;
 KW myopia; nyctagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;
 KW eye disorder; human; CACNA1F; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9963078-A2.

FN
 PD 09-DEC-1999.

PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA00514.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635.

PR (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.

XX Becl-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;

PI
 XX WPI; 2000-097327/08.

DR
 XX New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop
 PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital
 PT stationary night blindness and related disorders -

XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 55pp; English.

XX The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of
 CC nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium
 CC channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-
 CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC
 CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for
 CC incomplete CSNB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene
 CC can provide information as to the basic defect in this retinal
 CC conditions, which could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure
 CC of the disorder. As the associated features of myopia, nyctagmus and
 CC strabismus frequently observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be
 CC caused by calcium-regulated development pathways, identification of the
 CC RCC gene may help to elucidate the molecular details of eye development
 CC and which may lead to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases.
 CC Sequences AA246583-650 represent human CACNA1F (alpha1F-subunit of RCC
 CC gene) exon-specific PCR primers, used for mutational analysis in humans.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1089 GTTCTCTCCCATCTCTCAC 1107
 |||||
 Db 2 GTTCTCACCTCTCTCAC 20

RESULT 197
 AA248042
 ID AA248042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA248042;
 DT 08-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human foetal 5'-UTR IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide GTI4002.

XX Human; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor II; cell growth modulation;
 KW tumour; inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate;
 KW metastasis; antitumour; antiproliferative; angiogenesis; apoptosis;
 KW tumour cell migration; proliferative disease; atherosclerosis;
 KW psoriasis; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base=
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

XX WO9955854-A2.

XX 04-NOV-1999.

XX 23-APR-1999; 99WO-CA00323.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;

XX WPI; 2000-062027/05.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides against mRNA of insulin-like growth factor
 PT II, for treating tumors and other proliferative diseases -

XX Claim 4; Page 18; 72pp; English.

XX AA248041 to AA248070 represent specifically claimed antisense
 CC oligonucleotides (I) complementary to the mRNA of human insulin-like
 CC growth factor II (IGF-II). The present invention also describes a method
 CC for inhibiting growth or metastasis of mammalian tumours by
 CC administering (i). (i) have antitumour and antiproliferative activity,
 CC and inhibits: (i) the autocrine and paracrine functions of IGF-II which
 CC promote tumour-induced angiogenesis and tumour cell migration; and (ii)
 CC autocrine growth of tumour cells, possibly including induction of
 CC apoptosis. (i) may also function as ribozymes. (i) are used for
 CC inhibiting growth and metastasis of mammalian tumours, also: (i) for
 CC treatment of other proliferative diseases, e.g. atherosclerosis and
 CC psoriasis; (ii) when labeled, as probes for detecting IGF-II mRNA; and
 CC (iii) as molecular weight markers. (i) that bind to the 5'-untranslated
 CC region of the foetal transcript (the form present in tumour cells) should
 CC not affect the adult transcript. They are effective against
 CC drug-resistant tumours.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX The invention relates to controlling cell behaviour by modulating the
 CC processing of a selected wild-type mRNA target in the cell, is new.
 CC The mRNA is bound to a specific-binding antisense compound that does not
 CC cleave bound mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful as research
 CC reagents, diagnostic agents (in hybridisation assays), and for treatment
 CC or prevention of diseases, e.g. to prevent or delay infections,
 CC inflammation and tumours. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide which targets the intron 13/exon 14 boundary of the
 CC gene for human interleukin-5 receptor.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1311 CTGTTTGCAGAGCGGG 1329
 Db 2 CTGTTGCGCAGAGCGGG 20

RESULT 198
 AAS15181/c
 ID AAS15181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS15181;
 XX 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human interleukin-5 receptor antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 16746.
 DE Human; antisense oligonucleotide; IL-5R; interleukin-5 receptor; ss;
 KW anti-infection; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; inflammation; infection;
 KW tumour; ISIS 16746; probe.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Location/Qualifiers
 FH Key modified_base
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All
 FT cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues when
 FT 16-20 are also 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All
 FT cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residue. All
 FT cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues when
 FT 1-5 are also 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All cytosines
 FT in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"
 XX WO200172765-A1.
 PN 04-OCT-2001.
 PD 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08174.
 XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08174.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CP, Crooke ST, Manoharan M, Wyatt JR, Baker BP, Monia BP;
 PI Preter SM, McKay R, Karras JG;
 XX WPI; 2001-626250/72.
 DR Controlling cell behaviour, useful e.g. for treatment of tumours, by
 XX modulating processing, e.g. splicing, of specific mRNA sequences with
 PT non-cleaving antisense agents -
 XX Example 10; Page 75; 121pp; English.

XX The invention relates to controlling cell behaviour by modulating the
 CC processing of a selected wild-type mRNA target in the cell, is new.
 CC The mRNA is bound to a specific-binding antisense compound that does not
 CC cleave bound mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful as research
 CC reagents, diagnostic agents (in hybridisation assays), and for treatment
 CC or prevention of diseases, e.g. to prevent or delay infections,
 CC inflammation and tumours. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide which targets the intron 13/exon 14 boundary of the
 CC gene for human interleukin-5 receptor.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1312 TCGTTTGCAGAGCGGG 1330
 Db 20 TCGTTTGCAGAGCGGG 2

RESULT 199
 AAK95225
 ID AAK95225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAK95225;
 XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4470.
 DE Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS BP1130094-A2.
 PN 05-SEP-2001.
 PD 07-JUL-2000; 2000BP-0114089.
 PF 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-0194486.
 PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0118774.
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-0183765.
 XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
 PA Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
 PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
 XX WPI; 2001-524255/58.
 FT 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their
 PT use in genetic manipulation -
 XX Example 18; Page 134; 1380pp + sequence listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to primers for synthesising full length cDNA
 CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been
 CC isolated and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA
 CC molecules have been determined. Primers for synthesising the full length
 CC cDNA are useful for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by
 CC the cDNA. The full length clones were obtained by construction of full
 CC length enriched cDNA libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping
 CC method. The primers enable the production of the full length cDNA easily
 CC without any special methods. The present sequence is a primer used
 CC to amplify a human cDNA clone provided in the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAAGGG 1508
|||||
DB 1 GGTGTAGAAGTAAATGGG 19

RESULT 200
AAC86135/c
ID AAC86135 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC86135;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE JNF22 primer to isolate APEX cDNA.
XX
KW Antigen presenting cell expression protein; APEX-1; APEX-2; APEX-3;
KW extracellular domain; immunoglobulin-like domain; Ig-like structure;
KW N-glycosylation site; transmembrane domain; cytoplasmic domain; PCR;
KW SH2-binding motif; asthma; arteriosclerosis; AIDS; cirrhosis; primer;
KW Crohn's disease; atopic dermatitis; autoimmune anaemia; bursitis;
KW cholecystitis; diabetes mellitus; emphysema; atrophic gastritis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
KW myocardial inflammation; pericardial inflammation; osteoarthritis;
KW osteoporosis; psoriasis; Reiter's syndrome; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW inflammation; cancer; autoimmune disease; graft rejection; amplify;
KW graft versus host disease; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200146260-A2.
XX
PD 28-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US34963.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-0172025.
XX
PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
PI Starling GC, Finger J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-418044/44.
XX
PT Novel Antigen presenting cell expression protein useful for treating
PT asthma, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
PT disease and atopic dermatitis
XX
PS Claim 50; Page 84; 112pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAC86117-42 are primers which were used to
CC isolate the cDNA sequences which encode antigen presenting cell
CC expression (APEX)-1, APEX-2 and APEX-3 proteins. APEX-1 and APEX-2
CC comprise an extracellular domain having one immunoglobulin (Ig)-like
CC structure and N-glycosylation site, a transmembrane domain, and a
CC cytoplasmic domain having at least one SH2-binding motif. APEX
CC proteins and antibodies are useful in the study, diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of disease associated with the presence of an APEX
CC protein e.g., asthma, arteriosclerosis, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
CC disease, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune anaemia, bursitis, cholecystitis,
CC diabetes mellitus, emphysema, atrophic gastritis, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or
CC pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, psoriasis,
CC Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation, cancer, immune
CC disorders, autoimmune diseases, graft rejections, graft versus host
CC reaction and systemic lupus erythematosus. APEX proteins are useful as
CC diagnostic and/or prognostic markers on APCs or APEX expressing cells,
CC the ability to elicit the generation of antibodies and as targets for
CC various therapeutic modalities. APEX proteins are also useful for
CC identifying and isolating ligand that bind APEX.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 523 CCCATGACCCCTGAAGCTCA 541
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 20 CCCATTACCCCTGAAGGTTA 2
 RESULT 201
 AAF62716
 ID AAF62716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAF62716;
 XX XX
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human GM-CSF cDNA downstream primer.
 XX XX
 KW Human; GM-CSF; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulant; vaccine; gene therapy;
 KW transgenic dendritic cell; adeno-associated virus; AAV; cancer;
 KW infectious disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX
 FN WO200111067-A1.
 XX XX
 PD 15-FEB-2001.
 XX XX
 DF 07-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US21410.
 XX XX
 PR 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147263.
 XX XX
 PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.
 XX XX
 PI Hermonat PL, Santin AD, Liu Y, Mane M, Parham GP;
 FI Chiriva-Internati M;
 XX XX
 DR WPI; 2001-191551/19.
 XX XX
 PT Preparing genetically altered dendritic cells, for stimulating the
 PT immune system of a patient, comprises transducing dendritic cells with
 PT an adeno-associated virus vector comprising a heterologous gene -
 XX XX
 PS Example; Page 25; 76pp; English.
 XX XX
 CC The sequence was used in reverse transcription-polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of heterologous granulocyte-macrophage colony
 CC stimulating factor (GM-CSF) RNA expression in monocytes infected with
 CC AAV/GM-CSF/Neo virus. This was performed to illustrate a novel
 CC method for preparing genetically altered dendritic cells. The method
 CC involves obtaining dendritic cell precursors from a human subject and
 CC transducing the precursors with at least one heterologous gene using an
 CC adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector to obtain genetically altered
 CC dendritic cells expressing the heterologous gene. The method is useful
 CC for stimulating an immune response of a patient afflicted with a disease.
 CC It is also useful for treating cancer and infectious diseases.
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 177 CAAGCAGCAGGTCCTTAAG 195
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 1 CAAGCAGAAAGTCCTTCAG 19

AAF91303
ID AAF91303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF91303;
XX
DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6187587-B1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
XX inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
XX Example 15; Column 42; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30
XX nucleobases in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1
XX The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX transcription factor 1 in cells or tissues. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides may also be used as a research agent and to prevent
XX infection, inflammation or tumours.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 499 GCGGGGTCATGATGAGA 517
DB 2 GCGGGGTCATGATGACGA 20
RESULT 203
AAC67700
ID AAC67700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC67700;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide #11 ISIS #116879.
XX
XX Antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; methionine aminopeptidase 2;
XX inhibitor; MetAP2; eukaryotic initiation factor associated protein; p67;
XX eIF-2; protein synthesis; antisense oligonucleotide; infection; human;
XX inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; 2-methoxyethyl wing; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6136604-A.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000.
XX
XX

PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-030942/04.
XX
XX New antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX human methionine aminopeptidase 2 expression, useful for treating
XX methionine aminopeptidase 2 related disorders and preventing
XX inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
XX Claim 14; Columns 41-42; 39pp; English.
XX
XX Methionine aminopeptidase 2 (also known as MetAP2 and eukaryotic
XX initiation factor [eIF-2] associated protein, p67) is a cellular
XX glycoprotein that promotes protein synthesis in the presence of active
XX eIF-2 kinases by protecting the eIF-2 alpha subunit from
XX phosphorylation. The present invention relates to antisense
XX oligonucleotides (AAC67690-C67767) which inhibit human methionine
XX aminopeptidase 2 coding sequence expression (see AAC67683). The present
XX sequence is one such antisense oligonucleotide. The present sequence may
XX be used for treating a patient suspected of having or being prone to a
XX disease or condition associated with expression of MetAP2. In addition,
XX the present sequence can also be used as research reagents, diagnostics
XX and to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological
XX pathway. The antisense oligonucleotide may further be used
XX prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX tumour formation. Note: the present sequence may have a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 TCTCTCCGTCCTACTCTCTTT 279
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 19
RESULT 204
ABL57890
ID ABL57890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL57890;
XX
XX 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Hypersensitive reaction and pathogenicity, hrpC2, PCR primer XcC2.4.
XX
XX PCR; primer; hypersensitive reaction and pathogenicity; hrpC2;
XX exo-polysaccharide; xanthan gum; ss.
XX
XX Xanthomonas campestris pv vesicatoria.
XX
XX WO200078967-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-FR01725.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99FR-0007963.
XX
XX (RHOD) RHODIA CHIM.
XX
XX Pierrard J, Simon J, Chevallereau P;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-102725/11.
XX
XX

XX New Xanthomonas campestris bacteria strains for use in production of
PT exo-polysaccharides are made non-virulent by inactivation of at least
PT one virulence gene -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 25; 33pp; French.
XX The present invention relates to new Xanthomonas campestris bacteria
CC strains made non-virulent by inactivation of at least one virulence gene
CC but which have retained the capacity to produce exo-polysaccharides
CC (preferably xanthan gum). One such virulence gene deleted to produce the
CC bacterial strains was the hrpC2 gene (Hypersensitive Reaction and
CC pathogenicity). The hrp genes are essential for pathogenicity in plants.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to clone the hrpC2 gene in an
CC example from the invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 759 GATCCACCTGCTGGACAAG 777
DB 1 GTTCCACCTGCTGGACAAG 19
RESULT 205
ABX17313/c
ID ABX17313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX17313;
XX
XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX Error prone PCR primer #4.
DE Gene; ss; poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid; biodegradable polyester.
KW
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX JP2002199890-A.
XX 16-JUL-2002.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0054717.
XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0322748.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX WPI; 2002-744015/81.
XX Modification of a biodegradable polyester synthase, a mutant
PT poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase, its preparation, a recombinant vector,
PT a transformant, preparation of a biodegradable ester polymer -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 118; 124pp; Japanese.
XX This invention relates to a novel method for the modification of an
CC enzyme participating to the biosynthesis of a poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid
CC by modifying by recombinant DNA technology. The invention also comprises
CC a gene encoding the above mutant poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase and a
CC recombinant vector containing the above gene. The method of the
CC invention may be used for the preparation of biodegradable polyesters.
CC The present sequence represents a DNA encoding a protein used
CC the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CCTGAGGGCGGAGAGCCG 321
DB 20 CCTGAGGGCGGAGAGCCG 2
RESULT 206
ABQ83572/c
ID ABQ83572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ83572;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX P. haemolytica purF PCR primer SEQ ID NO:194.
XX Antibacterial; vaccine; gram negative bacterial virulence gene;
XX identification; virulence; Pasteurellaceae; PCR primer; ss.
XX Pasteurella haemolytica.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200275507-A2.
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US01971.
XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0809665.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX Lowery DE, Fuller TE, Kennedy MJ;
XX WPI; 2002-740868/80.
XX New mutant gram-negative bacteria, useful as vaccines and for
PT identifying new anti-bacterial agents that target virulence genes and
PT their products -
XX
XX Example 12; Page 60; 350pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a gram-negative bacteria comprising a
CC mutation in a gene, where the mutation results in decreased activity of
CC a gene product encoded by the mutated gene. Also described is a method
CC for producing a gram-negative bacteria mutant or an attenuated
CC Pasteurellaceae bacteria. The mutated genes have antibacterial activity
CC and can be used in vaccines. The gram-negative bacteria or the
CC attenuated Pasteurellaceae bacteria can be used as vaccines in the
CC fields of human medicine or veterinary medicine, and for identifying
CC new antibacterial agents that target the virulence genes and their
CC products. ABQ83458 to ABQ83578 and ABP54473 to ABP54551 represents
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 308 AGGCGGAGGCGGCGAGGT 326
DB 19 AGGCGGAGGCGGCGAGGT 1
RESULT 207
ABT13226/c
ID ABT13226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT13226;
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Panconi anaemia FANCD exon amplifying PCR primer SEQ ID NO 129.

XX Cytostatic; dermatological; vasotropic; anti-anaemic; FA pathway defect;

KW Panconi anaemia protein complex; FANCD; DNA repair; Cockayne's syndrome;

KW cell cycle abnormality; Panconi anaemia; ataxia telangiectasia; cancer;

KW Xeroderma pigmentosum; Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; gene therapy;

XX Unidentified.

OS WO200236761-A2.

PN 10-MAY-2002.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US45561.

PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-245756P.

XX (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

PA D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M;

PI WPI; 2002-519251/55.

XX Novel isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex polypeptide, termed

XX FANCD2, useful for treating Fanconi anemia pathway defect in cell

XX target or for treating patient with defective FANCD2 gene

XX Claim 8; Page 55; 103pp; English.

PS The invention relates to an isolated Fanconi anaemia protein complex

XX (FANCD2) polypeptide. The FANCD2 protein comprises a sequence of 1472

XX amino acids fully defined in the specification, its 90% identical

XX sequence, a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide that is at least 90%

XX identical to sequences given in specification such as a 5127 base pair

XX sequence, or a fragment which is at least 50 amino acids in length. The

XX FANCD2 protein is useful for treating an FA pathway defect in a cell

XX target or for treating a patient with a defective FANCD2 gene. The FANCD2

XX gene is useful for making a recombinant expression vector. The FANCD2

XX protein and its gene are useful as a novel target for therapeutic

XX development, and in diagnostic test and screening assays for diseases

XX associated with DNA repair and cell cycle abnormalities such as Fanconi

XX anaemia, Bloom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, Hereditary non-polyposis

XX colon cancer, ataxia telangiectasia and Xeroderma pigmentosum. The FANCD2

XX gene is useful in producing probes and primers for screening patients in

XX genetic based test, for diagnosing Fanconi anaemia and cancer, for

XX preparing an experimental mouse model for use in screening new

XX therapeutics for treating conditions involving defective DNA repair, and

XX in gene therapy methods. A recombinant vector containing the FANCD2 gene

XX of the invention is useful in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence

XX represents a PCR primer for amplifying a FANCD exon relating to the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1313 GGTTCGACAGAGCGGGC 1331

DB 20 GGTTCGACAGAGCTGGC 2

RESULT 208

ABZ30346

ID ABZ30346 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ30346;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4497.

DE Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;

KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;

KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

XX WO200253728-A2.

PN 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US49486.

XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-259128P.

PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0792024.

PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-314050P.

XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

PA Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;

PI WPI; 2002-566694/60.

XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets

XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele

XX of a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional

XX expression

XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4497; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.

PS The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal

XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying

XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an

XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by

XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous

XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the

XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal

XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal

XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that

XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that

XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene

XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal

XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus

XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian

XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the

XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon

XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,

XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division

XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the

XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for

XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR

XX primer used in the method of the invention.

XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

XX specification but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent by

XX the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 998 ACGGTCCTCATCTACCCACC 1016

DB 1 AAGGGTCCAGCAACCCACC 19

RESULT 209

ABV73640/C

ID ABV73640 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABV73640;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4497.

DT 06-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human IL-5R alpha antisense oligonucleotide #SEQ ID 31.
XX Antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; apoptosis; mitosis;
KW differentiation; stress; hormone; cytokine; signalling molecule;
KW mRNA modulation; mRNA cleavage; therapeutic; human; IL-5R alpha;
KW interleukin 5 receptor alpha; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT /note= "nucleotides 1-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE);
FT optionally 1-10 or 6-15 are 2'-deoxy nucleotides; all C
FT nucleotides are 5-methyl-cytosines; all linkages are
FT phosphorothioate"
XX US2002049173-A1.
PN 25-APR-2002.
XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0734847.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0277020.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
XX (CROO/) CROOKE S T.
XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
XX (WYAT/) WYATT J.
XX (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Bennett CF, Crooke ST, Manoharan M, Wyatt J, Baker BP, Monia BP;
PI McKay R, Karras JG;
PI WPI; 2002-415043/44.
XX Controlling cell behaviour by modulating mRNA modification, useful in
FT therapeutics and as research tool, comprises using antisense
FT oligonucleotide which hybridize to mRNA and block modification regions
FT such as splice acceptor sites -
XX Example 10; Page 25; 50pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the control of cell behaviour by modulating the
XX processing of a wild-type mRNA target, comprising binding to the target
XX an antisense compound which specifically hybridises to the target and
XX does not elicit cleavage of the mRNA upon binding. The method of the
XX invention can be used in therapeutics (i.e. antisense therapy), including
XX prophylaxis, and as a research tool. It is used for controlling the
XX behaviour of a cell (especially responses such as apoptosis, mitosis,
XX differentiation and quiescence to stimuli such as stress, hormones,
XX cytokines and other signalling molecules), tissue or organism through
XX antisense modulation of mRNA processing. The current sequence represents
XX a human IL-5R alpha (interleukin-5 receptor alpha) antisense
XX oligonucleotide assigned SEQ ID 31, designed to target splice sites in
XX the human IL-5 receptor alpha mRNA.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e-02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1312 TCGTTTGACAGACGGGG 1330
DB 20 TCGTTTGACAGAAAGCTGG 2

RESULT 210
AAD45187/C
ID AAD45187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD45187;
AC
XX 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104257.
XX Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 1..2
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 4..7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 17..19
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX US6426221-B1.
PN 30-JUL-2002.
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920663.
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920663.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Ward DT, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-673017/72.
XX New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid
XX encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2, for treating
XX diseases associated with RIP2 expression -
XX Claim 3; Column 46; 35pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic
XX acid encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2 to inhibit
XX its expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases
XX associated with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense
XX gene therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide targetted
XX to human RIP2 DNA.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1326 CGGGGCGCATGGAGGGGAG 1344
 DB 20 CGGGACCATGACGGGGAG 2

QY 529 ACCCTGAGCTCATCATGA 547
 DB 20 ACTCGGCGCTCATCATGA 2

RESULT 211

ABQ81479/c
 ID ASQ81479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ASQ81479;
 DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Yeast Gal-4 DNA binding domain PCR primer GALDBDAL.
 XX
 KW Transgenic animal; milk; gamma-carboxylated protein;
 KW multi-gene system; Yeast; Gal-4 binding domain; LMWStat;
 KW transactivation factor; PCR; primer; ss.

RESULT 212

ABV72224
 ID ABV72224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV72224;
 DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II foetal mRNA.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;
 KW tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
 KW atherosclerosis; ss.

OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200272024-A2.

XX 19-SEP-2002.

PF 11-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US07540.

PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-274983P.

XX (PROG-) PROGENETICS LLC.

PA (COOP/) COOPER J D.

PA (OSIC/) O'SICKEY T K.

PA (BUTL/) BUTLER S P.

XX Cooper JD, O'Sickey TK, Butler SP;

PI WPI; 2002-723282/78.

DR New transgenic non-human mammal having a multigene system which does
 PT not require administration of an exogenous induction factor or ligand,
 PT useful in producing peptides and proteins having clinical applications
 PT -

XX Example 18; Page 72; 127pp; English.

XX The present invention provides non-human transgenic animals having
 CC a multigene system allowing secretion of desired proteins into
 CC their milk. A trans-regulatory gene encodes a non-secreted
 CC transcriptional activating protein, which is made in a temporally
 CC controlled and mammary tissue-specific manner. DNA encoding the
 CC protein to be secreted is constructed on a separate gene sequence
 CC under the regulation of a minimal promoter and a trans-activation
 CC binding domain. Administration of an exogenous induction factor or
 CC ligand is not required. The transgenic animals are preferably
 CC cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and, especially, pigs. The method
 CC allows production of proteins which require specialised propeptides
 CC for post-translational processing, e.g. gamma-carboxylated proteins.
 CC The present sequence is primer GALDBASI, which was used in an
 CC example from the invention for the PCR amplification of the yeast
 CC Gal-4 DNA binding domain (DBD). The PCR product was used to
 CC replace the DBD of mouse Stat 5a in the construction of LMWStat,
 CC which was microinjected into embryos to produce transgenic animals.
 CC The modified transactivation factor has specificity for Gal-4 DNA
 CC binding sites. In the multigene system, it will bind repetitive
 CC GAL-4 recognition sequences that are upstream of the minimal
 CC promoter of the second gene.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

RESULT 213

ABS66049
 ID ABS66049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABS66049;

DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

QY 1311 CTGGTTTTCAGAGAGCGGG 1329

DB 2 CTGGTGGCGAGAGCGGG 20

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Claim 9; Column 10; 40pp; English.

XX ABV7223-37 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
 CC human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) foetal mRNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are complementary to the 5' untranslated region
 CC consisting of exons 4, 5 or 6 of human fetal IGF-II mRNA. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the growth
 CC of human tumour, where a chemotherapeutic agent is also administered.
 CC They are also useful for treating proliferative disorders including
 CC various forms of cancers, psoriasis, and atherosclerosis as
 CC hybridisation probes to detect the presence of IGF-II mRNA in mammalian
 CC cells, and as molecular weight markers.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Universal fungi detection primer #4.
 DE
 XX Microbe detection; Legionella; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Mycobacterium;
 KW Burkholderia cepacia; Escherichia coli; Acinetobacter; Acanthamoeba;
 KW Cryptosporidium parvum; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Universal fungi.
 OS
 XX JP2002223766-A.
 PN
 XX 13-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0023742.
 PF
 XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0023742.
 PR
 XX (RAKA-) RAKAN KK.
 PA (GIFU-) GIFU DAIGAKUCHO.
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-649521/70.
 DR
 XX Detection of a microbe and a primer set for the detection -
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 6; 25pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method for detection of a microbe by
 CC amplifying the gene of the microbe belonging to a specified range of
 CC classification by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer
 CC targeting the gene of the microbe. A primer set for the detection of a
 CC microbe is included for the detection of Legionella spp, Pseudomonas
 CC aeruginosa, Burkholderia cepacia, Escherichia coli, Acinetobacter,
 CC Mycobacterium, Acanthamoeba, Cryptosporidium parvum groups. ABS66002-
 CC ABS66053 represent primers used to detect the microbes of the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1390 ATGCACATATGCCAGTAGC 1408
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 ATGCTCTATCCCCAGCAG 19
 RESULT 214
 ABK99794
 ID ABK99794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK99794;
 XX
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #48.
 DE
 XX Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
 KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
 KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 KW RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
 KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO200248314-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50914.
 PF
 XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0705267.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 XX MPI; 2002-583496/62.
 DR

XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 XX MPI; 2002-583496/62.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 PT encoding RAID which is an adaptor molecule containing both death
 PT domain and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
 PT disorder -
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAID which is an
 CC adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase
 CC recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits expression of RAID, or specifically hybridizes with at least
 CC an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of RAID (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
 CC associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with RAID, where the disease or condition is a
 CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
 CC disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
 CC as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
 CC members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
 CC also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAID
 CC antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAID
 CC protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 402 GTCCTTCCTCGAGTACCGC 420
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 2 GTCCTTCACCAAGTACCTC 20
 RESULT 215
 ABK99811/C
 ID ABK99811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK99811;
 XX
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #65.
 DE
 XX Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
 KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
 KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 KW RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
 KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO200248314-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50914.
 PF
 XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0705267.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 XX MPI; 2002-583496/62.
 DR

```

FT      /tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      8
FT      modified_base
FT      /tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      10..11
FT      /tag= g
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT
FN      WO200236743-A2.
PD
PD      10-MAY-2002.
XX
XX      30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US49045.
XX
XX      30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702327.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FA
FA      Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX
XX      Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding
PT      calreticulin, useful for treating a human having disease or condition
PT      associated with calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune
PT      disease
PT
PT      Claim 3; Page 83; 109pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC      for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
CC      antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
CC      to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
CC      for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
CC      It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC      associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC      cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease,
CC      by inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
CC      therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
CC      used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
CC      targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
CC      antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
CC      gapmer oligonucleotides.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
      Query Match      1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e-02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY      1572 CTCCTGCTGCTCAGGAAGCA 1590
      |||||
DB      1 CTCCTGGGCTCCAGGAAGCA 19
      |||||
RESULT 217
ABN99725
ID      ABN99725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ABN99725;
XX
XX      16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 59.
XX
XX      Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW      hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW      hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW      phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX

```

PN WO200222635-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28235.
 XX
 PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-0659791.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
 PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
 CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
 CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
 CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
 CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
 CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also
 CC contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. NO. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 366 CAAAGCAACATCCATC 384
 Db 2 CAAAGCAACATCCATC 20
 RESULT 218
 AAD36447/C
 ID AAD36447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD36447;
 XX
 DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse L66 intron 4/exon 5 junction sequence #4.
 XX
 XW Mouse; nuclear receptor; L66 protein; FXR-beta; physiological response;
 KW drug screening; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT intron 1..10
 FT /tag= a
 FT /number= 4
 FT /partial
 FT 11..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /number= 5
 FT /partial
 XX
 XX WO200222817-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10323.

XX 16-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0120370.
 PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001EP-011658.
 XX
 PA (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.
 XX
 PI Casari G, Hoefer M, Jackson D, Kranz H, Otte K, Remmel B;
 PI Suckow J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-393967/42.
 XX
 XX Novel mammalian nuclear receptor polypeptide, L66, useful for screening
 PT for agents which inhibit cellular function of the polypeptide and for
 PT construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
 PT
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Fig 18A; 136pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to mammalian nuclear receptor proteins, L66
 CC (also referred as FXR-beta) and polynucleotides encoding such proteins.
 CC Sequences of the are useful for screening for agents which are capable
 CC of inhibiting the cellular function of L66. They are useful for the
 CC construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
 CC and for the construction of protein sequence alignments. L66 proteins
 CC are useful for screening drugs for agonist and antagonist activity,
 CC for developing antibodies for detection of L66, for screening for drugs
 CC useful in regulating physiological responses associated with L66, in
 CC cell-free screening assays for isolating compounds which affect the
 CC activity of L66, for in silico, i.e., computer analyses, for identifying
 CC domains and new receptors and for modelling the 3-dimensional structure
 CC of L66. L66 nucleic acid sequences are useful for making vectors, for
 CC determining L66 expression levels, for transforming cells, as scientific
 CC research tools for developing nucleic acid probes and primers and for
 CC developing analytical tools for selectively inhibiting expression of the
 CC L66 gene to determine physiological responses. The present DNA sequence
 CC is an intron 4/exon 5 junction sequence of mouse L66 gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. NO. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1428 CGTCCTGCTGCTGCTCCCT 1446
 Db 20 CCTCTGCGAGCTGCTCCAT 2
 RESULT 219
 ABK48264/C
 ID ABK48264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK48264;
 XX
 DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell differentiation associated ATAA, antisense PCR primer.
 XX
 XW Neuronal cell line; cell differentiation induction; transplantation;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW multiple sclerosis; gene therapy; tissue engineering; drug
 KW transplantation; gene therapy; drug discovery; ATAA; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN WO200226941-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA01383.
 XX
 PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236394P.
 XX

PA (VKOO/) VAN DER KOY D.
 PA (TROP/) TROPEPE V.
 PI Van Der Kooy D, Tropepe V;
 XX WPI; 2002-315799/35.
 XX
 XX Producing neuronal cell lines based on the degree of neural commitment
 XX and growth factor responsiveness, and the potential to produce neural
 XX and non-neural progeny -
 XX
 XX Example; Page 24; 84pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes a novel neuronal cell line and a method for
 XX producing it based on the degree of neural commitment and growth factor
 XX responsiveness in vitro and the potential to produce neural and
 XX non-neural progeny in vivo. A method for differentiating embryonic cell
 XX lines is used for analysing the role of genes in the regulation of
 XX neural fate specification and/or for obtaining a homogeneous uniform
 XX neuronal cell base. The cell line is used as a supply of cells for
 XX transplantation, for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, for the
 XX treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from cell loss or
 XX function in the neural system e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 XX disease and multiple sclerosis and in gene therapy. The neural line
 XX cells have a number of uses such as tissue engineering, transplantation,
 XX gene therapy and drug discovery. It has been discovered that in low
 XX density cell culture assays, in the absence of serum-derived or feeder
 XX cell-derived factors and in the absence of embryoid body formation,
 XX embryonic stem cells directly differentiate into neural cells. The
 XX transition from ES cell to neural cell can be enhanced by the inhibition
 XX of TGFbeta-related signalling, in a manner that is consistent with a
 XX default model of neural fate specification. This sequence represents the
 XX from Xenopus default neuralisation. cDNA of cell differentiation associated
 XX antisense primer used to isolate cDNA of cell differentiation associated
 XX gene ATR4 from differentiating mouse embryonic cells in order to study
 XX the genes involved in regulating neuronal cell differentiation.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 481 AACATCTGCTGCTGGTG 499
 |||||
 Db 20 AACAGCTGCTGCTGGCTG 2
 RESULT 220
 ABA98707
 ID ABA98707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABA98707;
 XX
 XX 13-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer R1.
 XX
 XX FRET; nucleic acid amplification; PCR primer;
 XX fluorescence resonance energy transfer; disease diagnosis;
 XX food-borne pathogen detection; microbial detection;
 XX allelic discrimination; genotyping; gene expression analysis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200194638-A2.
 XX
 XX 13-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18464.
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209883P.
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-0875211.

XX (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
 XX Chen C, Egholm M, Haff L;
 XX MPI; 2002-216734/27.
 XX
 XX Novel asynchronous thermal cycling method for amplification of target
 XX nucleic acid, involves two annealing and two extension steps employing
 XX two primers which differ in their thermal melting temperatures -
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 37; 87pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for amplifying nucleic acid.
 XX The method comprises annealing a primer (P1) to first strand (S1) of
 XX denatured target nucleic acid (dNA) at annealing temperature (T1);
 XX extending P1 at T1 or extension temperature (E1) to generate
 XX double-stranded (ds) nucleic acid; annealing primer (P2) to second strand
 XX (S2) of dNA at annealing temperature (T2); extending P2 to generate dsNA;
 XX denaturing target dsNA into S1 and S2. A probe hybridisation step may be
 XX incorporated into the cycle. A detectable probe is annealed to S2 of
 XX denatured target nucleic acid at a probe hybridisation temperature. The
 XX method is useful for amplifying target nucleic acid, preferably a
 XX plasmid, cDNA, amplicon, genomic DNA, restriction digest or a ligation
 XX product, or a target comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms. The
 XX asynchronous PCR cycle has utility in nucleic acid cleavage assay with a
 XX cleaving DNA fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probe, in
 XX assays for human disease diagnosis, food-borne pathogen detection and
 XX microbial detection, for allelic discrimination of target DNA, and in
 XX genotyping and gene expression analysis. The present sequence is a PCR
 XX primer, which was used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1437 GCTGTCCTGCTGCTGTC 1455
 |||||
 Db 1 GCTGTCCTGCTGCTGTC 19
 RESULT 221
 ABK15873/C
 ID ABK15873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK15873;
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Notch 1 gene reverse PCR primer DNA sequence.
 XX
 XX Notch 1; real-time PCR; primer; neuroprotective; cancer; ss;
 XX multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; organ transplant;
 XX asthma; allergy; autoimmunity; graft rejection; tumour; cytostatic;
 XX Notch signal modulator; T-cell mediated disease; infectious disease;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; virucide; hepatotropic; protozoaside.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200212890-A2.
 XX
 XX 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001WO-GB03503.
 XX
 XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000GB-0019242.
 XX
 XX (LORA-) LORANTIS LTD.
 XX
 XX Lamb JR, Hoyne GF, Dallman MJ, Champion BR;

DR WPI; 2002-217232/27.
XX Monitoring the immune system for prevention and/or treatment of T-cell
PT mediated diseases e.g. allergy, autoimmunity or cancer, involves
PT detecting modulation of Notch signalling
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 13; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new method for monitoring the immune
CC system that involves detecting modulation of Notch signalling. The method
CC of the invention can be used for monitoring the immune system such as
CC detecting or monitoring T-cell activation or inactivation, immunological
CC tolerance or activity, monitoring the efficacy of immunotherapy and for
CC detecting or monitoring the reactivity of a T-cell to an antigen e.g. for
CC detecting increased or decreased reactivity of a T-cell to an antigen and
CC detecting toleration of a T-cell to an antigen, and for detecting
CC whether the antigen is self or foreign antigen. The method is used in the
CC prevention and/or treatment of T-cell mediated diseases such as asthma,
CC allergy, autoimmunity, graft rejection, tumour induced aberrations to the
CC T-cell system, and infectious diseases caused by e.g. Cytomegalovirus,
CC Pseudomonas, Toxoplasma, Microfilariae, Helminths, Mycobacteria, human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV), plasmodium species, Echinococcus,
CC Haemophilus influenza type B, measles, Hepatitis C or Toxocara. The
CC method is also used for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, diabetes and for organ transplantation. The present assay
CC method provides a much more objective measure of the effectiveness of
CC therapy than the rather subjective symptoms-based measures which are
CC often used at present. The ability to detect an immune response could be
CC used in identifying the cause of an allergic reaction by monitoring the
CC activity of the immune system in the presence of different potential
CC allergens. The assay could be used to check for successful immunisation
CC against a given disease antigen. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents the Notch 1 reverse PCR primer that was used in the invention
CC with the Notch 1 forward PCR primer (ABK15872) and the Notch 1 probe
CC (ABK15874) for real-time PCR of the Notch 1 gene.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1279 GGGAGAGTTGAGCTGTGG 1297
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 GTGAGAGTGAGCGGTGG 2

RESULT 222
ABK37054
ID ABK37054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK37054;
XX
XX DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
XX KW Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;
XX KW antilipaeamic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;
XX KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200210185-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22975.
XX
XX PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0629645.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-188720/24.
XX
XX PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,
XX hyperlipidaemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-188720/24.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,
XX hyperlipidaemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis
XX and myocardial ischaemia, inhibits Lysophospholipase I -
XX
XX Example 15; Page 79; 131pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I
XX (II), where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
XX of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
XX tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX associated with lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
XX and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
XX ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostics. (I) is also
XX useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
XX pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABK37028-ABK37191
XX represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
XX oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention.
XX Note: Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and
XX 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have
XX phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 AAGGTTCTGCCCGTCCCT 1040
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 AAGGTTCTGCCCATCCGT 20

RESULT 223
ABK37055
ID ABK37055 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK37055;
XX
XX DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
XX KW Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;
XX KW antilipaeamic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;
XX KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200210185-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22975.
XX
XX PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0629645.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-188720/24.
XX
XX PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,
XX hyperlipidaemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis

PT and myocardial ischaemia, inhibits Lysophospholipase I -

PS Claim 3; Page 79; 131pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I
 CC (II), where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
 CC of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with Lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
 CC ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostics. (I) is also
 CC useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABK37028-ABK37191
 CC represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention.
 CC Note: Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and
 CC 18-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have
 CC phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1020 CGAAGGCTTCGCCGNGC 1038

DB 2 CAAGGCTTCGCCCATCC 20

RESULT 224

AAS97833/C

ID AAS97833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS97833;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #400.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200183749-A2.

XX 08-NOV-2001.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.

XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 PT SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity.
 PT diabetes, alcoholism -

XX Claim 14; Page 89; 239pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CTTGGCATTCCACCCTC 567

DB 20 CTTTCATTCTCCACCCTC 2

RESULT 225

AAS97860

ID AAS97860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS97860;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #427.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200183749-A2.

XX 08-NOV-2001.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.

XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 PT SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 PT diabetes, alcoholism -

XX Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated

CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SACL expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SACL. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SACL
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SACL locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SACL polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SACL genes.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CTGGCATTACACCCCTC 567
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CTTTCATTCTCCACCCCTC 19

RESULT 226
 AB193053/C
 ID AB193053 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB193053;
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#140 oligo #9.
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; Obesity;
 KW cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB192074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 CAACGACACCGTTCCTTC 408
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 CATCGACACCGTTTGCTTC 2

RESULT 227
 AB197168
 ID AB197168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB197168;
 DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#255 oligo #9.
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; Obesity;
 KW cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 998 ACGGTCATCTATCCAC 1016
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 ACGGACCATCGTCCAC 19

RESULT 228
 AB282052/c
 ID AB282052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AB282052;
 XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human potassium channel KvLT1 sense PCR primer.

XX KW Potassium channel; KvLT1; ion channel; cardiomyocyte; cardiac cell;
 XX cell therapy; gene therapy; stem cell; differentiation; human;
 XX cardiant; myocardial infarction; cardiac hypertrophy; ischaemia;
 XX PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003010303-A1.

XX PD 06-FEB-2003.

XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-AU00978.

XX PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001AU-0006560.

XX PR 18-MAR-2002; 2002AU-0001180.

XX PA (ESCE-) ES CELL INT PTE LTD.
 XX PA (NEON-) NETHERLANDS INST ONTWIKKELINGSBIOLOGIE.

XX PI Mummery CL;

XX DR WPI; 2003-248077/24.

XX Inducing differentiation of stem cell useful for treating or preventing
 PT a cardiac disease, muscle disease or vascular disease by culturing a
 PT stem cell in the presence of an embryonic cell and/or extracellular
 PT medium of an embryonic cell -

XX Example 5; Page 33; 6lpp; English.

XX The present sequence is a sense primer for human potassium
 CC channel KvLT1, a cardiomyocyte marker. The primer was used with
 CC the antisense primer given in AB282053 in a semi-quantitative
 CC RT-PCR of KvLT1 mRNA (product size, 723 bp) in an example from the
 CC invention describing cardiomyocyte differentiation of human
 CC embryonic stem cells induced by co-culture with visceral

CC endoderm-like cells (mouse END-2 cells). The invention relates to
 CC methods of inducing stem cell differentiation, particularly
 CC embryonic stem cell differentiation, into muscle cells (cardiomyocytes
 CC or skeletal muscle cells), endothelial cells, epithelial cells,
 CC haematopoietic cells or neural cells, by culturing the stem cells
 CC in the presence of an embryonic cell and/or extracellular medium of
 CC an embryonic cell. Cardiomyocytes obtained by this method are
 CC claimed, and are used in a claimed method of treating or preventing
 CC a cardiac disease, including myocardial infarction or cardiac
 CC hypertrophy, and in a claimed method of repairing damaged cardiac
 CC tissue resulting e.g. from cardiac ischaemia. The methods of the
 CC invention are useful for transplantation, cell therapy, gene
 CC therapy, drug screening and drug discovery in vitro.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1454 GCCAATCCGAGGCCAAGA 1472
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 GGCAGAACCCGAGGCCAAGA 2

RESULT 229

AAL55480

ID AAL55480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAL55480;

XX DT 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE GPAM related PCR primer, SEQ ID No 7.

XX Antidiabetic; nephrotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological; human;
 KW mitochondrial sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase; GPAM;
 KW diabetic complication; retinopathy; neuropathy; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO2003008590-A1.

XX PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX PF 16-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP07189.

XX PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0215337.

XX PA (KISP) KISSEI PHARM CO LTD.

XX PI Sakamoto S, Onota H, Sugano S, Nakamura Y;

XX WPI; 2003-229583/22.

XX Human mitochondrial sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase and
 PT antagonists for treatment and prevention of diabetic complications -

XX Example 2; Page 13; 56pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel protein having human mitochondrial sn-
 CC glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (GPAM) activity. The novel protein
 CC with GPAM activity can be used in the prevention and treatment of
 CC diabetic complications, including retinopathy and neuropathy, by
 CC administration of antagonists to human GPAM. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer relating to the GPAM activity protein of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 ACCCCAGTACCGTCTT 227
|||||
Db 1 ACCCCAGTACCGTCTT 19

RESULT 230

ABZ77076/C
ID ABZ77076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ77076;

XX DT 07-MAY-2003 (first-entry)

XX DE Human stearyl-CoA desaturase phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:31.

XX KW Human; stearyl-CoA desaturase; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl;
2'-MOE; cardiovascular; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; tumour;
KW abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism; infection;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; inflammation; inhibition; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

XX modified_base 16..20

XX /tag= c

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

XX WO2003012031-A2.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 16-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22676.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0918187.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX WPI; 2003-248160/24.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
stearyl-CoA desaturase, useful for treating diseases associated with
the desaturase, e.g. atherosclerosis, and in diagnostic and research
applications -

XX Claim 3; Page 94; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human stearyl-CoA
desaturase, and which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the
expression of human stearyl-CoA desaturase, or which specifically
hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
nucleic acid molecule encoding human stearyl-CoA desaturase. Human
stearyl-CoA desaturase is mapped to chromosome 10. (I) has antilipemic,
cardiovascular, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and antiinflammatory
activities, and can be used in antisense therapy. The antisense compounds
(I) can be used for modulating the expression of human stearyl-CoA
desaturase and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
expression of human stearyl-CoA desaturase, e.g. abnormal lipid or
cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or cardiovascular diseases.

CC The antisense compounds (I) can also be used for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The present sequence represents a human stearyl-CoA desaturase
CC inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is
CC given in an example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1286 TTGACCTGTGCTCTGCC 1304

Db 20 TTGACCCAGTGGCCAGCC 2

RESULT 231

ABX17745

ID ABX17745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX17745;

XX DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #50.

XX KW Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;

XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;

XX bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;

XX endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO200279515-A1.

XX 10-OCT-2002.

XX 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US08112.

XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0821972.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2003-058441/05.

XX New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,
ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor
metastasis -

XX Example 15; Page 91; 153pp; English.

XX A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
to a nucleic acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator,
specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of urokinase
plasminogen activator. The compound is useful for preparing a
composition for treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative
disorder, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix,
endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumour metastasis. This
sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate
expression of urokinase plasminogen activator.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Homo sapiens.

Homo sapiens.

PN WO200234883-A2.
PD 02-MAY-2002.
PP 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US0857.
PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.
PS 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
XX (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;
XX WPI; 2002-479718/51.
XX Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
PT polymerase chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
PT step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -
XX
XX Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
CC molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX Sequence 28 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1123 CCGGTTCTGCGCAGACCGG 1141
Db 7 CCGGTTCTGCGCAGACCGG 25
RESULT 235
AAH44576
ID AAH44576 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH44576;
AC
XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mAChr-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:21.
DE
XX Human; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mAChr-6; detection;
XX antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;
XX antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;
XX G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;
XX disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;
XX irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;
XX smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;
XX diabetes mellitus; drug screening; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6093545-A.
PN
XX

PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
PA
XX Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-394858/38.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
PT for treating nervous system related disorders -
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Column 48; 64pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6
CC (mAChr-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mAChr-6 has
CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic
CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The
CC mAChr-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine
CC like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C
CC signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for
CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mAChr-6 protein activity such as
CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,
CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting
CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel
CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking
CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders,
CC and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
CC The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug
CC screening. The present sequence represents a human mAChr-6 antisense
CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
XX
XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
SQ
Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
Db 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17
RESULT 236
AAH59170
ID AAH59170 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH59170;
AC
XX 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human flh8495 5' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
DE
XX
XX G protein coupled receptor; flh8495; human; diagnosis; screening;
XX therapy; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective;
XX neuroleptic; antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;
XX antiinflammatory; phosphatidylinositol; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9928470-A1.
PN
XX 10-JUN-1999.
PD
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25832.
PP

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Distefano P, Gluckemann MA, Goodearl ADJ, Xie M;
PI WPI; 1999-394858/33.
XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor
XX useful for treating nervous system related disorders
XX Disclosure; Page 64; 140pp; English.
XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of the 5'
XX untranslated region of the human G protein coupled receptor
XX flh8495 gene corresponding to nucleotides 280-296 of the sequence
XX given in AAX59167. It can be used to modulate flh8495 activity, and
XX hence to treat a disease or disorder characterized by, or
XX associated with, aberrant or abnormal flh8495 nucleic acid
XX expression and/or flh8495 polypeptide activity by inhibiting
XX flh8495 nucleic acid expression. Diseases and disorders associated
XX with aberrant or abnormal flh8495 activity include nervous system
XX related disorders, e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic
XX dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
XX Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability; disorders
XX affecting consciousness such as visual hallucinations, perceptual
XX disturbances or delirium associated with Lewy body dementia;
XX schizo-effective disorders, schizophrenia with mood swings,
XX depressive illness (primary and secondary); affective disorders
XX such as REM sleep abnormalities in patients suffering from e.g.
XX depression, paradoxical sleep abnormalities, sleep-wakefulness, and
XX body temperature or respiratory depression abnormalities during
XX sleep; disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms e.g. pain
XX related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain; movement
XX disorders e.g. Parkinson's disease related movement disorders;
XX eating disorders e.g. insulin hypersecretion related obesity or
XX drinking disorders, e.g. diabetic polydipsia; smooth muscle related
XX disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, diverticular disease,
XX urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia or chronic obstructive
XX airways disease; cardiac muscle disorders, e.g. pathologic
XX bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation;
XX and gland related disorder such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
DB 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17
RESULT 237
AAX02890
ID AAX02890 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX02890;
XX 17-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Human mACHR-6 cDNA antisense inhibitor #1.
XX mACHR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; disorder; secretion;
XX acetylcholine responsive cell; phosphatidylinositol turn-over;
XX smooth muscle cell contraction; nervous system disorder; glandular;
XX schizo-effective disorder; affective disorder; sleep disorder;
XX movement disorder; eating disorder; drinking disorder; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5882893-A.
PN 16-MAR-1999.
XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Goodearl AD;
XX WPI; 1999-214063/18.
XX Nucleic acids encoding muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 - useful
XX for modulating the effects of acetylcholine on acetylcholine
XX responsive cells
XX Disclosure; Column 83-84; 59pp; English.
XX This invention describes the isolation of a novel human muscarinic
XX acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6), capable of modulating the effects
XX of acetylcholine on acetylcholine responsive cells. mACHR-6 cDNAs and
XX polypeptides may be used to detect naturally occurring mutations of the
XX mACHR-6 gene and determine if a subject with the mutated gene is at risk
XX of (or is predisposed to have) a mACHR-6 related disorder, modulate cell
XX activity mediated by mACHR-6 (e.g. biological processes mediated by
XX phosphatidylinositol turn-over and signalling), secretion of a molecule
XX (e.g. a neurotransmitter or a glandular enzyme), or contraction of a
XX smooth muscle cell, treat disorders mediated by abnormal mACHR-6 activity
XX e.g. nervous system disorders (e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic
XX dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
XX Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability, visual
XX hallucinations, perceptual disturbances, and Lewy body dementia
XX associated delirium), schizo-effective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia
XX with mood swings, and depressive illness), affective disorders, sleep
XX disorders (e.g. REM sleep abnormalities, paradoxical sleep abnormalities,
XX sleep-wakefulness, and body temperature or respiratory depression (e.g.
XX abnormalities during sleep), pain generating mechanism disorders (e.g.
XX related to irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), or chest pain), movement
XX disorders (e.g. related to Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g.
XX insulin hypersecretion related obesity), drinking disorders (e.g.
XX diabetic polydipsia), smooth muscle related disorders (e.g. IBS,
XX diverticular disease, urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia, and
XX chronic obstructive airways disease), cardiac disorders (e.g. pathologic
XX bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter and fibrillation), and
XX glandular disorders (e.g. xerostomia and diabetes mellitus).
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
DB 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17
RESULT 238
ABK00669/c
ID ABK00669 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK00669;
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human NIGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #669.
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX

DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX MPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury -
XX Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky lymphoma, or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NCGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NCGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NCGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NCGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NCGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NCGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1222 TCTGTGAACCTGCA 1235
DB 16 TCTGTGAACCTGCA 3
RESULT 239
ABV79225
ID ABV79225 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79225;
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 471.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX Human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX MPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV88519 to ABV88520). HTPL has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an example from the invention.

CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 417 CCGCACCTTCCAGT 430
Db 2 CCGCACCTTCCAGT 15
RESULT 240
ABV79226
ID ABV79226 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV79226;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 472.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; es.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for

CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 417 CCGCACCTTCCAGT 430
Db 1 CCGCACCTTCCAGT 14
RESULT 241
ABK57014/c
ID ABK57014 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK57014;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1385.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.
XX
PI Thompson J McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 89; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

CC mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or
 CC chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating
 CC disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related
 CC disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or
 CC fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes
 CC mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeting human mACHR-6.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
 |||||
 Db 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17

RESULT 244
 AAZ93447/C
 ID AAZ93447 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ93447;

XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.

DE TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;
 XX programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;
 KW septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 PH misc_binding complement (1..18)

FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "Complementary to bases 120-103 of the human
 FT TRADD sequence described in GENESEQ record
 FT AAZ93431"

XX WO200012527-A1.

XX 09-MAR-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19614.

XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143212.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.

XX New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD
 PT protein, useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation
 PT and septic shock

XX Claim 3; Page 51; 85pp; English.

XX The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical
 CC link between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and
 CC downstream activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD
 CC activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative
 CC mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second
 CC effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis
 CC (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to
 CC mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD
 CC and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step
 CC of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient
 CC targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense

CC oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore
 CC be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research
 CC applications. Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human
 CC cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a
 CC disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example,
 CC septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in
 CC GENESEQ records AAZ93438-23517. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOE
 CC wings and a deoxy gap.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 GAGTCCTCGCTGGA 887
 |||||
 Db 15 GAGTCCTCGCTGGA 2

RESULT 245

ABL43992
 ID ABL43992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL43992;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1036.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones -

XX Claim 4; Page 25; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634

CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1287 TGAGCCTGTGTC 1300
 Db 2 TGAGCCTGTGTC 15

RESULT 246
 AAQ82546/C

ID AAQ82546 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAQ82546;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 13-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus CD5) STS primer CD5-Z.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.

PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid
 PT library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone
 PT then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for
 PT mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 87; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
 CC cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.
 CC A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of
 CC these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer
 CC analysis (using the "Primer" program available from E. Lander, MIT).
 CC The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic
 CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific
 CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were
 CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
 CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
 CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of
 CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
 CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.
 CC See AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58).
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 TGGAGTTCTACAGC 897
 Db 18 TGGAGTTCTACAGC 5

RESULT 247

AAQ18358
 ID AAD18358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAD18358;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Degenerate PCR primer #1 used to screen GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene.

XX Glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
 KW GXM; protein therapy; cryptococcosis; cryptococcal meningitis;
 KW cerebral oedema; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX US6284508-B1.

XX 04-SEP-2001.

XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0648386.

XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.

XX (RERE-) RES DEV FOUND.

XX Savoy AC, Bloomer SL, Kozel TR;

XX WPI; 2001-595469/67.

XX Novel enzyme for treating cryptococcosis or complications of
 PT cryptococcal meningitis such as cerebral edema, comprises
 PT glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase -
 PS Example 5; Column 13-14; 58pp; English.

XX The patent discloses a novel enzyme, glucuronoxylomannan (GXM)-O-
 CC acetylhydrolase and its corresponding polynucleotides. This enzyme
 CC de-O-acetylates GXM, an essential virulence factor which is present
 CC in the capsular polysaccharide of *Cryptococcus neoformans*. GXM-O-
 CC acetylhydrolase is useful for treating cryptococcosis or complications
 CC of cryptococcal meningitis, particularly cerebral oedema. The present
 CC DNA sequence is a degenerate PCR primer which is used for screening
 CC GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene. This primer is designed based on the
 CC N-terminal peptide of GXM-O-acetylhydrolase (AAE11004).

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 2 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1120 GACCCGGTTCTGGCAG 1135

Db 1 GACCCGGTTCTGGCAG 16

RESULT 248

AAH40370/C
 ID AAH40370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH40370;

XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3166.

KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129262-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US28436.
 XX
 PP 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096.
 XX
 PR (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 PI
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX
 PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 66; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1520 AGGAGGCCATTTCAG 1533
 Db 15 AGGAGGCCATTTCAG 2
 RESULT 249
 AAC88676
 ID AAC88676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC88676;
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE PCR primer #1 for GXM-O-acetylhydrolase.

XX GXM-O-Acetylhydrolase; glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; fungicide;
 KW cryptococcosis; capsular polysaccharide; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6146868-A.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.
 XX
 PA (RERE-) RES DEV FOUND.
 XX
 XX Kozel TR, Savoy AC, Bloomer SL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-040430/05.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase of Cryptococcus neoformans, used
 PT to treat cryptococcosis -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Columns 13-14; 50pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the coding sequence and protein
 CC sequence for glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase
 CC (GXM-O-acetylhydrolase, see AAC88690 and AAB49431). GXM-O-acetylhydrolase
 CC is useful as a fungicide for treating cryptococcosis, since it modifies
 CC the structure of capsular polysaccharide, glucuronoxylomannan of
 CC Cryptococcus neoformans. The present sequence is a PCR primer for
 CC GXM-O-acetylhydrolase.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 2 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1120 GACCCGGTCTGGCAG 1135
 Db 1 GACCCGGTCTGGCAG 16
 RESULT 250
 AAL49180/c
 ID AAL49180 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL49180;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Porcine CD 151 coding sequence PCR primer #4.
 XX
 KW CD 151; porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus; PRRSV;
 KW pig; selective breeding; xenotransplant; anti-RNA entry protein;
 KW anti-RBP; anti-viral; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Sus scrofa.
 XX
 PN WO200260924-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US02868.
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001US-0772044.
 PR 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-0772044.
 XX
 PA (UNIV) UNIV KANSAS STATE RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Kapil S, Sharmukhappa K;

XX WPI; 2002-619225/66.

XX Determining susceptibility and resistance to porcine reproductive and

XX respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), useful for improving swine

XX breeding, by assaying for CD 151 in a sample of cellular material of

XX known origin from the animal

XX

XX Example 17; Page 35; 77pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining the

XX susceptibility or resistance of an animal to porcine reproductive and

XX respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV). This involves assaying for CD 151 in

XX a sample of cellular material of known origin from the animal. In

XX addition, coding sequences of CD 151 are described, and anti-viral

XX compounds designated anti-RNA entry proteins (anti-REPs). The method is

XX useful for determining susceptibility and resistance to PRRSV in an

XX animal. This is particularly useful for improving swine breeding or for

XX screening different pig breeding lines. The method is also useful for

XX developing non-simian recombinant cell lines for propagating the virus,

XX for producing anti-viral compounds or vaccines for inducing immunity

XX against PRRSV, and for diagnosing PRRSV infection in a swine. The present

XX sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the porcine CD 151 coding

XX sequence.

XX Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

XX

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 458 AGAGCGACTACATC 471

XX 17 AGAGCGACTACATC 4

XX

XX RESULT 251

XX AAF62963/c

XX ID AAF62963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX AAF62963;

XX

XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX

XX Mouse PEPCCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 113360.

XX

XX Mouse; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;

XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCCK-cytosolic;

XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

XX Mus musculus.

XX

XX US6187545-B1.

XX

XX 13-FEB-2001.

XX

XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0488671.

XX

XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0488671.

XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

XX McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.

XX

XX Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol

XX pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying

XX infection, inflammation or tumor formation

XX

PS Example 17; Column 44; 64pp; English.

XX

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to

XX 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of

XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCCK-cytosolic). The

XX antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of

XX PEPCCK-cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research

XX reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular

XX genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of

XX various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The

XX antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or

XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence

XX is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a

XX deoxy gap.

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1377 GATGCCCAAGGTGA 1390

XX 20 GATGCCCAAGGTGA 7

XX

XX RESULT 252

XX ABK44446

XX ID ABK44446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX AC ABK44446;

XX

XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Human HPK/GCK-like kinase antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 105345.

XX

XX Human; HPK/GCK-like kinase; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antimicrobial;

XX HGK; NTK; Nck-interacting kinase; infection; inflammation; tumour;

XX antisense gene therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX Synthetic.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOE) nucleotides"

XX

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; all cytidines

XX are 5-methylcytidines"

XX

XX modified_base 16..20

XX /tag= c

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOE) nucleotides"

XX

XX US6346416-B1.

XX

XX 12-FEB-2002.

XX

XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0651011.

XX

XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0651011.

XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

XX Dean NM, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2002-237091/29.

XX

XX New antisense compound, useful for preventing or delaying infection,

XX

PT inflammation or tumour formation, is targeted to nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding HPK/GCK-like kinase (HGK) and hybridises and inhibits HGK
PT expression -
XX
PS Claim 14; Column 43-44; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) of 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region or 3'-untranslated
CC region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HPK/GCK (undefined)-like
CC kinase (HGK) (also known as NIX for Nck-interacting kinase), which
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits expression of HGK. (I) is
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of HPK/GCK-like kinase in cells or
CC tissues in vitro. (I) is useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation. (I) is also useful as a
CC diagnostic and research reagent. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway and in
CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human HPK/GCK-like Kinase.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1481 ATTTATTTGGAGT 1494
Db 7 ATTTATTTGGAGT 20
RESULT 253
ABZ68516/c
ID ABZ68516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ68516;
XX
DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding CGL1 polypeptide.
XX
KW Human; congenital generalized lipodystrophy protein; CGL1; 11q13;
KW chromosome 11; congenital generalized lipodystrophy; lipodystrophy;
KW diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FR2824332-A1.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001; 2001FR-0006037.
XX
PF 04-MAY-2001; 2001FR-0006037.
XX
PR (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (NAGE-) CENT NAT GENOTYPAGE.
XX
XX Magre J, Capeau J, Lathrop M, Delepine M;
PI WPI; 2003-142459/14.
DR
XX
PT Nucleic acid encoding a congenital generalized lipodystrophy gene cgl1
PT and mutations of that gene, useful to prevent and treat congenital
PT generalized lipodystrophy and obesity -
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 111; 115pp; French.
XX
XX PCR primers ABZ68516-17 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human
CC congenital generalized lipodystrophy protein, designated CGL1. The
CC primers were used to detect mutation in the CGL1 gene. The CGL1 gene
CC is localised at 11q13 on chromosome 11. CGL1 is responsible for
CC congenital generalized lipodystrophy. CGL1 polypeptides and
CC polynucleotides are used for preventing or treating lipodystrophy or

CC diabetes. CGL1 polypeptides are also useful as immunogens for raising
CC antibodies.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 834 TCGAACTTCTGGGC 847
Db 20 TCGAACTTCTGGGC 7
RESULT 254
AAT04193/c
ID AAT04193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT04193;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 07-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA probe for Agrobacterium radiobacter genome bank construction.
XX
KW DNA probe; oligonucleotide; Agrobacterium radiobacter;
KW hybridization; genome bank; D-hydantoinase; D-N-carbamylase; enzyme;
KW stereospecific reaction; D-amino acid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX EP677585-A1.
PN
XX 18-OCT-1995.
PD
XX 24-MAR-1995; 95EP-0104393.
PF
XX 15-APR-1994; 94IT-M100726.
PR
XX (ENIE) ENRICERCHE SPA.
PA
XX Frascotti G, Galli G, Grandi G, Grifantini R;
PI WPI; 1995-352764/46.
XX
DR Prodn. of D-alpha amino acids from racemic 5-substd. hydantoin cpds.
XX - using microorganisms contg. hydantoinase and carbamylase genes.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 7; 44pp; English.
PS
XX This DNA probe is used during the construction of a genomic bank of
CC Agrobacterium radiobacter. A. radiobacter is the donor
CC microorganism for genes encoding D-hydantoinase and D-N-carbamylase
CC which are expressed in Escherichia coli using plasmid pSM651. The
CC resulting recombinant E. coli may be used to catalyze the
CC stereospecific preparation of D-amino acids from racemic 5-
CC substituted hydantoin compounds.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 743 TCCAGAACATCAGCAGG 759
Db 17 TCCAGAACATCAGCAGG 1
RESULT 255
AAT93232/c
ID AAT93232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ART93232;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 26-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer R1 for human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme.
 XX KW Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV-C; isoenzyme; therapy;
 XX KW asthma; inflammation; hPDE IV-C; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US5686286-A.
 XX PD 11-NOV-1997.
 XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472831.
 XX PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 XX PR 25-AUG-1993; 93US-0112815.
 XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472831.
 XX PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.
 XX PI Fisher DA;
 XX WIPI; 1997-558143/51.
 XX Human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme hPDE IV-C - used to identify
 XX PDE inhibitors that may be used for treating asthma and inflammation
 XX Disclosure; Column 10; 13pp; English.
 XX AAT93222-T93233 represent primers for human cyclic nucleotide
 XX phosphodiesterase IV (hPDE IV) isoenzymes. These sequences can be used
 XX to identify and isolate the hPDE IV-C isoenzyme coding sequence of the
 XX invention, shown in AAT93221. The amplified DNA sequence was isolated
 XX by a host cell, can be used to determine the sequences of hPDE IV-C
 XX specific primers. These primers can be used for detecting the presence of
 XX hPDE IV-C in human cells. The host cell line can be used to identify
 XX compounds or other substances that inhibit or modify the activity of hPDE
 XX IV-C. The screening can identify drugs that may be improved therapeutics
 XX for treating asthma and inflammation.
 XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCCTGCGCTGCT 1310
 |||||
 DB 17 GTGTCTCTCCGATGCT 1
 RESULT 256
 ID AAT90962/c
 XX AAT90962 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAT90962;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 19-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Forward inside primer R1 for PDE IV-C coding sequence.
 XX KW Phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme; hPDE IV-C; human; PDE; enzyme; therapy;
 XX KW cyclic nucleotide degradation; intracellular; second messenger; asthma;
 XX KW inflammation; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US5672509-A.
 XX PD 30-SEP-1997.
 XX PF 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 XX PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 XX PR 25-AUG-1993; 93US-0112815.
 XX PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.
 XX PI Fisher DA;
 XX WIPI; 1997-488862/45.
 XX DNA encoding human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme - useful for
 XX producing recombinant isoenzyme, for screening for therapeutics for
 XX asthma and inflammation
 XX Disclosure; Column 10; 15pp; English.
 XX AAT90958-T90963 represent amplification primers used to isolate the
 XX human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme C (hPDE IV-C) coding sequence (see
 XX AAT90951) from a human testis cDNA library. Cyclic phosphodiesterase
 XX enzymes (PDEs) are a family of enzymes that catalyse the degradation of
 XX cyclic nucleotides. Cyclic nucleotides are important intracellular
 XX second messengers. The hPDE IV-C coding sequence can be used to produce
 XX the recombinant isoenzyme, which may be used in PDE IV activity assays.
 XX The recombinant isoenzyme may also be used in screening assays for drugs
 XX that may be improved therapeutics in the areas of asthma and
 XX inflammation. Primers determined from the hPDE IV-C sequence, that are
 XX specific for hPDE IV-C (such as AAT90952 and AAT90953), can be used in a
 XX RT-PCR amplification, in an assay for detecting hPDE IV-C in human
 XX cells.
 XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCCTGCGCTGCT 1310
 |||||
 DB 17 GTGTCTCTCCGATGCT 1
 RESULT 257
 ID AAV11556/c
 XX AAV11556 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV11556;
 XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Lipid metabolic pathway h-LMP-1 gene antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX KW Lipid metabolic pathway; h-LMP-1 gene; cardiovascular disease;
 XX KW atherosclerosis; biliary tract disorder; gall stone; therapy;
 XX KW diagnosis; human; antisense; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9809979-A1.
 XX PD 12-MAR-1998.
 XX PF 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15195.

XX 04-SEP-1996; 96US-0707399.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PA

XX Acton S, Gimeno CJ;
XX PI

XX WPI; 1998-193545/17.
XX DR

XX DNA encoding lipid metabolic pathway polypeptide(s) - useful for
XX treatment of cardiovascular disease or modulation of lipid uptake or
XX metabolism
XX PT

XX Disclosure; Page 87; 102pp; English.
XX PS

XX This antisense oligonucleotide is complementary to the transcribed
XX untranslated region of the novel human lipid metabolic pathway
XX h-LMP-1 polypeptide gene (see AAV11547). Antisense oligonucleotides
XX of the invention (see also AAV11555 and AAV11557) bind to LMP mRNA
XX transcripts and prevent translation. They are delivered to cell
XX cells which express LMP (see AAV58888) in vivo either by direct
XX injection or as part of a vector sequence. LMP antisense
XX oligonucleotides can be used therapeutically to treat disorders
XX characterised by aberrant LMP polypeptide bioactivity or LMP
XX nucleic acid expression, e.g. atherosclerosis and biliary tract
XX disorders.
XX CC

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1431 CCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1447
Db 17 CCCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 258

AAV30705/C
ID AAV30705 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV30705;

XX 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX DT

XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer Nam4.
XX DE

XX Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis;
XX prognosis; cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX KW

XX Synthetic.
XX OS

XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

XX GB2317891-A.
XX EN

XX 08-APR-1998.
XX PD

XX 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-0020890.
XX PF

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0915503.
XX PR

XX 01-OCT-1996; 96US-0724643.
XX PR

XX 18-APR-1997; 97US-0844419.
XX PR

XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-0846017.
XX PR

XX 06-MAY-1997; 97US-0851843.
XX PR

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0854050.
XX PR

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0911312.
XX PR

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0912951.
XX PR

XX (GERO-) GERON CORP.
XX PA

XX (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX PA

XX XX

PI Andrews WH, Cech TR, Chapman KB, Harley C, Lingner J;
PI Morin GB, Nakamura T, Harley CB;
XX WPI; 1998-171633/16.
XX DR

XX Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
XX variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of
XX cell proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing
XX PT

XX Disclosure; Page 42; 387pp; English.
XX PS

XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
XX which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
XX present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
XX whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
XX in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
XX compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
XX protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
XX detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
XX probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
XX RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
XX complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
XX and (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing
XX hTERT expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in
XX cell vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
XX ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding the
XX hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
XX effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be
XX used to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase
XX activity. A protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new
XX methods.
XX CC

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 CTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1436
Db 17 CAGCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 259

AAH94816
ID AAH94816 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH94816;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DT

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 241.
XX DE

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX KW

XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

XX WO200157206-A2.
XX PN

XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX PD

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX PF

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA

XX (FATT/) FATTAY A R.
XX PA

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX PI

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX DR

XX XX

PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 56; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

Qy 795 GTTGACTTCTGGCATT 811
|::||::||::||::||::||
Db 1 GUUGACUUCGGGUUUC 17

RESULT 260
ID AAH94817 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH94817;
AC
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 242.
XX
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200157206-A2.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (PATT/) FATTAY A R.
XX
XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 56; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

Qy 796 GTTGACTTCTGGCATT 812
|::||::||::||::||::||
Db 1 GUUGACUUCGGGUUUC 17

RESULT 261
ID ABK01419/c
XX
XX ABK01419 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABK01419;
AC
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NOGO Inozyme #689.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 88; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
CC (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1320 AGAGAGCGGGCCCATG 1336
Db 17 AGAGAGCAGGGCCCAAG 1

RESULT 263
ABK01420/C
ID ABK01420 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK01420;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO inozyme #690.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; musclicar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSH/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury

Claim 88; Page 88; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a WYN motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1319 CAGAGCGGGCCCATG 1335

Db 17 CAGAGCAGGGCCCAAG 1

RESULT 263

ABN97605/C

ID ABN97605 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN97605;

XX DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #115.

XX KW NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200226818-A2.

XX PD 04-APR-2002.

XX PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.
 XX PA

XX Gu Y, Corrigan A;
 XX PI

XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.
 XX DR

XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
 PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
 PT increased expression or activity of the polypeptide -

XX Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.

XX This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
 CC NEDD-1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
 CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
 CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
 CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
 CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
 CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
 CC production, and for treating subjects with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
 CC NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
 CC NEDD-1.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1248 CATGAATCTGCGCAG 1264

DB 17 CATGAATCTACCGCAG 1

RESULT 264

ABA97682/c

ID ABA97682 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA97682;

XX ABA97682;

XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PDE IV forward inside primer R1.
 DE

XX Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; PDE; enzyme; PDE IV; primer; PCR;
 KW isoenzyme-selective inhibitor; isoenzyme; drug assay; asthma; human;
 KW inflammation; PDE inhibitor; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6323041-B1.

XX 27-NOV-2001.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472600.

XX 01-MAY-1995; 95US-0432327.

XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0075450.

XX (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.

XX

PI Fisher DA, Robbins MD;

XX WPI; 2002-096593/13.

XX Identifying compounds that inhibit or modify the activity of human
 PT phosphodiesterase isoenzymes IV used for treating asthma and
 PT inflammation, comprises measuring the enzymes' activities -

XX Disclosure; Column 10; 19pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
 CC amplification of human phosphodiesterase IV (hPDE IV) sequences isolated
 CC by reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) from total human brain stem RNA.
 CC The specification describes a novel method for identifying compounds or
 CC other substances that inhibit or modify the activity of human PDE
 CC isoenzymes. A cell line that naturally selectively expresses hPDE IV-B2
 CC (see ABB08345) or hPDE IV-B3 (see ABB08346) is also described. The
 CC invention has antiinflammatory and antiasthmatic activities. The
 CC inventive method is used to identify compounds or other substances that
 CC inhibit or modify the activity of human phosphodiesterase isoenzymes,
 CC hPDE IV-B2 or hPDE IV-B3. The cloning and expression of the human PDE IVs
 CC would greatly aid the discovery of isoenzyme-selective inhibitors by
 CC providing purified isoenzymes to incorporate into drug assays to be used
 CC in improved treatment of asthma and inflammation. Methods could be
 CC developed to detect mRNA for the PDE IVs and assess the tissue
 CC distribution and biological relevance of each isoenzyme to a particular
 CC disease state. Prior art treatments of asthma have included the use of
 CC drugs such as theophylline, which is a general PDE inhibitor, and have
 CC emetic side effects which limit their use. The invention provides an
 CC assay for providing an isoenzyme inhibitor which may discriminate between
 CC therapeutic and side effects.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1294 GTGGTCCTGCGCGTCT 1310

DB 17 GTTGTCCTGCGCGTCT 1

RESULT 265

ABN01288/c

ID ABN01288 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN01288;

XX ABN01288;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1280.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1280; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1090 TTTCTCTCCCATCTCA 1106
 DB ||||| ||||| |||||
 17 TTTCTCCCATCTCA 1

RESULT 266
 ABN02713/C
 ID ABN02713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN02713;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2705.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2705; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1206 AATCCCCCATCACTGCT 1222
 DB ||||| ||||| |||||
 17 AATCCCTCATCACTGCT 1

RESULT 267
 ABN08091/C
 ID ABN08091 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

ABN08091;
29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8083.
Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO200192524-A2.
06-DEC-2001.
25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
(ASOM-) AEOMICA INC.
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
WPI; 2002-179446/23.
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
Disclosure; SEQ ID 8083; 214pp; English.
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
invention.
N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1401 CCACTACGTCCTCTGG 1417
Db 17 CCACTCTCTCTCTCTGG 1
RESULT 268
ABL43844
ID ABL43844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL43844;
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:888.
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
KW Genome; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones -
XX Claim 4; Page 22; 528pp; Japanese.
The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
(c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 209 ACCCAGTAGCCTGTCC 225
Db 1 ACCCAGTAGCCTGTTC 17

RESULT 269

ACA06689
ID ACA06689 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA06689;

XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #508.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression

XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -

XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

XX kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme

XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for

XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug

CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1555 ACATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1571

DB 1 AGAUCAGCUCUAAGG 17

RESULT 270

ABX93144/C

ID ABX93144 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABX93144;

XX 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX hpDE IV isozyme associated PCR primer #3.

XX Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV; hpDE IV isozyme;

XX tissue distribution; disease state; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6489457-B1.

XX 03-DEC-2002.

XX 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-0717953.

XX 01-MAY-1995; 95US-0432327.

XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0075450.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472600.

XX (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.

XX Fisher DA, Robbins MD;

XX WPI; 2003-327257/31.

XX New DNA encoding human phosphodiesterase (hpDE IV) isozymes useful for

XX screening of drugs that are selective for a particular human PDE IV

XX isozyme and in assays for detecting the presence of a particular PDE IV

XX isozymes in human cell lines -

XX Disclosure; Column 10; 19pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human

XX cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV (hpDE IV) isozymes, and the

XX polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Also disclosed is a method

XX for detecting the presence of the isozymes in human cells, and for

XX identifying compounds that inhibit or modify their activity. The

XX hpDE IV polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are useful for the

XX screening of drugs that are selective for a particular hpDE IV

XX isozyme in human cell lines, thus providing information regarding

XX the tissue distribution of each isozyme and its biological relevance

XX with respect to particular disease states. The present sequence

XX represents a PCR primer used in the present invention.

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QY 1294 GTGGTCCTGCGCTGCT 1310
 DB 17 GTTGTCTGCGATGCT 1

RESULT 271
 ABZ60755
 ID ABZ60755 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABZ60755;
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #867.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX PF WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX Claim 58; Page 101; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ65520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GAAGTCTCTGTGAAC 1231
 DB 1 GAAUUGCUAUGGAAC 17

RESULT 272
 AAT09031
 ID AAT09031 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAT09031;
 XX

DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)
 XX Arabidopsis thaliana EIN2 (ethylene insensitive) locus primer PE2.
 XX KW EIN2; ethylene insensitive; transformed plant; disease tolerance;
 XX KW ethylene insensitivity; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9535318-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-1995.
 XX PF 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US07744.
 XX PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-0261822.
 XX PA (UYPS-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 XX PI Ecker J, Lehman A, Roman G, Rothenberg M;
 XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.
 XX PT Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1
 PT allele(s) - confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when
 PT transformed into plants
 XX Example 2; Page 30; 144pp; English.

CC The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana EIN2 (ethylene
 CC insensitive) locus. When transformed into plants EIN2 genomic DNA,
 CC or cDNA sequences (obtd. from the EIN2 locus) confer disease
 CC tolerance and ethylene insensitivity, with minimal injury or
 CC reduction in the harvest yield of saleable material. The plants
 CC with disease tolerance may have extensive levels of infection, but
 CC little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may also have reduced
 CC necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll loss may be
 CC virtually absent.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 AAAGCAACATCACTTC 384
 DB 2 AAAGCCACATCACTGC 18

RESULT 273
 AAV57459
 ID AAV57459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV57459;
 XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Arabidopsis ethylene insensitive EIN2 gene PCR primer PE2.
 XX KW Ethylene insensitive; EIN; ein2 gene; transgenic plant;
 XX KW pathogen tolerance; disease resistance; ripening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 XX PN WO9841083-A1.
 XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
 XX PF 18-MAR-1998; 98WO-US05253.
 XX PR 18-MAR-1997; 97US-0819288.

XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX PI Alonso J, Ecker J;

XX DR WPI; 1998-520849/44.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid - involved in plant sensitivity to
XX FT ethylene and pathogens and related protein and transformed cells
XX PS Example 1; Page 12; 45pp; English.

XX CC This oligonucleotide comprises primer PE2, which was used with
XX CC primer P24 (see AA57460) in the PCR amplification of a fragment
XX CC (nucleotides 4068-5628) of the Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype
XX CC Columbia ethylene insensitive ein2 gene (see AA57454) using leaf
XX CC genomic DNA as template. PE2 was also used with primer P20
XX CC (see AA57467) to amplify nucleotides 3938-3988 of the gene. Using
XX CC specific primers (see AA57456-71), different fragments of the ein2
XX CC gene covering the complete gene were amplified and sequenced.
XX CC Mutations in ein2 render plants tolerant of disease and pathogens
XX CC (a wide variety of bacteria, fungi and viruses) and insensitive to
XX CC ethylene. Modulating the ethylene response of a transformed plant
XX CC may be useful for improving the quantity, quality and storage life
XX CC of food and other plant materials.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 AAGGCAACATCACCTTC 384

Db 2 AAGCCACATCACCTGC 18

RESULT 274

AA50107/c
ID AAA50107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA50107;

DT 25-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Human Znr2 PCR primer ZC21.097.

XX Znr2; epidermal growth factor-like domain; human;
XX KW cell differentiation; vulnary; diagnosis; therapy; PCR primer;
XX KW chromosome 9q33-q34; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200043512-A1.

XX PD 27-JUL-2000.

XX PP 20-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US01419.

XX PR 25-JAN-1999; 99US-0237074.

XX PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX PI Holloway JL, Lofton-Day CE, Gilbert T;

XX DR WPI; 2000-491163/43.

XX PT Isolated Znr2 nucleic acids and polypeptides which act as epidermal
XX PT growth factors, useful for the treatment of e.g. kidney and liver
XX PT disorders, burns, and ulcers and for regulating smooth muscle cell
XX PT proliferation -

XX PS Example 3; Page 80; 98pp; English.

XX

CC This oligonucleotide comprises sense primer ZC21.097, which was
CC used with antisense primer ZC21.098 (see AAA50108) for mapping of
CC the human Znr2 gene with the Stanford G3 RH panel. Znr2 was
CC positioned in the 9q33-q34 region of chromosome 9. Znr2 (see
CC AA595660) can be used to regulate vascular smooth muscle cell
CC proliferation, to restore normal neurological functioning after
CC trauma, to treat ocular disorders, to treat kidney and liver
CC disorders, to promote hair and follicular development, to stimulate
CC growth and differentiation of various epidermal and epithelial
CC cells in vivo and in vitro, for the treatment of burns, ulcers and
CC corneal incisions, and to stimulate wound healing.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 GCATTCACCACTCTCGG 569

Db 18 GCATTCACCACTCTCGG 2

RESULT 275

AA57565

ID AAA57565 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA57565;

DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX PNA designed for suppression of DrdI sites associated with pBelOBAC11.

XX KW Genomic map; single nucleotide polymorphism; allele imbalance;

XX KW Gene amplification; tumour; DrdI site; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /tag= a

FT modified_base 18 /note= "-NH2 attached"

FT modified_base 18 /tag= a

FT /note= "-CONH2 attached"

XX WO200040755-A2.

XX PD 13-JUL-2000.

XX PP 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00144.

XX PR 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0114881.

XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX PI Barany F, Liu J, Kirk BW, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Paty PB;

XX DR WPI; 2000-465999/40.

XX Assembling genomic maps of organisms DNA by using representations of
XX FT the genome from the organisms DNA library, useful for large scale
XX PT identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 72; 278pp; English.

XX CC The specification describes a method for assembling genomic maps of the
XX CC DNA of an organism. The method comprises creating representations of the
XX CC genome from the DNA library of the organism, and generating nucleic acid
XX CC sequence information from these representations. Clone overlap and
XX CC sequence information from different representations is then combined to

CC assemble a genomic map of the organism. The method is useful for
 CC identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA or on a
 CC DNA array. The method may also be used to quantify an allele imbalance
 CC between first and second alleles. In particular, this method is
 CC useful for quantifying gene amplification in a tumour sample containing
 CC up to 50% stromal contamination. The present sequence represents a
 CC peptide nucleic acid (PNA) designed for suppression of Drd1 sites
 CC associated with the pBeloBAC11 vector. It is used in the method of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 CCTCGTGGACAACTGGA 781

Db 1 CCCCCTGGGATAGTGG 17

RESULT 276

AAD03794

ID AAD03794 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAD03794;

XX DT 19-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Arabidopsis thaliana ein2 gene amplifying primer, PE2.

XX KW Thale cress; ethylene insensitive gene; ein2; stem radial swelling;

XX KW pathogen tolerance; root elongation; stem elongation; disease tolerance;

XX KW geotropic response; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.

XX PN WO200120973-A2.

XX PD 29-MAR-2001.

XX PF 19-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US25565.

XX PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0400348.

XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX PI Ecker JR, Alonso J;

XX DR WPI; 2001-266024/27.

XX PT New plant genes, useful for conferring disease/pathogen tolerance or

XX PT ethylene insensitivity in plants, making them unable to display a

XX PT typical ethylene response, e.g. inhibition of root or stem elongation

XX PS Example 1; Page 12; 44pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer PE2, used to amplify (bases

XX CC 3938 to 5568 and 4068 to 5628) of ethylene insensitive

XX CC (ein2) gene from Arabidopsis thaliana Columbia-O strain. The ein2

XX CC sequences are useful for causing plants to be insensitive to ethylene,

XX CC thus making plants unable to display a typical ethylene response (e.g.

XX CC inhibition of root and stem elongation, radial swelling of the stem or

XX CC absence of normal geotropic response) when treated with high

XX CC concentrations of ethylene. The ein2 mutant sequences are useful for

XX CC rendering valuable characteristics such as plants disease and pathogen

XX CC tolerance to plants.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 AAAGCAACATCACCTTC 384

Db 2 AAAGCCACATCACCTGC 18

RESULT 277

AAP79628

ID AAP79628 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAP79628;

XX DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 36.

XX KW Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;

XX KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6187586-B1.

XX PD 13-FEB-2001.

XX PP 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0474922.

XX PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0474922.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Roth RA;

XX DR WPI; 2001-264979/27.

XX PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3

XX PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3

XX PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor

XX PT formation

XX PS Example 15; Column 39; 37pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to

XX CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.

XX CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human

XX CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the

XX CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of

XX CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3

XX CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research

XX CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a

XX CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of

XX CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay

XX CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1239 GAGCTCTTACATGAAT 1255

Db 2 GAGTATCTACATGAAT 18

RESULT 278

ABA91974

ID ABA91974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABA91974;

XX DT 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX	Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer LIG-R.
DE	Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; detection; Taqman; assay;
XX	quencher; hybridisation; human; PCR; primer; ss.
KW	Homo sapiens.
XX	US6348596-B1.
XX	19-FEB-2002.
XX	20-JUL-1999; 99US-0357740.
XX	23-JAN-1998; 98US-0012525.
PR	(PEKE) PE CORP NY.
XX	Lee LG, Graham RJ, Mullah KB, Haxo FT;
PI	WPI; 2002-225175/28.
XX	New non-fluorescent asymmetric cyanide dye compounds, useful for
PT	quenching reporter dyes in nucleic acid hybridisation assays employing
PT	fluorescence energy transfer as means of detection -
XX	Example 4; Column 66; 62pp; English.
XX	The present sequence is that of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC	(SNP) primer LIG-R. This primer was used in a multiplex endpoint
CC	SNP analysis as an example of the use of novel non-fluorescent
CC	asymmetric cyanide dye compounds of the invention as quenching
CC	reporter dyes. A 7-colour homogeneous detection of multiple PCR
CC	products was performed as an extension of the fluorogenic PCR
CC	5'-nuclease, or Taqman, assay. The test system was a set of 3
CC	SNPs, denoted MPO, BAK and LIG. Each SNP system consisted of 2
CC	primers (see ABA91969-74) and 2 sequence-specific probes (see
CC	ABA91975-80) consisting of a novel non-fluorescent quencher,
CC	nickethioazole blue, at the 3' end, and 6 different reporter dyes
CC	(6-FAM, dH10, dH6G, dTRM, DROX and JAZ) at the 5' end. The 7th
CC	colour was from aluminium phthalocyanine tetrasulfonate, used as a
CC	passive reference. Following PCR, the reactions were measured on a
CC	luminescence spectrometer in synchronous scanning mode. The
CC	spectral overlap in the set was evaluated by calculation of the
CC	conditioning number of the 7x7 matrix (dye fluorescence versus
CC	wavelength). The small value of the condition number (1.5) proved
CC	that crosstalk between the dyes was minimal. SNP analyses of
CC	known, synthetic target DNA sequences (see ABA91981-90) and genomic
CC	DNA (from human blood samples and Raji (ATCC CCL-86) cells) were
CC	plotted as normalised, subtracted spectra and as data points in dot
CC	plots. The multiplex PCR system provides increased sample
CC	throughput and potential cost savings.
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ	Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1437 GCTGGTCCCGTCTCT 1453
Db	2 GCTGGTCCCGTCTCT 18
RESULT 279	
AAD30259/C	ID AAD30259 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	AAD30259;
AC	17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX	Human PKD1 gene mutation detecting nested PCR primer, 5F3.

XX Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
KW acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; 88.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200206529-A2.
XX 24-JAN-2002.
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22035.
XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-218261P.
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-283691P.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX Germán GG, Watnick TJ, Phakdeekitcharoen B;
PI WPI; 2002-179805/23.
XX Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated
PT disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes
PT to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence -
XX Claim 6; Page 100; 192pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the
CC identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD1) gene
CC mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region
CC having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence
CC and optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region
CC having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence
CC and not to a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are
CC useful for detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1
CC polynucleotide in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a
CC PKD1-associated disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney
CC disease (ADPKD) or acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1-
CC associated disorder in a subject. They are useful for selectively
CC amplifying a region of a PKD1 gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful
CC for detecting the presence of a mutant PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample,
CC as a probe for an amplification reaction, in hybridisation or
CC amplification assays of biological samples to detect abnormalities
CC of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic animals. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to detect mutation in human PKD1 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy 753 CAGCAGGATCCACCTCG 769
Db 18 CAGCGGATCCACCTCG 2
|||||
RESULT 280
ABZ81168
ID ABZ81168 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABZ81168;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human GPR50 SNP 1804 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:26.
XX
KW Human; G protein-coupled receptor; receptor; GPR50; allelic variant;
KW polymorphic site; nootropic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; anorectic;
KW hypotensive; cardiant; thrombolytic; antiarteriosclerotic; osteopathic;
KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; antifertility;
KW psychiatric disorder; bipolar affective disorder; unipolar depression;
KW depression; schizophrenia; anxiety/neurological disorder; obesity;

KW insomnia; addiction; neurodegeneration; hypotension; hypertension; acute heart failure; atherosclerosis; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; rheumatoid arthritis; infertility; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003006504-A2.

XX 23-JAN-2003.

XX 08-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP07639.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001EP-0202690.

XX (ALU) AKZO NOBEL NV.

XX Thomson AM, Dunbar DR;

XX MPI; 2003-221719/21.

XX New polynucleotides encoding GPR50 receptor proteins and having at least one polymorphic site, useful for screening for GPR50 modulators for treating psychiatric disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorder or unipolar depression

XX Example 7; Page 20; 84pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a polynucleotide sequence (I) which encodes a G protein-coupled receptor designated GPR50 and has at least one polymorphic site. Also described are GPR50 allelic variant polynucleotide sequences (ABZ81152 to ABZ81158) which encode the proteins given in ABR39074 to ABR39080. (I) has nontopic, neuroprotective, anticonvulsant, anorectic, hypotensive, cardiac, thrombolytic, antiarrhythmic, osteoprotective, cardioprotective, antidiabetic, antihypertensive, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory and antiinfertility activities. Polynucleotides, polypeptides and expression vectors from the present invention can be used in screening assays for identifying new drugs, and screening for GPR50 modulators for preparing a medicament for treating psychiatric disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorder or unipolar depression. They are also useful for correcting, preventing or ameliorating depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, neurological disorder, obesity, insomnia, addiction, neurodegeneration, hypotension, hypertension, acute heart failure, atherosclerosis, atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis and infertility. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) 1804 of human GPR50, which is used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 376 ATCAGCTTCAACAA 392

Db 2 ATCATCTTCAACAA 18

RESULT 281

AAZ40963/c

ID AAZ40963 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ40963;

XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human RhoC PCR reverse primer SEQ ID NO:115.

XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
KW target validation; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9953101-A1.

XX 21-OCT-1999.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.

XX 13-APR-1999; 98US-0081483.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
XX Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX MPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive properties, e.g. antisense activity

XX Example 17; Page 97; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and AAY52701 to AAY52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 474 CATGCCCAACATCTCTGG 490

Db 17 CGTGCCCATCATCTCTGG 1

RESULT 282

AAZ72986

ID AAZ72986 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ72986;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7342.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS W09954500-A2.
FN 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX
XX (G8ST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1796; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 664 TTCCCTTCAAGGACAA 680
DB 1 TTCCCTTCAAGGACAA 17

RESULT 283
AAZ82806
ID AAZ82806 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ82806;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX cdk3 ribozyme binding site #91.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX W0200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 52; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 TGCCAAATCCGAGCCA 1469
DB 2 TGCCAAATCCGAGCCA 18

RESULT 284
AAA85785/C
ID AAA85785 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA85785;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #114.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX W0200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for

CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 365 ACAAAAGCAACATCACC 381

DB 19 ACAAAAGCAACATCACC 3

RESULT 285

AAA86039/C

ID AAA86039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA86039;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #147.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

PN 08-JUN-2000.

PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1

PS Disclosure; Page 101; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1485 ATTTTGGAGTAGTAGTA 1501

DB 17 ATTTTGGACACTAGTA 1

RESULT 286

AAA46295

ID AAA46295 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA46295;

DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM200 cDNA.

XX Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPM150; IPMC; IPM200;
 KW chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;
 KW choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;
 KW age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;
 KW retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-
 KW cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200026367-A2.

PD 11-MAY-2000.

PP 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25440.

PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0183972.

PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;

XX WPI; 2000-365616/31.

XX Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful
 PT for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as
 PT retinal detachment and chorioretinal degeneration

PS Claim 43; Page 121; 183pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA46277-A46308 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an
 CC interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM200. The
 CC protein is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150
 CC and IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome
 CC 6q13-q15, between markers CHLC.GATA11F10 and D6S284. The IPM proteins
 CC may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or
 CC to rectify alterations in their nucleic acids that result in
 CC expression of an inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used
 CC in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment, macular
 CC choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular
 CC degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment
 CC epithelium) degeneration, cone degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis,
 CC rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod dystrophy. The nucleic acids and
 CC proteins may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPM
 CC proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular
 CC diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used as diagnostic
 CC reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids and their products
 CC in samples from patients according to standard methodologies.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 736 ACGGGGTCAGAACAT 752

DB 1 ACGGGGTTCCAGAACTT 17

RESULT 287

AAA04846/c

ID AAA04846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA04846;

XX 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:135.
 DE Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200006775-A1.
 PN 10-FEB-2000.
 XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16632.
 XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.
 PR (UTVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 XX Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
 XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.
 DR Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 XX sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Tenascin-C protein -
 XX Claim 23; Page 76; 177pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
 CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
 CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 CC Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
 CC of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
 CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
 CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
 CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
 CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244
 CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 386 ACAACACGACGACCGTG 402
 DB 17 ACAGCACCACGACCGTG 1
 |||||
 RESULT 288
 AAH57968
 ID AAH57968 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAH57968;
 AC AAH57968;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk3 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:392.
 DE Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;

KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW anticaking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 XX Example 1; Page 100; 408pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, anticaking,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1453 TGCCAAATCCGAGCCA 1469
 DB 2 TGCCAAATCCGAGCCA 18
 |||||
 RESULT 289
 AAH60947/c
 ID AAH60947 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAH60947;
 AC AAH60947;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3371.
 DE

Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary; proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP; matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic; antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide; atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; gene therapy; viral wart; basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; squamous cell carcinoma; sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

WO200130362-A2.
03-MAY-2001.

26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
Robbins JM, Tritz R;
WPI; 2001-300427/31.

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases -

Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative, dermatological, vulnary, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskickling, cytostatic, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 365 ACAAAAGCAATCACC 381
19 ACAAAAGCAATCACC 3

Db

RESULT 290
AAH61201/c
ID AAH61201 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH61201;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3625.

Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary; proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP; matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic; antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide; atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart; basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; squamous cell carcinoma; sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

WO200130362-A2.
03-MAY-2001.

26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
Robbins JM, Tritz R;
WPI; 2001-300427/31.

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases -

Example 1; Page 335; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskickling, cytostatic, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1485 ATTTGGAGTAGTAGTA 1501
17 ATTTGGAGTAGTAGTA 1

Db

RESULT 291
AAH27320
ID AAH27320 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX

AAH27320;
 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 Human TSG16 PCR primer #20.
 Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; human; immune response modulator;
 inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3;
 cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200132861-A1.
 10-MAY-2001.
 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU01329.
 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-0003771.
 (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
 useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 immunological disorders -
 Claim 84; Page 185; 215pp; English.
 The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
 see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
 suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
 associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
 (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 present invention.
 Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 immunological disorders -
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1435 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 1451
 Db 2 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 18
 RESULT 292
 AAH27375
 ID AAH27375 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH27375;
 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 PCR primer #44.
 Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
 inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
 cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200132861-A1.

XX 10-MAY-2001.
 PD 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU01329.
 PP 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-0003771.
 XX (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PA Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 PI WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 PT immunological disorders -
 PS Disclosure; Page 195; 215pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
 CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
 CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 immunological disorders -
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1435 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 1451
 Db 2 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 18
 RESULT 293
 AAT16172/c
 ID AAT16172 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAT16172;
 27-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 DT Primer #2 for human alpha2(I)procollagen.
 XX Alpha1(II)collagen; human; pro-collagen; pro-peptide; artificial skin;
 KW proteolytic cleavage site; tissue; biocompatible material; cell culture;
 KW suture; haemostatic sponge; tissue augmentation; primer; amplify; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; yeast; ubiquitin; UBI1; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX EP699752-A2.
 XX 06-MAR-1996.
 PD 30-MAY-1995; 95EP-0108307.
 PF 22-JUL-1994; 94US-0278774.
 PR (CLGE) COLLAGEN CORP.
 XX Berg RA, Toman PD, Wallace DG;
 PI WPI; 1996-130769/14.
 XX Recombinant production of collagen - by expressing a
 PT pro-peptide-collagen sequence and cleaving at an intermediate
 PT proteolytic recognition site

XX
PS Example 2; Page 8; 27pp; English.
CC
CC AAT16171 and AAT16172 represent amplification primers for human
CC alpha2(I)pro-collagen. The protein encoded by the 159 nucleotide
CC amplified fragment was used in a recombinant human collagen polypeptides
CC of the invention. The recombinant pro-collagen of the invention
CC comprises a natural collagen polypeptide chain, a pro-peptide, and a
CC non-natural site-specific proteolytic agent recognition site between the
CC collagen and pro-peptide. The recombinant pro-collagens are used to
CC produce collagens which can be used in tissue and cell cultures. The
CC collagens can also be used as biocompatible materials such as artificial
CC skin, sutures, haemostatic sponges or tissue augmentation compositions
CC for use in humans. The pro-peptide increases the yield of secreted
CC pro-collagen from cells expressing the recombinant pro-collagen. The
CC increase in yield of the pro-collagen, as compared to cells expressing
CC the collagen chains alone, is at least 100%.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1295 TGCTCTCGCGTGTCTC 1311
DB 18 TGCTCTCGCGTGTCTC 2

RESULT 294
ABX17313
ID ABX17313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABX17313;
XX
DT 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Error prone PCR primer #4.
XX
KW Gene; ss; poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid; biodegradable polyester.
OS Unidentified.
XX
FN JP2002199890-A.
XX
PD 16-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0054717.
XX
PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0322748.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-744015/81.
XX
PT Modification of a biodegradable polyester synthase, a mutant
PT poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase, its preparation, a recombinant vector,
PT a transformant, preparation of a biodegradable ester polymer -
XX
FS Example 2; Page 118; 124pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for the modification of an
CC enzyme participating to the biosynthesis of a poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid
CC by modifying by recombinant DNA technology. The invention also comprises
CC a gene encoding the above mutant poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase and a
CC recombinant vector containing the above gene. The method of the
CC invention may be used for the preparation of biodegradable polyesters.
CC The present sequence represents a DNA encoding a protein used
CC the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 656 CAGGCATGTTCCCTTCAAG 675
DB 1 CCGGCGTGTGGCCCTTCAGG 20

RESULT 295
AAT55173
ID AAT55173 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT55173;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 22-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1731).
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
XX AIDS; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.
XX
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271380.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX

DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
 PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
 XX Claim 2; Page 230; 407pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rela
 CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
 CC The rela gene product is a subunit of the transcriptional
 CC regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated specifically in the induction
 CC of inflammatory responses. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
 CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead
 CC and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer
 CC analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the
 CC target sequences and thereby inhibit rela expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis
 CC and asthma as well as for increasing tolerance to transplanted
 CC tissues. The potential immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme
 CC that cleaves rela mRNA means that uses are limited to local
 CC delivery, acute indications or ex vivo treatment.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 1; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1571
 Db 1 AUCAGCUCUUAAGG 15
 AAX66552;
 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 Human CD40 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3184.
 Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 diagnosis; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO9618736-A2.
 20-JUN-1996.
 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
 17-FEB-1995; 94US-0363254.
 20-APR-1995; 95US-0390850.
 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0428124.
 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0434509.
 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0000974.
 95US-0512861.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott P;
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 DR Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
 XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases
 XX Claim 10; Page 204; 307pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
 CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
 CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
 CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
 CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1292 CTGTGCTCTCCGCG 1306
 Db 1 CAGUGGUCUCCGCG 15
 AAF45953/c
 ID AAF45953 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF45953;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #792.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2000078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 39; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 351 CAGGGAGTCCAGCA 365
 Db 15 CAGGGAGTCTGGCA 1
 RESULT 298
 AAF52600
 ID AAF52600 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF52600;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3560.
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1024 GCCTTCTGCCGTCG 1038
 Db 1 GCCTGCTGCCGTCG 15
 RESULT 299
 AAF52620
 ID AAF52620 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF52620;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3580.
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 XX proliferation and/or inflammation -
 PS Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 ATGACTCCTGAGTCC 879

DB 1 ATGCTCTCTGAGTCC 15

RESULT 300

AAFS2758/c

ID AAF52758 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52758;

AC AAF52758;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3718.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 GCCGCCCTTCATGAC 869

DB 15 GCCGCCCTTCATGAC 1

RESULT 301

AAFS2759/c

ID AAF52759 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52759;

AC AAF52759;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3719.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects

CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GGCGCCCTTCATGA 868
 DB 15 GGCGCCCTTCATGA 1

RESULT 302
 AAX17974
 ID AAX17974 standard; cDNA; 16 BP.

XX AAX17974;

DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

DE Triplet repeat sequence PCR primer #24.

KW Primer; PCR; amplification; triplet repeat; spinobulbar atrophy;
 KW myotonic dystrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW fragile X syndrome; Behcet's disease; diagnosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9856950-A1.

PD 17-DEC-1998.

PF 10-JUN-1998; 98WO-FR01187.

PR 11-JUN-1997; 97FR-0007225.

PA (DAUS-) FOND DAUSSET-CERPH JEAN.

PI Cam: HM, Neri C;

DR WPI; 1999-070334/06.

PT DNA sequences rich in repeated nucleotide triplets - used for the
 PT diagnosis and prognosis of diseases associated with trinucleotide
 PT repeats

PS Claim 5; Page 19; 30pp; French.

XX Primers AAX17951-X17974 are used to PCR amplify sequences containing the
 CC triplet repeat sequences CAG/CTG or CGG/GCC. The amplified sequences
 CC can be compared to sequences from a patient to determine presence of
 CC additional trinucleotide repeats (TNR), specifically for assessing the
 CC risk of developing a TNR-related disease (e.g. spinobulbar atrophy;
 CC myotonic dystrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 CC fragile X syndrome or Behcet's disease). The method is especially useful
 CC for early diagnosis or specific monitoring, but if the disease is
 CC associated with a relatively small variation in the number of repeats,
 CC it may also be used to predict the onset of disease and/or its severity.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 GAGATCCTGAAGGCC 312
 DB 2 GAGATCCTGAAGGAC 16

RESULT 303
 AAF56033/c
 ID AAF56033 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF56033;

DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE HBV DNA polymerase gene L528M mutation probe HBPr270.

KW HBV; hepatitis B virus; DNA polymerase gene; anti-HBV drug resistance;
 KW mutation detection; probe; ss.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

PN WO200104358-A2.

PD 18-JAN-2001.

PF 05-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP06306.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99EP-0870148.

PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143546.

PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

PI Stuyver L, Maertens G, Van Geyt C;

DR WPI; 2001-138370/14.

PT Monitoring anti-HBV drug resistance by genetic detection of mutations
 PT in DNA polymerase of HBV in patient's sample, involves hybridizing the
 PT polynucleic acids of the sample with a probe and detecting the hybrid

PS Claim 2; Page 9; 64pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a probe used in a method for monitoring
 CC anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug resistance in a patient by genetic
 CC detection of any one of mutations L528M, M552V/I and/or V/L/M551 in
 CC HBV DNA polymerase in a biological sample from the patient. The
 CC method is useful in the field of genetic detection of anti-HBV drug
 CC resistance during HBV therapy. The method is rapid, reliable and
 CC precise.

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 GAGCCCAAGAGAAATG 1478
 DB 16 GAGCCCAAGAGAAACG 2

RESULT 304
 AAX71254/c
 ID AAX71254 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX71254;

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #266.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 234 GTGGAGGAGATCCC 248
 DB 16 GTGGAGGAGATCAC 2
 RESULT 305
 AAX71256/c
 ID AAX71256 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX71256;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #268.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.

XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 231 CATGTGGAGGAGAT 245
 DB 15 CACGTGGAAGGAGAT 1
 RESULT 306
 AAT76486
 ID AAT76486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT76486;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9640162-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US09306.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474497.
 XX
 PA (UVEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Metzger WJ, Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
 XX
 PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
 XX subject

PS Example 5; Page 42; 7lpp; English.

XX
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterized by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with
 CC hyper-reactive airways.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 1442

DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 17

RESULT 307

AAV54277

ID AAV54277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV54277;

AC AAV54277;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DT Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.

DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;

XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;

KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;

KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;

KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;

KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;

KW prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9913886-A1.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

PD 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.

XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary

PT vasoconstriction

XX Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.

PS The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAV52869-X55271)

XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and

CC

CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 1442

DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 17

RESULT 308

AAV93480

ID AAV93480 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV93480;

AC AAV93480;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 1157.

DE Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;

KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;

KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;

KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

PD 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;

XX Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;

XX Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected

PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating

PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 PS Claim 177; Page 168; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1570

DB 1 CAUCAGCUCCCAUG 15

RESULT 309

AAAF19843
 ID AAF19843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF19843;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1410.

XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PI Nyce JW;

XX

DR

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WPI; 2000-679539/66.

Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 cancers and respiratory obstructions -

Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 immunosuppressive, antiaesthetic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with the
 lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 activating peptide factors and antibodies, transcription factors,
 immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 1442

DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 17

RESULT 310

AAAF02839

ID AAF02839 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02839;

AC AAF02839;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1134.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

XX interferon alpha; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2000061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 81; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRP-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1292 CTGTGGTCTGCGCGC 1306
 Db 2 CTGTGGTCCAGCGC 16
 RESULT 311
 AAF07191
 ID AAF07191 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAF07191;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3448.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 54; Page 135; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRP-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1002 GTCCATCTACCCACC 1016
 Db 1 GTCCAGCTACCCACC 15
 RESULT 312
 AAA33721
 ID AAA33721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA33721;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1410.
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytotstatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 DE New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cytotstatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present

CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1690
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONS from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 1442
 DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGGT 17

RESULT 313
 AAA36158/c
 ID AAA36158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA36158;
 DT 26-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:215.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018960-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US22283.
 XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.
 XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
 PI WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -
 XX Disclosure, Page 59; 11pp; English.

CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a
 CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate
 CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be
 CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948
 CC to AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 379 ACCTTCACACCAAC 393
 DB 15 ATCTTCACACCAAC 1

RESULT 314
 ABK01509/c
 ID ABK01509 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01509;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #779.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambezyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 90; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an ambezyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia HIV (human
immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
immunocyctoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targetting
nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to treat
central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
stroke). Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 GCTCTGTGAAGTGC 1234
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 15 GATCTGTGAAGTGC 1

RESULT 315
ABK01735/c

ID ABK01735 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK01735;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #57.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
MCL; immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
inflammatory arthropathy; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
PN 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.

PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowirra BM;
XX

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury -

Claim 88; Page 95; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).

The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a zynzyme molecule of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CAGAGACGGGGCCA 1333
16 CAGAGACGGGGCCA 2
|||||
|||||

RESULT 316
ABV79221

ID ABV79221 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV79221;

XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 467.

XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN EP1229046-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2002.

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XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 09-CCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
XX PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
XX PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX PS Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 414 GTACCGCAGCTTCCA 428
DB 3 GTCCCGCAGCTTCCA 17
RESULT 317
ABS75000
ID ABS75000 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABS75000;
XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 526.
XX DR PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
XX KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
XX KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2002102252-A1.
XX DR

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PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PA (GUY/) GU Y.
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
XX PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
XX PS Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
XX CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
XX CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
XX CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
XX CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
XX CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
XX CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
XX CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
XX CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
XX CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
XX CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
XX CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1463 CGAGCCAGAGAAAT 1477
DB 3 GGACCAAGAGAAAT 17
RESULT 318
ABS75001
ID ABS75001 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABS75001;
XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 527.
XX DR PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
XX KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
XX KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2002102252-A1.
XX DR 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PA (GUY/) GU Y.
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
XX PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
XX PS Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
XX CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
XX CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
XX CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
XX CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
XX CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
XX CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
XX CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
XX CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
XX CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
XX CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
XX CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1463 CGAGCCAGAGAAAT 1477
DB 3 GGACCAAGAGAAAT 17

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XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy
XX
XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1463 GGAGCCCAAGAGAAAT 1477
||| |||||
Db 2 GGAACCAAGAGAAAT 16
||| |||||
RESULT 319
ABS75002
ID ABS75002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABS75002;
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 528.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002102252-A1.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX
XX (GUYY/) GU Y.
XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
XX associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy
XX
XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or

CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1463 GGAGCCCAAGAGAAAT 1477
||| |||||
Db 1 GGAACCAAGAGAAAT 15
||| |||||
RESULT 320
ACA06690
ID ACA06690 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06690;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #509.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-clearer; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC chemotherapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1571

Db 1 AUCAGCUCCUAGGG 15

RESULT 321

AAQ10847

ID AAQ10847 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAQ10847;

XX

XX

DT 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)

XX

XX

DE Probe to N-terminal region of MAb T84.66 gamma heavy chain.

XX

XX

KW MAb T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;

XX

KW human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimaeric antibody; ss.

XX

OS Mus musculus.

XX

XX

PN WO9101990-A.

XX

XX

PD 21-FEB-1991.

XX

XX

PF 19-JUL-1990; 90WO-US04049.

XX

XX

PR 26-JUL-1989; 89US-0385102.

XX

XX

FA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.

XX

XX

PI Shively JE, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;

XX

XX

DR WPI; 1991-073486/10.

XX

XX

PT Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH

XX

PT 8747, produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 6; 24pp; English.

XX

XX

CC The heavy chain variable region of murine MAb 84.66 was cloned as

CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with

CC EcoRI and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the

CC EcoRI site of Lambda-ZAP. Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque

CC screening was with a 99bp XbaI fragment from the mouse

CC

CC enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment from the heavy chain
 CC constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a 5.4kb EcoRI
 CC fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from
 CC Sp2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation
 CC to J-region oligonucleotides and a probe specific to the N-terminal
 CC region. This probe was used to allow upstream characterisation of
 CC the promoter region.
 CC See also AAQ10834-Q10846, AAQ10848 and AAQ11098.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1231 CTGCAGCTGACCTC 1245

Db 4 CTGCAGCTGACCTC 18

RESULT 322

AAQ57061/c

ID AAQ57061 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAQ57061;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)

XX

XX PCR primer for AGE-modified DNA INS-20.

XX

XX Advanced glycosylation end products; AGE plasmids; transposon; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9402599-A1.

XX

XX 03-FEB-1994.

XX

PF 19-JUL-1993; 93WO-US06754.

XX

PR 22-JUL-1992; 92US-0920985.

XX

XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

XX

XX Bucala RJ, Cerami A, Lee AT;

XX

XX WPI; 1994-048857/06.

XX

XX

PT Advanced glycosylation end-products, typically in the form of

PT age-plasmids - can be transfected into cells and used to capture

PT or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells

XX

PS Example 2; Page 23; 55pp; English.

XX

XX

CC The PCR primer can be used to amplify the transposon INS-20. The DNA

CC product affects expression and related cellular activity. The DNA has

CC been reacted with advanced glycosylation end products and is typically

CC in the form of an AGE plasmid that can be transfected into cells. The

CC AGE modification of the plasmid may activate the transposons which

CC are captured. Such capture or movement of transposons in a cell may

CC be used to treat tumour cells.

CC See also AAQ57059-73.

CC

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 431 TCCAGCCTCCCAAGT 445

Db 1 TCCAGCCTCCCAAGT 445

Db 16 TCCAGCCTCCAAAT 2

RESULT 323
AAQ87648/c
ID AAQ87648 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ87648;
XX
DT 19-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Chick antisense oligonucleotide to p75 NGFR gene.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; antisense; down-regulation; expression; trauma;
KW nerve growth factor receptor; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's;
KW Parkinson's; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW vascular ischaemia; stroke; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9511253-A1.
XX
PD 27-APR-1995.
XX
PP 18-OCT-1994; 94WO-AU00631.
XX
PR 18-OCT-1993; 93AU-0001870.
XX
PA (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
PI Barrett GL;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-170186/22.
XX
PT Anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) to nerve growth factor receptor gene
PT - of p75 NGFR, down-regulate expression and enhance neurone
PT survival; for treating cerebral palsy, Alzheimer's disease, stroke,
PT etc
XX
PS Example 3; Page 35; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence of an antisense oligonucleotide to the chick nerve growth
CC factor receptor (NGFR) gene which was used as a control for the survival
CC of mouse dorsal root ganglial (DRG) cells treated with oligonucleotides
CC AAQ87641-2. These oligonucleotides are antisense sequences directed at
CC down-regulating the expression of the gene encoding the mouse p75 NGFR
CC gene. The oligonucleotides can be used in methods to treat
CC neurodegenerative conditions associated with disease and/or trauma such
CC as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's disease, multiple
CC sclerosis, vascular ischaemia associated with stroke, etc.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 347 TGTACAGCGAGTCCA 361
DB 17 TGTACAGCGAGTCCA 3
RESULT 324
AAQ91327
ID AAQ91327 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ91327;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 14-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Chromosome 11 (locus RNH) STS primer RAI-A.

KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PP 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.
XX
PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid
PT library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone
PT then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for
PT mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 94; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
CC cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.
CC A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of
CC these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer
CC analysis (using the "Primer" program available from E. Lander, MIT).
CC The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic
CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific
CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were
CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of
CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.
CC See AAQ82001-Q82706 and AAQ91325-Q91358 for STS primers.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1298 TCCTGCCGCTGCTCT 1312
DB 2 TCCTGCCGCTGCTCT 16
RESULT 325
AAT90034
ID AAT90034 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT90034;
XX
DT 16-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for heavy chain variable region of human CRA4 antibody cDNA.
XX
KW Complementarity determining region; CDR; murine; mouse; human;
KW high affinity; immunoglobulin E; receptor; monoclonal antibody;
KW IgE; MAb; heavy chain; variable region; humanised; semi-chimeric;
KW chimeric; treatment; prevention; disease; allergy; CRA4; primer;
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP09191886-A.

XX 29-JUL-1997.
 XX PD
 XX PF
 XX PP 19-JAN-1996; 96JP-0024816.
 XX PR
 XX PP 19-JAN-1996; 96JP-0024816.
 XX PR
 XX PA (ASAK) ASAHI BREWERIES LTD.
 XX PA (NIKK-) NIKKA WHISKEY KK.
 XX PA (TORI) TORII YAKUHI KK.
 XX PA (TSUR/) TSURA T.
 XX WPI; 1997-429186/40.
 XX DR
 XX DR
 XX PT Humanised, semi-chimeric and chimeric antibodies against human
 PT high-affinity Igs receptor - useful medicinally and have low
 PT antigenicity in humans
 XX PT
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 26pp; Japanese.
 XX PS
 XX CC The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of a
 CC cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of the human antibody
 CC (Ab) CRA4. The cDNA was used in the preparation of a humanised or
 CC semi-chimeric monoclonal Ab (MAB), comprising complementarity
 CC determining regions (CDR) from a murine, anti-human high affinity
 CC immunoglobulin E (Ige) receptor, MAb. The humanised, semi-chimeric
 CC or chimeric MAB can be used to treat or prevent diseases,
 CC specifically allergies, associated with the receptor, and has very
 CC low antigenicity in humans.
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1225 GTCAAACTGCAGCTG 1239
 Db 2 GTGAAACTGCAGCAG 16
 RESULT 326
 AAZ00725
 ID AAZ00725 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC AAZ00725;
 XX DT
 XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE
 XX DE S. agalactiae GBS3.1 PCR primer #27.
 XX KW GBS3.1; Type III GBS; amplification; detection; group B Streptococcus;
 KW diagnosis; meningitis; bacteraemia; endocarditis; bronchopneumonia;
 KW arthritis; peritonitis; cross-reaction; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Streptococcus agalactiae.
 XX PN DE19901827-A1.
 XX PD
 XX PD 29-JUL-1999.
 XX PF
 XX PF 19-JAN-1999; 99DE-1001827.
 XX PR
 XX PR 21-JAN-1998; 98US-0010310.
 XX PA (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
 XX PI You Q;
 XX WPI; 1999-420449/36.
 XX Streptococcus agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA sequences, primers and probes,
 PT

PT useful for detection and diagnosis
 XX
 XX PS Example 1; Page 9; 34pp; German.
 XX CC
 CC This invention describes novel Streptococcus agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA
 CC sequences. The S. agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA sequences are useful for design
 CC of primers and probes for the amplification and detection of group B
 CC streptococcus in samples for the diagnosis of, e.g. meningitis,
 CC bacteraemia, endocarditis, bronchopneumonia, arthritis and peritonitis.
 CC The oligonucleotides and methods allow the detection of type III group B
 CC streptococcal DNA without cross-reaction with other non-GBS species. This
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 CCAGAACATCAGCAG 758
 Db 1 CCGGAACATCAGCAG 15
 RESULT 327
 AAA92629/c
 ID AAA92629 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC AAA92629;
 XX DT
 XX DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE
 XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30352.
 XX KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX OS
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US6107092-A.
 XX PD
 XX PD 22-AUG-2000.
 XX PF
 XX PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX PR
 XX PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX PI
 XX PI Cowsart LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 XX WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 XX Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 XX the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 XX formation
 XX
 XX PS Claim 3; Column 42; 47pp; English.
 XX CC
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised
 CC 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides

CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GTGGTCCTGCGCTG 1308
|||||
Db 17 GTGGTCCTGCTG 3

RESULT 328

AAA08911
ID AAA08911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC AAA08911;

DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Human survivin DNA antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 23653.

KW Survivin; inhibitor of apoptosis; IAP; caspase inhibitor; caspase-3;
cell cycle regulation; cancer; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
PCR primer; GAPDH; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
/*tag= a

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

PN WC200018781-A1.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US222076.

XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0163162.

PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0286407.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EU, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2000-293103/25.

XX Antisense molecules targeted to Survivin, useful for inducing apoptosis
in cancer cells

FS Example 15; Page 64; 73pp; English.

CC AAA08911 is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the 5' UTR,
CC nucleotide 19, of human survivin DNA (see AAA08903). AAA08910-49 were
CC analyzed for effect on survivin mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
CC PCR. The data obtained were averages from three experiments. ISIS 23653
CC provided 4% inhibition of survivin mRNA. It was found that ISIS 23667
CC (AAA08925) provided 70% inhibition and ISIS 23672 (AAA08930) provided 64%
CC inhibition. Survivin, an IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis) Caspase inhibitor,
CC has been found to be involved in cell cycle regulation and is expressed
CC in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle in a cell cycle regulated manner and
CC associates with microtubules of the mitotic spindle. Disruption of this
CC interaction results in loss of survivin's anti-apoptotic function and
CC increased caspase-3 activity during mitosis. Caspase-3 is associated
CC with apoptotic cell death. It is therefore believed that survivin may
CC counteract a default induction of apoptosis in the G2/M phase. It is
CC also believed that the over expression of survivin in cancer may
CC overcome this apoptotic checkpoint, allowing undesired survival and
CC division of cancer cells. Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO's) may be used
CC to down regulate endogenous survivin and to increase caspase-3-dependent

CC apoptosis in cells in the G2/M phase.

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 TTTCGCAACGGTCC 1005
|||||
Db 3 TCTGCCAACGGTCC 17

RESULT 329

AAZ59768

ID AAZ59768 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC AAZ59768;

XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human Smad4 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:27.
KW Smad4; MADH4; DPC4; TGF-beta signalling pathway; transcription factor;
expression inhibition; tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6013787-A.

PD 11-JAN-2000.

XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.

PR 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2000-126071/11.

XX Antisense inhibition of the human Smad4 gene, useful for diagnosing,
preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad4 expression
e.g. inflammation -

PS Claim 11; Column 39; 32pp; English.

CC Sequences AAZ49749-259788 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human Smad4 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC Smad4 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad4 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.
CC On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-beta themselves)
CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad4
CC (also known as MADH4 and DPC4) is a shared heterodimerisation partner
CC for the pathway restricted members of the Smad family (Smad1-3, 5 and
CC MADH6) and is known as the common mediator. The N-terminus of Smad4
CC promotes the binding of the Smad complex to DNA, and the C-terminus
CC provides an activation signal required for the complex to stimulate
CC transcription. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
CC Smad4 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and certain
CC infections.

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 AACATCACCTTCAAC 387
 |||||
 Db 1 AACATCACCTTCAAC 15

RESULT 330

AAS21538
 ID AAS21538 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS21538;
 XX

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #4.
 XX

KW Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX

FN WO200157059-A1.
 XX

PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.
 XX

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.
 XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.

DR Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
 XX treatment of cancer -

PT Example 15; Page 53; 120pp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 TTGCGCAACGGGTCC 1005
 |||||
 Db 3 TCTGCCAACGGGTCC 17

RESULT 331

AAS21578

AAS21578 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAS21578;
 XX

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #44.
 XX

KW Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX

FN WO200157059-A1.
 XX

PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.
 XX

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.
 XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.

DR Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
 XX treatment of cancer -

PT Example 16; Page 54; 120pp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 TTGCGCAACGGGTCC 1005
 |||||
 Db 3 TCTGCCAACGGGTCC 17

RESULT 332

ACA60582

ID ACA60582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA60582;
 AC

DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #19.
 XX

KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
 KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6492173-B1.

XX US6492173-B1.

XX 10-DEC-2002.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
 PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
 PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells
 PT or tissues in vitro -

XX Claim 1; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.

XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in
 CC length, which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro.
 CC (I) is thus useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2
 CC expression. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
 CC and as research reagents and kits. This sequence represents human
 CC cyclin D2 inhibition associated oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 GGATCCACCTCGTG 772

DB 1 GGATCCACCTCGTG 15

RESULT 333

AAT05126

ID AAT05126 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAT05126;

XX 26-MAY-1996 (first entry)

DT HTLV-II primer.

DE Primer; HTLV-II; STLVpan-p; simian T-cell lymphotropic virus;

KW animal model; diagnostic; vaccine; virucide drug screening;

KW HTLV infection; L93-79C cell culture; polymerase chain reaction;

KW PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9529240-A1.

PN 02-NOV-1995.

XX 21-APR-1995; 95WO-US04910.

XX 22-APR-1994; 94US-0231526.

XX (USSH) US SEC DEPT HEALTH.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

PA

XX

PI Franchini G, Gallo RC, Giri A, Markham P;

XX WPI; 1995-382988/49.

DR Isolation and Characterisation of primate T-cell lymphotropic virus

XX - used in diagnostic assays and vaccines and to prevent and treat

PT STLV-pan-p viral infection in mammals.

XX Disclosure; Page 9; 89pp; English.

XX This primer and primer AAT05125 are specific for HTLV-II. The primer
 CC pair is used with HTLV-I specific primers env1 (AAT05118) and env2
 CC (AAT05119), which are capable of amplifying STLV-I from 12 different
 CC species of non-human primates as well as all 3 of the HTLV-I clades
 CC (Cosmopolitan, Melanesian and Zairian), 2 more HTLV-I specific primers
 CC (AAT05120-21) and STLVpan-p specific primers AAT05122-24, in the genetic
 CC characterization of STLVpan-p virus genome present in co-culture
 CC isolates, specifically cell line L93-79C (ATCC CRL 11615) derived
 CC from Pigmy chimpanzees. Virus structural or non-structural proteins,
 CC prepared by recombinant DNA methods, may be used in diagnostic and
 CC vaccine applications. Antibodies to the proteins or the virus may be
 CC used (i) to treat virus infections, or (ii) in immunoassays to detect
 CC STLVpan-p antigens. Tissue culture systems propagating STLVpan-p
 CC can be used to screen for anti-STLVpan-p agents.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 284 TCATGAACCCCGAG 298

DB 1 TCATGAACCCCGAG 15

RESULT 334

AAT86268

ID AAT86268 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAT86268;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 14-APR-1998 (first entry)

XX P. aeruginosa cit gene PCR primer 28.

DE Haemoprotein; cytochrome C551; electron transport; diagnostic;

KW cit gene; chromogenic substrate; biosensor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

XX WO9735011-A1.

PN 25-SEP-1997.

XX 10-MAR-1997; 97WO-EP01213.

XX 15-MAR-1996; 96IT-MI00515.

XX (COLO/) COLOSIMO A.

PA (ITUY-) ITAL MIN UNIV RICERCA SCI & TECNOLOGICA.

XX Ciabatti I, Cutruzzola F, Discepolo M, Silvestrini MC;

XX Visco C, Zennaro E;

XX WPI; 1997-480217/44.

XX Production of cytochrome C551 of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in P. putida

XX - useful as diagnostic reagent, also DNA encoding C551 and related

XX vectors and transformed cells

PS Example 1; Fig 1; 41pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAT86268 and AAT86269 are used to amplify the DNA fragment
CC represented in AAT86273 in order to verify the presence of the cit
CC gene encoding cytochrome C551 in the Pseudomonas aeruginosa genome.
CC AAT86268 is complementary to the 3' end of the nitrite reductase (nir)
CC gene. The aim of this is to produce a P. aeruginosa haemoprotein
CC containing the cit gene, which retains its ability to transport
CC electrons and can be produced in Pseudomonas putida. This protein is
CC useful diagnostically, especially as a chromogenic substrate for
CC peroxidases or in electrochemical studies for detecting, measuring and
CC control of electron transfer between redox proteins and an electrode,
CC e.g. in biosensors for detection of glucose or hydrogen peroxide
CC (generated by oxidase enzymes). The use of Pseudomonas putida, an aerobic
CC species with simple nutritional requirements, provides large quantities
CC of native C551 (or its precursors or site-directed mutants) without toxic
CC effects on the producer cells. The haemoprotein can be recovered easily,
CC rapidly and economically.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 525 CATGACCTGAAGCT 539
Db 5 CAAGACCTGAAGCT 19

RESULT 335
AAT50902/c
ID AAT50902 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAT50902;

DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DE Probe #16 for interleukin-6 receptor.

XX Probe; interleukin-6 receptor; IL-6R; cytokine; cellular proliferation;
XX transmembrane glycoprotein receptor; signal transducer; gp130; inhibitor;
KW IL-6; cancer; renal cell carcinoma; autoimmune disease; viral infection;
KW therapy; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioated"

XX EP747386-A2.

PD 11-DEC-1996.

XX 07-JUN-1996; 96EP-0304315.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0486408.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0484666.

PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.

PI Brown SJ, Dattagupta N, Naidu YM;

XX WPI; 1997-023093/03.

XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to interleukin-6 receptor mRNA -
PT for treating proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer, auto-immune
PT diseases or viral infections

XX Claim 1; Page 16; 18pp; English.

XX

CC AAT50887-T50904 represent oligonucleotides of the invention. These
CC sequences are all probes for interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) mRNA. IL-6
CC is one of the most well characterized of the cytokines. It functions
CC through interacting with at least two transmembrane glycoprotein
CC receptor molecules on the surface of target cells. The receptors are the
CC IL-6R, and the signal transducer gp130. Signal transduction by IL-6
CC involves the concerted action of both IL-6R and gp130. IL-6
CC overproduction is implicated in many different disease states,
CC particularly in cellular proliferation associated with these diseases.
CC These sequences bind to the IL-6R coding sequence, thereby inhibiting
CC IL-6R production. The sequences therefore inhibit the functioning of
CC IL-6. These sequences can be used for inhibiting disease-associated
CC cellular proliferation. The oligonucleotides are especially useful for
CC treating cancer (e.g. renal cell carcinoma), autoimmune diseases or viral
CC infections. They can also be used as probes for detecting IL-6 receptor
CC mRNA, especially for evaluating the effectiveness of drugs in reducing
CC IL-6 receptor mRNA levels.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGTAGCCTGTCC 225
Db 17 CCCATTAGCCTGTCC 3

RESULT 336

AAV22619/c

ID AAV22619 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAV22619;

DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE Adhalin gene fragment showing a muscular dystrophy causing mutation.

XX Human; adhalin gene; dystrophin-associated protein; muscular dystrophy;
KW detection; mutation; primary adhalinopathy;
KW Duchenne-like autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy; probe; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH mutation 10
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "wild type G changed to T"

XX US5733732-A.

PD 31-MAR-1998.

XX 03-JAN-1996; 96US-0582539.

XX 03-JAN-1996; 96US-0582539.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Campbell KP, Jeanpierre M, Kaplan J, Piccolo F;
XX Roberts SL, Sunada Y;
XX WPI; 1998-229819/20.

XX Genetic detection of primary adhalinopathies - using nucleic acid
XX probes which bind to mutant adhalin genes but not the wild type gene

XX Claim 1; Column 15; 14pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a fragment of the human adhalin gene.
XX It is from exon 8 and contains a mutation which leads to aberrant

CC splicing (AAV22620 represents the normal wild type sequence). Adhadin
 CC belongs to the sarcolemmal complex of dystrophin-associated proteins.
 CC Mutations in the adhadin protein are one of the causes of muscular
 CC dystrophy. A new method for the detection of a mutation in the human
 CC adhadin gene, comprising incubating a sample with a nucleic acid probe
 CC (e.g. present sequence). The probe specifically hybridises to the mutant
 CC form of the gene but not the wild type. Any specific hybridisation is
 CC then detected. The method is useful for detecting mutations in the
 CC human adhadin gene which lead to primary adhalinopathy, a Duchenne-like
 CC autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 225 CTTCAACATGTGGAA 239
 Db 17 CTTGAGCATGTGGAA 3

RESULT 337

AAV55870/C
 ID AAV55870 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV55870;

DT 09-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #677 for distinguishing between HLA-DBeta alleles.

XX Labelling; tag; molecular species; identification; property;
 KW Characteristic; hybridisation; amplification; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9918240-A2.

XX PD 15-APR-1999.

XX PF 05-OCT-1998; 98WO-US20874.

XX PR 06-OCT-1997; 97US-0944410.

XX PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

XX PI Sorge JA;

XX DR WPI; 1999-264040/22.

XX PT Uniquely tagged molecules identifiable by a unique property or
 PT characteristic

PS Example 10; Page 108; 138pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a composition comprising a mixture of
 CC different species of molecules where each species is linked to a tag
 CC that is unique to that species and that encodes at least two variable
 CC positions on that species, where the tags can be identified without the
 CC need for first isolating each of the tags prior to identification. Liquid
 CC phase hybridisation system may be used for simultaneous identification
 CC of a large subset of targets out of a very large collection of similar
 CC molecules that identify any collection of molecular species, e.g.
 CC peptides, antibodies, nucleic acids. Method bar codes collections or
 CC probes or analytes for use in a liquid phase hybridisation method. Tagged
 CC probes able to detect small changes or mutations in the target specimen.
 CC Use of molecular tags overcomes difficulties of prior art methods, e.g.
 CC the concentration of the probe would not be limited by the solid support,
 CC both the target nucleic acids and the probes can diffuse toward each
 CC other, and signal amplification through cycling reactions could occur.
 CC Sequencing DNA with tags in combination with DNA amplification techniques

CC means that there is no need for traditional sequencing methods or
 CC attaching to a solid phase, either the materials to be analysed or the
 CC tags. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 522 GCCCATGACCCCTGAA 536
 Db 15 GCCCATGACCCCTGCA 1

RESULT 338

AAZ70476/C

IJ AAZ70476 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAZ70476;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4832.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome

XX PS Claim 8; Page 1261; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

```

Query Match          0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CATGTTCCCTTCAA 674
Db 19 CATTTCCTTCAA 5

RESULT 339
AAA83531/c
ID AAA83531 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA83531;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #6.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX OS restenosis; ss.
XX PA Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 63; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 304 CTGAGGGCGAGAAG 318
Db 19 CTGAGGGCGAGAAG 5

RESULT 340
AAA85788/c
ID AAA85788 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85788;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #117.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX OS restenosis; ss.
XX PA Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 63; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGCACAAAAGCAA 374
Db 18 CAGTCACAAAAGCAA 4

RESULT 341
AAA85789/c
ID AAA85789 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85789;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #118.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX OS restenosis; ss.
XX PA Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGCACAAAAGCAA 374
Db 18 CAGTCACAAAAGCAA 4

RESULT 341
AAA85789/c
ID AAA85789 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85789;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #118.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX OS restenosis; ss.
XX PA Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

```

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XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGCACAAAAGCAA 374
Db 18 CAGTCACAAAAGCAA 4

RESULT 341
AAA85789/c
ID AAA85789 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85789;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #118.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX OS restenosis; ss.
XX PA Mammalia.
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

```

DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 360 CAGGCACAAAAGCAA 374
 DB 17 CAGTCACAAAAGCAA 3
 RESULT 342
 AAH58693/c
 ID AAH58693 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH58693;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1117.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US99500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 153; 408pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC independent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (II) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, reinitiation of
 CC prematurity, and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 304 CTGAAGGCGGAGAG 318
 DB 19 CTGACGCGGCGAGAG 5
 RESULT 343
 AAH60950/c
 ID AAH60950 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH60950;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3374.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases.

XX PS Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative

XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in

XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle

XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a

XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

XX CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,

XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,

XX CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and

XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used

XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative

XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can

XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic

XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of

XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing

XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn

XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the

XX CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCACAAAGCAA 374

DB 18 CAGTCACAAAGCAA 4

RESULT 344

AAH60951/C

ID AAH60951 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAH60951;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3375.

XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;

XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;

XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;

XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;

XX KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;

XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;

XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;

XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;

XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO200130362-A2.

XX PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX PP 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX PF 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using

XX PT

PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,

PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent

PT kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative

XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in

XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle

XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a

XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

XX CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,

XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,

XX CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and

XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used

XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative

XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can

XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic

XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of

XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing

XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn

XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the

XX CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCACAAAGCAA 374

DB 17 CAGTCACAAAGCAA 3

RESULT 345

AAF83879/C

ID AAF83879 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAF83879;

XX DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOVINTRA C DNA specific reverse primer of primer-probe set Ag903.

XX KW NOVX; transmembrane protein; NOVTRAN; neuromedin peptide; NOVNEUR;

XX KW gonadotropin-like protein; NOVGO; interleukin-1; NOVINTRA; human;

XX KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; reproductive; antiinflammatory; cancer;

XX KW antibacterial; cerbroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;

XX KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200140291-A2.

XX PD 07-JUN-2001.

XX PP 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33029.

XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056.

XX PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866.

XX PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169886.

XX PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252.

XX PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740.

XX PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0170252.

XX FA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX XX Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen BD;

XX PI Mezes PS;

XX XX

DR WPI; 2001-374790/39.
 XX Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide
 PT gonadotropin-like protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist
 PT proteins, useful for treating cancer, immune response disorder,
 PT metabolic function disorders
 XX Examples; Page 86; 138pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human
 CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides
 CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are
 CC used in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of
 CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat a cell signaling
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat
 CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder, neurologic disorder, cancers of
 CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and
 CC thyroid. NOVGON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,
 CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used
 CC to treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response
 CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AF83877-79 represent a primer-probe set
 CC Ag903 specific for the NOVINTRA C nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1522 GAGGCCATTGAGGCC 1536
 Db |||||
 16 GAGTCCATTGAGGCC 2
 RESULT 346
 ABQ74027/C
 ID ABQ74027 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ74027;
 DT 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human NOVINTRA C reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:100.
 XX
 KW Human; transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;
 KW interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;
 KW IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; neutropenic;
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;
 KW immunosuppressive; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;
 KW cell signalling disorder; haematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;
 KW central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;
 KW metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;
 KW inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;
 KW diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;
 KW lung inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2002068279-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0730617.
 PF
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-169056P.
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.
 PR

09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.
 10-DEC-1999; 99US-170252P.
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-175740P.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen B;
 PI Mezes P;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-582472/62.
 DR
 XX New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone,
 PT and reproductive development disorders
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 37; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from
 CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin
 CC (NOVGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),
 CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have neutropenic, cytostatic,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
 CC cerebroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and
 CC antiallergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-
 CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (I) encoding them and an
 CC antibody (III) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or
 CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be
 CC used in the treatment of a cell signalling disorder, such as, a
 CC haematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be
 CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,
 CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate
 CC or thyroid cancer. NOVGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive
 CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA
 CC proteins can be used in the treatment of and a bone metabolism or
 CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune
 CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or
 CC cancer. An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human
 CC IL-1 epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung
 CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation
 CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1522 GAGGCCATTGAGGCC 1536
 Db |||||
 16 GAGTCCATTGAGGCC 2
 RESULT 347
 ABN99907
 ID ABN99907 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN99907;
 XX
 DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 96.
 DE
 XX Human; allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200233069-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-APR-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JF08574.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0314093.
 PR (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-372311/40.
 XX
 PT Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
 PT seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
 PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
 PT applicable in screening compounds
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 156; 165pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
 CC which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
 CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
 CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
 CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
 CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
 CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
 CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 770 TGGACAAGTGGACG 784
 Db |||||
 5 TGGACAAGTGGACG 19
 RESULT 348
 AAA37020/C
 ID AAA37020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA37020;
 XX
 DT 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human dyferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #282.
 XX
 KW Human; dyferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14;
 KW detection; muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;
 KW miyoshi myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;
 KW screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200011016-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19394.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930.
 XX
 XX (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
 XX
 PI Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-246531/21.
 XX
 PT Dyferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. miyoshi myopathy and
 PT limb girdle muscular dystrophy

XX Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an isolated dyferlin DNA of 20-25
 CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
 CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038, 1392-1411,
 CC 1424-1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1715-1734, 1714-1759,
 CC 2241-2260, 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271,
 CC 4356-4375, 4665-4684, 5015-5034, 5810-5829, 5726-5735, 6035-6054,
 CC 6179-6198, 6243-6263 and 6529-6548 of the human dyferlin nucleotide
 CC sequence given in AAA36744. Dyferlin nucleotide sequences containing
 CC specific mutations can be used for diagnosing a patient, a fetus or
 CC a pre-embryo at risk of developing a dyferlin associated disorder by
 CC detecting mutations in the dyferlin gene in biological samples from
 CC patients. Alternatively, the biological sample containing genomic DNA
 CC can be incubated with a restriction enzyme, preferably BstII, BspI286I,
 CC RsaI, HhaI, HaeIII, BspI286, NlaIV, NlaIII, BcgI, AatII, BstEII, PstI,
 CC HaeI, AluI, AclI, Tsp509I, Sall, HincII, TaqI, HinfI, TfiI, SfiNI or
 CC FokI and the presence or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the
 CC sample is detected as an indication of the presence or absence of a
 CC particular mutation in the sample. Dyferlin polynucleotides are useful
 CC for treating hereditary muscular dystrophies such as miyoshi myopathy
 CC (MM) and limb girdle muscular dystrophy-2B (LGMB-2B). MM and LGMB-2B
 CC map to the human chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers
 CC D2S282 and D2S286. The present sequence represents a primer for human
 CC dyferlin.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 747 GAACATCAGCAGGAT 761
 Db |||||
 19 GAACATCAGCAGGAT 5
 RESULT 349
 AAQ95428/C
 ID AAQ95428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ95428;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer B (Group 3, Set A) for marker D1S243, chromosome 1.
 XX
 KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
 KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9515400-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US13945.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-0160837.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Levitt RC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-215278/28.
 XX
 PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed
 PT to amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets
 PT each with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in
 PT detection of disease related genetic rearrangement

DT 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 DE Primer 562-6, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 XX
 KW Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 KW substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
 KW resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9529259-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL00149.
 XX
 PR 22-APR-1994; 94EP-0201116.
 XX
 PA (BLOB-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
 XX
 PI Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg JJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-383004/49.
 XX
 PT Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 PT detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT05651-53 are primers which were used to
 CC monitor the Arg562-Gly563 position in the factor VIII gene. A
 CC substitution at this activated protein C (APC) cleavage site confers
 CC resistance to the cleavage of factor V by APC. These primers may be
 CC used in an assay for the diagnosis of thrombo-embolic disease.
 CC Identification of the APC resistance substitution allows the design
 CC of new factor V based proteins which can be used for the treatment
 CC of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 DE
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 943 GTGTTTGAGGTCATCCCC 960
 DB |||||
 1 GTGTTTGAGGTATATCC 18
 RESULT 353
 AAT05639
 ID AAT05639 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT05639;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer F8-2020AS, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 XX
 KW Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 KW substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
 KW resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9529259-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL00149.
 XX
 PR 22-APR-1994; 94EP-0201116.
 XX

PA (BLOB-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
 XX
 PI Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg JJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-383004/49.
 XX
 PT Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 PT detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT05636-39 are primers which were used in the
 CC construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
 CC encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This
 CC mutation occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which
 CC confers resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein
 CC can be used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation
 CC cascade.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 DE
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 943 GTGTTTGAGGTCATCCCC 960
 DB |||||
 1 GTGTTTGAGGTATATCC 18
 RESULT 354
 AAT36458/C
 ID AAT36458 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT36458;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense primer for Bcr-Abl.
 XX
 KW Bcr-Abl; oncoprotein; Philadelphia chromosome; Phc; protein interaction;
 KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; acute myelogenous leukaemia; AML;
 KW acute lymphocytic leukaemia; ALL; ABL gene; BCR gene; Phc-positive cell;
 KW protein tyrosine kinase; inhibitor; competitive substrate; bone marrow;
 KW therapy; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9625520-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-1996.
 XX
 PF 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-US02091.
 XX
 PR 16-FEB-1995; 95US-0390353.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Arlinghaus RB, Berstein-lopez G, Liu J, Lu D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-393420/39.
 XX
 PT Peptide fragment of Bcr-Abl, contg. Tyr phosphorylated by Bcr-Abl -
 PT useful to kill cells contg. the Philadelphia chromosome, esp. for
 PT treatment of leukaemia or for purging bone marrow
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 72; 158pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT36458 and AAT36459 represent amplification primers for the Bcr-Abl
 CC protein. Peptide fragments (such as AAW02168 and AAW02174) of the
 CC protein encoded by the amplified sequence are used in a composition of
 CC the invention. The Philadelphia chromosome (Phc) is associated with the
 CC bulk of chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML), acute myelogenous leukaemia

CC (AML), and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL) patients. The abnormal Phc
 CC fuses most of the ABL gene to the 5' two thirds of the BCR gene. There
 CC are three main Bcr-Abl oncoproteins, these are the p210, p185 and p160
 CC proteins. The malignant activity is due to the highly activated protein
 CC tyrosine kinase activity, and the abnormal protein interaction of the
 CC Bcr-Abl oncoproteins. The peptides inhibit the Bcr-Abl oncoprotein (by
 CC acting as competitive substrates), and bind to molecules involved in
 CC Bcr-Abl function. The peptides therefore inhibit the growth, or kill the
 CC Phc-positive cells. The peptide sequences are used in compositions to
 CC enrich Phc-negative cells, in a population that also contains
 CC Phc-positive cells, such as bone marrow. The peptides can be used to
 CC purge bone marrow samples of Phc-positive cells in patients with CML,
 CC AML, or ALL. The purged samples are then readministered to the patient
 CC to treat the leukaemia.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 495 GGCTGGCGCGGTGATGAT 512
 |||||
 Db 18 GGATGTGTGCGGTGATGAT 1

RESULT 355

AAT36459

ID AAT36459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAT36459;

XX

DT 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE Sense primer for Bcr-Abl.

XX

KW Bcr-Abl; oncoprotein; Philadelphia chromosome; Phc; protein interaction;
 KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; acute myelogenous leukaemia; AML;
 KW acute lymphocytic leukaemia; ALL; ABL gene; BCR gene; Phc-positive cell;
 KW protein tyrosine kinase; inhibitor; competitive substrate; bone marrow;
 KW therapy; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FN WO9625520-A1.

XX

PD 22-AUG-1996.

XX

PF 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-US02091.

XX

PR 16-FEB-1995; 95US-0390353.

XX

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX

PI Arlingtonhaus RB, Berstein-lopez G, Liu J, Lu D;

XX

DR WPI; 1996-393420/39.

XX

PT Peptide fragment of Bcr-Abl, contg. Tyr phosphorylated by Bcr-Abl -
 PT useful to kill cells contg. the Philadelphia chromosome, esp. for
 PT treatment of leukaemia or for purging bone marrow

XX

PS Example 10; Page 72; 159pp; English.

XX

CC AAT36458 and AAT36459 represent amplification primers for the Bcr-Abl
 CC protein. Peptide fragments (such as AAW02168 and AAW02174) of the
 CC protein encoded by the amplified sequence are used in a composition of
 CC the invention. The Philadelphia chromosome (Phc) is associated with the
 CC bulk of chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML), acute myelogenous leukaemia
 CC (AML), and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL) patients. The abnormal Phc
 CC fuses most of the ABL gene to the 5' two thirds of the BCR gene. There
 CC are three main Bcr-Abl oncoproteins, these are the p210, p185 and p160
 CC proteins. The malignant activity is due to the highly activated protein

CC tyrosine kinase activity, and the abnormal protein interaction of the
 CC Bcr-Abl oncoproteins. The peptides inhibit the Bcr-Abl oncoprotein (by
 CC acting as competitive substrates), and bind to molecules involved in
 CC Bcr-Abl function. The peptides therefore inhibit the growth, or kill the
 CC Phc-positive cells. The peptide sequences are used in compositions to
 CC enrich Phc-negative cells, in a population that also contains
 CC Phc-positive cells, such as bone marrow. The peptides can be used to
 CC purge bone marrow samples of Phc-positive cells in patients with CML,
 CC AML, or ALL. The purged samples are then readministered to the patient
 CC to treat the leukaemia.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 495 GGCTGGCGCGGTGATGAT 512
 |||||
 Db 1 GGATGTGTGCGGTGATGAT 18

RESULT 356

AAT40425

ID AAT40425 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAT40425;

XX

DT 20-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX

DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.

XX

KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic;

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FN JP08070896-A.

XX

PD 19-MAR-1996.

XX

PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-0210979.

XX

PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-0210979.

XX

PA (CANO) CANON KK.

XX

DR WPI; 1996-203171/21.

XX

PT Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful
 PT as primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1

XX

PS Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.

XX

CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S
 CC rRNA gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the
 CC ability to metabolize various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds
 CC and is therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 986 CCCTGTTTCCACCGGT 1003
 |||||
 Db 1 CCTATTTCACCGGT 18

RESULT 357

AAV03079/c

ID AAV03079 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV03079;
 AC
 DT 03-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe P1 for identifying alleles of ABO glycosyltransferase gene.
 DE
 KW ABO glycosyltransferase gene; ABO allele; polymorphic site;
 KW O allele; A allele; B allele; allele identification; detection;
 KW polymorphism; hybridisation; forensic identification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP787806-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PP 21-JAN-1997; 97EP-0100830.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0017117.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Reynolds RL, Zangenberg GA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-395355/37.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotides for detecting polymorphisms in the ABO
 PT glycosyltransferase gene - and related vectors, used forensically to
 PT identify individuals, allowing subdivision of O and B alleles
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 13; 21pp; English.
 XX
 CC Detection probes AAV03079-80 were used to identify allelic sequence
 CC variants present in the amplified ABO glycosyltransferase gene
 CC fragment (AAV03071-72). Probes AAV03079-80 identify the nucleotides
 CC present at the polymorphic sites at positions 32 and 33 of AAV03070.
 CC Probe P1 (AAV03079) is detects alleles which have an A at position 29,
 CC an A at position 32, and a T at position 33. Probe P2 (AAV03080) detects
 CC alleles which have a G at positions 29 and 32, and a C at position 33.
 CC The method is especially used to identify individuals for forensic
 CC purposes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 599 GTGAGATCATGTGGGCT 616
 DB 18 GTGAGATCATGTGGGCT 1
 RESULT 358
 AAC58054/c
 ID AAC58054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC58054;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO1788 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:76.
 XX
 KW Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; proliferation; cancer;
 KW identification; tumorigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridisation;
 KW probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200053750-A1.
 XX

PD 14-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28551.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US05028.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US20111.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US28313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28634.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Roy MA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
 PI WPI; 2000-594320/56.
 XX
 DR Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit
 XX the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO
 XX polypeptide activity or expression -
 XX
 PS Example 20; Page 123; 226pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human
 CC protein (I) selected from: PRO381; PRO1259; PRO1410; PRO1755; PRO1780;
 CC PRO3434; PRO1927; PRO3567; PRO1293; PRO1303; PRO4344; PRO4354;
 CC PRO4397; PRO4407; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO2038; and PRO2262. (I) has
 CC anticancer activity and can be used to diagnose tumors in mammals, by
 CC detecting complex formation when the antibody is contacted with test
 CC cells. Increased expression of genes encoding (I) can also be detected
 CC to diagnose tumors. Agents which inhibit the activity of (I),
 CC especially the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which
 CC hybridises to genes encoding (I), can be used to inhibit tumour growth,
 CC preferably by inducing cell death. Methods from the present invention
 CC can be used to identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity
 CC of (I). AAC58019 to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridisation
 CC probes used in examples from the present invention for human PRO
 CC sequences. AAC58103 to AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human
 CC PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 ACAACTCCGACTCTGGC 721
 DB 18 ACAAGTGGGACTCTGGC 1
 RESULT 359
 AAA48767/c
 ID AAA48767 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA48767;
 XX
 DT 08-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human G-alpha-16 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 20824.
 XX
 KW Human; G-alpha-16; G protein; cytostatic; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW cancer; inflammation; infection; antisense inhibition; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200032817-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-1999; 99MO-US19613.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205143.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412354/35.
 XX A new antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of human
 PT G-alpha-16 and treating, preventing or delaying infections,
 PT inflammation or hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer -
 XX Example 15; Page 72; 100pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used to
 CC modulate expression of G-alpha-16. G-alpha-16 is a human G protein which
 CC interacts differentially with several receptor types including members
 CC of the opioid and chemokine receptor families. A series of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides have been designed to target different regions of the
 CC human G-alpha-16 RNA. They may be used to inhibit the expression of
 CC G-alpha-16 in human cells and tissues and thus to treat diseases
 CC associated with G-alpha-16, such as hyperproliferative disorders,
 CC especially cancer. Infections, inflammation or tumour formation can
 CC be prevented or delayed. The compounds can be used in research and
 CC diagnostics in sandwich and other assays.
 CC Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and may be
 CC either an oligodeoxynucleotide or a chimeric oligonucleotide
 CC containing 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. The ISIS
 CC number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 746 AGAATCATCAGCAGGATCC 763
 Db 18 AGGAGATCAACAGGATCC 1
 RESULT 360
 AAD18875/c
 ID AAD18875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD18875;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT-PCR primer #2.
 XX Proliferation arrest transcription factor; PATF; cytostatic;
 KW vaccine; antioncogeny; cancer; mitosis inhibitor; gene therapy;
 KW reverse transcription; DHFR; dihydrofolate reductase; RT-PCR primer; ss.
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX EP1130096-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-SEP-2001.
 XX
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0400598.
 PF
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0400588.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA
 XX Crisanti-lasiaz P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-608197/70.
 DR
 XX Novel proliferation arrest transcription factor polypeptide useful for
 PT inhibiting the proliferation of, stimulating differentiation of, and/or
 PT stimulating the establishment of quiescent state in, cell population -

XX Claim 17; Page 11; 53pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to quail proliferation arrest transcription
 CC factor (PATF) protein comprising a sequence of leucine zipper domain type
 CC at the N-terminus, a basic domain type at C-terminus and a nuclearisation
 CC signal type and/or coupled to a compound which performs nuclearisation
 CC of PATF into at least one cell of cell population. PATF sequences are
 CC useful for inhibiting the proliferation of a cell population, stimulating
 CC the differentiation of a cell population, and/or establishment of a
 CC quiescent stage in a cell population. They are useful as vaccines.
 CC They are useful as stabilisation agent for stabilising the interaction
 CC between a DNA molecule and a transcription factor or modulator. A complex
 CC comprising PATF is useful in antioncogeny, such as p53. A product which
 CC is capable of binding to PATF is useful for diagnosing a cancerous state.
 CC A drug nuclearisation vector comprising PATF is useful for the treatment
 CC of the nucleus of a cell, e.g. for inhibiting mitosis, such as the p53
 CC antioncogene. PATF antisense sequences are useful in gene therapy. The
 CC present sequence is dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT
 CC (reverse transcription)-PCR primer used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1395 CTATGCCAGTACGTCT 1412
 Db 18 CTGTCTCTAGTACGTCT 1
 RESULT 361
 AAS07309
 ID AAS07309 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS07309;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CPS1/TES1 genomic DNA sequencing primer FP11.
 XX
 KW CPS1; peptide synthetase; peptide toxin; fungal pathogen;
 KW corn crop infection; ss; sequencing primer; FP11.
 XX
 OS Cochliobolus heterostrophus.
 XX
 PN WO200138489-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32227.
 PF
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0448215.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Yoder OC, Turgeon BC, Lu S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-367672/38.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule from a plant pathogen useful in
 PT preventing plant pathogenic infections -
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 54; 132pp; English.
 PS
 XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence a
 CC genomic clone from Cochliobolus heterostrophus which contains the CPS1
 CC and TES1 peptide synthetase genes. CPS1 is an enzyme thought to be
 CC involved in the production of peptide toxins, which are involved in the
 CC pathogenic infection of corn crops. The nucleic acids and proteins can be
 CC used as targets for anti-fungal compounds to prevent fungal corn

CC infection and the nucleic acids can be used in gene therapy to alter the
 CC biosynthetic pathway for the peptide toxins to lower the pathogenicity of
 CC the fungi.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1431 CCTGCTGCTGGTCCCTGT 1448

DB 1 CCTGCTGCTGGTCTCT 18

RESULT 362

AAFS4543/C

ID AAF54543 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF54543;

DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer #147 used in the identification of proteins.

KW Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200078961-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US04342.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037.

PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28313.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28551.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US30095.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00376.

XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.

PI (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;

PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D;

PI Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI; 2001-071395/08.

PT Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO.

PT useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene

PT therapy -

XX Example 143; Page 508; 787pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.

CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization

CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of

CC anti-sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either

CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for

CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.

CC The nucleic acids may also be used in gene therapy.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 704 AACACTCCGACTCTGGGC 721

DB 18 AACAGTGGGACTCTGGGC 1

RESULT 363

AAC99275/C

ID AAC99275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAC99275;

DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Probe sequence used in probe array SEQ ID 35.

KW Probe; probe array; probe-combined substrate; detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2000270896-A.

XX 03-OCT-2000.

PF 28-JAN-1999; 99JP-0019915.

PR 28-JAN-1999; 99JP-0019915.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX WPI; 2001-027424/04.

PT A preparation of a probe-combined substrate, a probe array, detection
 of a target substance, specification of the base sequence of a
 single-stranded nucleic acid in a sample, and determination of a target
 substance in a sample -

XX Example 3; Page 16; 20pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a probe-combined substrate, a probe array, and
 a method for the detection of a target substance in a sample. The probe
 array can be used for detecting a target substance with high
 reliability. Sequences AAC99241 - AAC99305 represent probes used in an
 array in an example illustrating the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 526 ATGACCCCTGAAGCTCATC 543

DB 18 ATGAACCTGAGGCCCATC 1

RESULT 364

AAS95070/C

ID AAS95070 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS95070;

DT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Human otoferlin exon PCR primer #35.

KW Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOP; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;

XX autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200170972-A2.

```

XX PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00578.
XX PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-191738P.
XX (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX Yasnaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C,
XX Weil D;
XX WPI; 2001-611499/70.
XX Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
XX nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
XX gene, implicated in deafness -
XX Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
XX sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or
XX the long human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as
XX underlying an autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is
XX thus useful for detecting deafness disease in humans and for
XX characterising the functions of proteins and genes encoding them in
XX auditory function. AAS95022-AAS95248 represent human and mouse
XX otoferlin coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the
XX invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Qy 1068 CTCGAGTTTCAGTGCCTC 1085
XX Db 18 CTCGAGATCACTGCCTC 1
XX RESULT 365
XX ABS68433
XX ID ABS68433 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABS68433;
XX DT 19-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Sequencing primer #24 for fungal DNA flanking REMI insertion site.
XX Fungal pathogen; peptide synthetase gene cluster; iron reductase;
XX permease; major facilitator superfamily transporter; MFS transporter;
XX anti-fungal agent; fungicide; pathogenic fungi; plant pathogen; CPS1;
XX animal pathogen; fungal infection; wild grass; cereal; corn; mycocide;
XX leaf spot maize; immunocompromised vertebrate; pneumonia; arthritis;
XX military disease; bone infection; joint infection; skin disease;
XX aseptophagitis; vaginitis; onychomycosis; inflammation; urinary tract;
XX kidney; liver; brain; gastrointestinal tract; lung; fungicidal;
XX mycocidal; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; COA ligase;
XX sequencing; primer; ss.
XX Cochlidiobolus heterostrophus.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS WO200242444-A2.
XX PN 30-MAY-2002.
XX PD 21-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US43381.
XX PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-252649P.
XX PR

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XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-252732P.
XX (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PA (YODE/) YODER O.
XX PA (TURG/) TURGEON B G.
XX PA (LUSS/) LU S.
XX Yoder O, Turgeon BG, Lu S;
XX WPI; 2002-666824/71.
XX Nucleic acid molecules comprising fungal, e.g. Cochliobolus
XX heterostrophus, genes from a peptide synthetase gene cluster, useful
XX for identifying anti-fungal agents for treating fungal infections such
XX as pneumonia and arthritis -
XX Example 1; Page 189; 315pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising
XX fungal, e.g. Cochliobolus heterostrophus, genes from a peptide
XX synthetase gene cluster, encoding e.g. an iron reductase and/or
XX a permease, or a major facilitator superfamily (MFS) transporter
XX protein. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for
XX identifying a novel fungicidal or mycocidal mode of action which
XX permits rapid discovery of novel inhibitors of gene products that
XX are useful as fungicides or mycocides. Anti-fungal agents identified
XX using the polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the invention,
XX and antisense DNA are useful as fungicides to suppress the growth of
XX pathogenic fungi. The fungal pathogens include plant pathogens such
XX as Septoria tritici, or Cochliobolus heterostrophus, or animal pathogens
XX such as Candida albicans. The anti-fungal agents are useful for
XX treating fungal infections in plants such as wild grasses or cereals
XX (e.g. corn). For example they can be used to treat a disease called
XX leaf spot maize caused by the pathogen C. heterostrophus. The
XX anti-fungal agents are particularly useful for treating fungal
XX infections of vertebrates, including immunocompromised vertebrates,
XX for e.g. pneumonia, arthritis, military disease, bone and joint
XX infection, skin disease, aseptophagitis, vaginitis, onychomycosis, and
XX inflammation of the urinary tract, kidney, liver, brain,
XX gastrointestinal tract and lung. ABS68410-ABS68443 represent
XX sequencing primers used to sequence C. heterostrophus DNA flanking
XX the REMI vector insertion site in the examples of the present
XX invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Qy 1431 CCTGCTCTGCTGCTCCCTCT 1448
XX Db 1 CCTGCTCTGCTGCTCTCT 18
XX RESULT 366
XX ABT06248/c
XX ID ABT06248 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABT06248;
XX DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Synthetic DNA selling system - related oligonucleotide 53.
XX KW synthetic DNA selling system; internet; ss; purchase order menu;
XX major histocompatibility complex; MHC.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP2002074089-A.
XX

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PD 12-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0259715.
 XX
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0259715.
 XX
 XX (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-492955/53.
 XX
 XX Synthetic DNA selling system using the Internet, displays purchase
 PT order menu to orderer's terminal and initiates production of selected
 PT DNA for the successful bidder -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 5; 22pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention comprises a synthetic DNA selling system using the
 CC internet. The system displays a purchase order menu display, with the
 CC number of base sequences of DNA from which the orderer selects a DNA. The
 CC order information is transmitted to a successful bidder side server which
 CC orders for production and delivery of selected synthetic DNA. The system
 CC of the invention is useful for marketing synthetic DNAs of different base
 CC sequences and concentrations according to the desire of the user,
 CC especially genes concerned with human major histocompatibility complex
 CC (MHC). Oligonucleotides ABT06196 - ABT06278 are used in the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 526 ATGACCTGTGAAGCTCATC 543
 DB 18 ATGAACCTGAGGCCATC 1
 RESULT 367
 ABT04727/C
 ID ABT04727 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT04727;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE End-labelled probe array production method-related oligonucleotide 34.
 XX
 KW End-labelled probe array production; probe; ss; target substance capture.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN JP2002153284-A.
 XX
 PD 28-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 XX
 PR 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-552742/59.
 DR
 XX Preparation of an end-labelled probe array, for capturing a target
 PT substance -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 5; 25pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method for the synthesis of an end-labelled
 CC probe array - in which part of a probe for capturing a target substance
 CC is fixed at a plural of the matrix sites on the surface of a probe array
 CC substrate. In the method of the invention the units for constituting the
 CC probe are combined successively and, at the final stage of the successive

CC synthesis, a labelling substance is combined to the end of the probe and
 CC extended to a desired chain length. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for the production of a probe array. The present DNA sequence represents
 CC an oligonucleotide that was used in an example of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 526 ATGACCTGTGAAGCTCATC 543
 DB 18 ATGAACCTGAGGCCATC 1

RESULT 368
 ABR86078
 ID ABR86078 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABR86078;
 XX
 DT 03-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human retinoblastoma protein mRNA sense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Human; retinoblastoma protein; Rb; cytostatic; cancer; apoptosis;
 KW mycolactone; antisense; breast cancer; bladder cancer; skin cancer;
 KW stomach cancer; liver cancer; colon cancer; oral cavity cancer;
 KW lymphoma; leukaemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200241888-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-NOV-2001; 2001WO-KR02026.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-2000; 2000KR-0070089.
 PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000KR-0080184.
 XX
 PA (BIOG-) BIOGENIA CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Lee T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-508397/54.
 XX
 PT Anticancer agent useful for treatment of cancer e.g. of skin,
 PT comprising mycolactone -
 XX
 PS Example 4; Fig 5; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone.
 CC Also included for is an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone and
 CC antisense inhibitors of retinoblastoma (Rb) protein expression. The
 CC anticancer agent is used for the treatment of cancers such as breast,
 CC bladder, skin, stomach, liver, colon and oral cavity, lymphoma and
 CC leukaemia. The anticancer agent induces apoptotic death of cancer
 CC cells and the Rb inhibitor increases the apoptosis-inducing activity of
 CC mycolactone even in Rb-positive cancer cells. The agent is specific to
 CC cancers in which Rb proteins are optionally expressed and mycolactone
 CC shows very strong anticancer effect in vitro as well as in vivo.
 CC The present sequence is a control sense oligonucleotide which
 CC represents bases 137-154 of the human mRNA for retinoblastoma protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 971 TCGTGGCTCCAAACCC 988

Screening an unknown base sequence at a defined site of a target single-stranded nucleic acid for use in DNA diagnosis and therapy, comprises a DNA chip, fluorescence yield and pattern-based method,

XX PS Example 1; Page 13; 53pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method of analysing an unknown

XX CC nucleic acid base sequence. The method comprises preparing a probe

XX CC array, hybridising with the probe array, measuring the fluorescence

XX CC yield in the reaction, obtaining a template pattern, producing a sample

XX CC pattern, and comparing the sample pattern with the template pattern.

XX CC The method is useful for specifying an unknown base sequence at a

XX CC defined site of a target single-stranded nucleic acid, which is useful

XX CC for analysing a nucleic acid base sequence. The method is applicable

XX CC in DNA diagnosis and therapy, and is useful in medicine and biology.

XX CC Measuring the fluorescence yield allows the detection of a one-base

XX CC mismatch which can be considered to produce high detection accuracy.

XX CC The hybrid pattern of the DNA probe is used so the difference in

XX CC thermostability is less important, and the judgement on each spot can

XX CC be reliably carried out. ABK7439-ABK72502 represent sample

XX CC oligonucleotides used in the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 526 ATGACCTGAGCTCATC 543

Db 18 ATGAACCTGAGGCCATC 1

RESULT 372

ABL59669/C

ID ABL59669 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL59669;

XX 18-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO:34.

XX Simultaneous determination; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2002065299-A.

XX 05-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263505.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263505.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX WPI; 2002-397662/43.

XX Simultaneous testing of the reactivity of a sample with other different

XX samples, comprises applying to the two samples to a substrate

XX comprising divided matrices -

XX Example 1; Page 11; 24pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining simultaneously

XX the reactivity of a first sample with other samples, in which the second

XX to the 2 plus nth (n is not less than 1) samples having different

XX properties are arranged independently on a substrate, on whose surface

XX the first sample is already present, and the reactivities between the

XX first sample and each of the second, and the 2 plus n-th samples are

XX determined. Also described is a tissue sample matrix in which several

XX samples from different sources are present on each matrix divided on a

XX substrate. The method is used for determining simultaneously the

XX reactivity of a first sample with several other differing samples.

XX ABL59636 to ABL59701 represent oligonucleotide probes used in an example

CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 526 ATGACCTGAGCTCATC 543

Db 18 ATGAACCTGAGGCCATC 1

RESULT 373

ABL52901

ID ABL52901 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL52901;

XX 25-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Mutant cutinase PCR primer AM35.

XX Cutinase; enzyme; EC 3.1.1.74; lipolytic enzyme; cutin; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200192502-A1.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001WO-DK00350.

XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000DK-0000861.

XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000DK-0001577.

XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000DK-0001772.

XX 19-JAN-2001; 2001DK-0000100.

XX (NOVO) NOVOZYMES AS.

XX Svendsen A, Glad SOS, Fukuyama S, Matsui T;

XX WPI; 2002-216714/27.

XX Variant of parent fungal cutinase for enzymatic hydrolysis of cyclic

XX oligomers of poly(ethylene terephthalate), comprises a substitution of

XX amino acid residues corresponding to positions of Humicola insolens

XX cutinase -

XX Example 1; Page 39; 41pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to wild-type mature cutinase from Humicola

XX insolens strain DSM 1800 (HAM48435), which was used to generate mutant

XX cutinases (AB576827-AB576857). Cutinases (EC 3.1.1.74) are lipolytic

XX enzymes capable of hydrolysing the substrate cutin. The mutant cutinases

XX have improved thermostability, and are used for enzymatic hydrolysis

XX of cyclic oligomers of poly(ethylene terephthalate), e.g. in the

XX finishing of yarn or fabric from poly(ethylene terephthalate) fibers. The

XX present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used during the construction

XX of the cutinase mutants.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 970 TTGCTGCTCCCAAAACC 987

Db 1 TTGAGCGTCCCAAAACC 18

RESULT 374

ABL54934/c
ID ABL54934 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL54934;
XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX Human tumour suppressor gene p53 probe #34.
XX Human; p53; probe; variation detection; DNA array; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1184467-A2.

XX 06-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001EP-0307415.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263396.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX Yamamoto N, Okamoto T, Tanaka S, Suzuki T;
XX WPI; 2002-271043/32.

XX Screening for gene variation by using DNA array in which probes giving
XX strong signals forming hybrids with normal sequence, and probes having
XX sequences expected to form hybrids with variants are separately
XX arranged -

XX Example 2; Page 6; 22pp; English.

XX The sequence represents a one-base mismatch probe designed to detect a
XX variation a specific base in the p53 gene sequence. The invention relates
XX to a novel method for screening for a variation in a nucleic acid
XX sequence. The method involves using a DNA array in which a group of
XX probes which will give strong signals forming hybrids with a normal gene
XX sequence, and a group of probes having sequences expected to form hybrids
XX with gene variants are separately arranged. The method is useful for
XX screening for the presence or absence of variation in a nucleic acid
XX sequence. The method is also useful for mass screening to determine
XX rapidly the presence or absence of a gene variation without need of an
XX expensive apparatus and a complex analysis.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 526 ATGACCTGAGCTCATC 543
DB 18 ATGACCTGAGGCGCATC 1

RESULT 375
AAS99516
ID AAS99516 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS99516;
XX AAS99516;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Mycobacterium species identification additional probe #1.

XX Drug resistance detection; mycobacterial species identification; probe;
XX oligonucleotide chip; rpoB; sputum; blood; cerebrospinal fluid; ss;
XX primer.

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX Mycobacterium africanum.

OS Mycobacterium bovis.
OS Mycobacterium intracellulare.
OS Mycobacterium kansasii.

XX WO200192573-A1.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001WO-KR00904.

XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000KR-0029369.

XX (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CO LTD.

XX Kim H, Kim N, Yoon S, Kim J, Park M;
XX WPI; 2002-075472/10.

XX Kit for mycobacterial species identification and drug resistance
XX detection, has oligonucleotide chip with species identification probe,
XX a mycobacterial drug-resistance detection probe, and its contrast group
XX probe -

XX Disclosure; Page 12; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a diagnostic kit for mycobacterial species
XX identification and drug resistance detection comprising an
XX oligonucleotide chip including a species identification probe, a
XX mycobacterial drug-resistance detection probe, a contrast group probe
XX corresponding to each drug resistance detection probe, and a marker for
XX detecting a hybridisation of the oligonucleotide chip and a specimen. The
XX identification probe is comprised of species-specific DNA sequences of
XX mycobacterial rpoB gene and the detection probe is comprised of one or
XX more modified codons of mycobacterial rpoB gene. The method involves
XX amplifying rpoB gene fragments of specimen by Polymerase Chain Reaction
XX (PCR) and discriminating species by fluorescent intensity corresponding
XX to a particular species. The specimen is preferably uncultured sputum,
XX blood or cerebrospinal fluid of a patient. Sequences AAS99478-AAS99569
XX represent mycobacterium species identification probes and primers of the
XX invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1233 GCAGCTGAGCTCATC 1250
DB 1 GCAGCTGAGCAATTCAT 18

RESULT 376
ABL43198/c
ID ABL43198 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL43198;
XX ABL43198;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:242.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
XX genome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones -

XX Claim 4; Page 9; 528pp; Japanese.

PS The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1211 CCATGAACCTGCTGTGA 1228

DB 18 CCAGGAGCTGCCTGTGA 1

ABL44660/C

ID ABL44660 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL44660;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1704.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

XX genome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones -

XX Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 521 AGCCCATGACCTGAGC 538

DB 18 AGTCCATGACCTGGAGC 1

RESULT 378

ABX12464

ID ABX12464 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX12464;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Cxsackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain VD2921, PCR primer 2413.

XX Cxsackie virus strain VD2921; diabetogenic cxsackie B virus-4;

XX CBV-4; strain VD2921; VP1; VP2; VP3; VP4; P2A; P2B; P2C; P3A; P3B;

XX P3C; P3D; diabetes; diabetogenic enterovirus; beta cell loss;

XX blindness; renal failure; leg amputation; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Cxsackievirus.

XX WO2002103060-A2.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-1B03278.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001SE-0002198.

XX (INNO-) INNOVENTUS PROJECT AB.

XX Tivemo HT, Frisk GE, Yin H;

XX WPI; 2003-278229/27.

XX Polymerase chain reaction and primers for detecting nucleic acids from the diabetogenic cxsackie B virus-4 strain VD2921 -

XX Example 5; Page 44; 79pp; English.

XX The invention describes a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and primers

CC for detecting nucleic acids from the diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4
 CC (CBV-4) strain VD2921, (particularly VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, P2A, P2B, P2C,
 CC P3A, P3B, P3C and P3D nucleic acids). The methods and primers are used
 CC for the detection of CBV-4 strain VD2921 which is associated with
 CC diabetes (diabetogenic enterovirus). Early detection of the diabetes
 CC e.g. detection of diabetogenic enteroviral RNA in peripheral mononuclear
 CC cells, can improve prognosis by allowing treatment e.g. with antiviral
 CC drugs, to prevent further loss of beta cells and severe long term
 CC consequences of diabetes including blindness, renal failure and leg
 CC amputations. This sequence represents a primer used to determine the
 CC genomic structure of diabetogenic coxsackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain
 CC VD2921.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 221 TGTCCTTCACATGCGA 238
 Db 1 TGTCCTTCACATGCGTA 18

RESULT 379
 ABZ22493
 ID ABZ22493 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ22493;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human p21 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:17.
 XX
 KW Recombinant adenovirus vector; adenovirus; adenoviral; tumour suppressor;
 KW E2 protein; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; cervical cancer;
 KW cellular senescence inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO20025042-A1.
 PN
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR00962.
 PF
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001KR-0027673.
 PR
 XX (AMIN-) AMINOGEN CO LTD.
 PA
 PI Hwang E, Lee C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140376/13.
 XX

XX New recombinant adenovirus vector in which a tumor-suppressor gene is
 XX inserted, useful for the treatment of terminal-stage cervical cancer -
 PS Example 10; Page 42; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a recombinant adenovirus vector (I) for
 CC the treatment of cancer. (I) comprises an expression cassette consisting
 CC of a replication origin, an immediate early promoter of human
 CC cytomegalovirus, an E2 gene and a polyadenylation signal. Also described:
 CC (1) a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cancer, comprising
 CC (1) as an active component; (2) an adenovirus clone obtained by
 CC transfecting a packaging cell line with (1); and (3) a cell line in which
 CC cellular senescence is induced by infection with (1). (I) has cytostatic
 CC activity and can be used in gene therapy. The pharmaceutical composition,
 CC containing the recombinant adenovirus vector, of the present invention
 CC is useful for the treatment of cancer (in particular cervical cancer).
 CC The cell line is used in selecting substances inhibiting cellular
 CC senescence. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human

CC p21 gene, which is used in an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CATGATCAATGGAATTC 842
 Db 1 COTGAGCATGGAATTC 18

RESULT 380
 ABT13534
 ID ABT13534 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT13534;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #62.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO200277222-A1.
 PN
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02372.
 PF
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0070940.
 PR
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 PA
 PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
 PI Sonaka I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.
 XX

XX Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 XX expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 XX regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 XX cancer -
 PS Claim 19; Page 63; 101pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 ACAACTCCGACTCTGGGC 721
 Db 1 ACTGTTCCGACTCTGGGC 18

RESULT 381
 ABC46258/c
 ID ABC46258 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

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XX AC ABC46258;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46275 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status -
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 46275; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX CC ABT00010-ABT82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 CAACAACGACACC 399
DB 13 CAACAACGACACC 1

RESULT 382
ABC46259
ID ABC46259 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC46259;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46276 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status -
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX ABT00010-ABT82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 CAACAACGACACC 399
DB 1 CAACAACGACACC 13

RESULT 383
ABH20474
ID ABH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH20474;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

```

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 220451; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
 CC ABT00010-ABT99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 680 AGTTCGGATTATT 692
 DB 1 AGTTCGGATTATT 13
 RESULT 384
 ABH20475/C
 ID ABH20475 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 XX ABH20475;
 AC
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220452 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 220452; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
 CC ABT00010-ABT99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 680 AGTTCGGATTATT 692
 DB 13 AGTTCGGATTATT 1
 RESULT 385
 AAV93800
 ID AAV93800 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV93800;
 AC
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B-raf target sequence nucleotide position 1153.
 XX
 XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 XX delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 XX purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;
 XX infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
 XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0058608.
 XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 XX Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 XX Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX
 DR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 XX
 XX Claim 179; Page 174; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules

CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

XX Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATCAGCTCCCAA 1568
 Db 1 CAUCAGCUCCCAA 13
 ||:|||||
 ||:|||||

RESULT 386
 AAX33153
 ID AAX33153 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAX33153;
 XX

DT 24-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE Beta-galactosidase targeting peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:27.
 KW Beta-galactosidase; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; antibacterial;
 KW growth inhibition; antibiotic; bacteria; infection; disinfectant; ss.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..15
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "N-acetyl (2-aminoethyl) glycine backbone"
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "g is attached to an amidated lysine residue
 e.g. -g-Lys-NH2"

XX WO9913893-A1.
 XX

PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX

PF 16-SEP-1999; 98WO-US19199.
 XX

PR 16-SEP-1997; 97US-0932140.
 XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (NIEL/) NIELSEN P E.
 XX

PI Good L, Nielsen PE;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-254325/21.
 XX

XX Killing or inhibiting bacterial growth by using a peptide nucleic
 PT acid
 PT

XX Example 21; Page 34; 97pp; English.
 PS

XX A method has been developed for killing or inhibiting the growth of
 CC bacteria by contacting the bacteria with a peptide nucleic acid (PNA).
 CC The PNA is targeted to messenger or ribosomal RNA. The antibacterial
 CC composition has bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties. The PNA can

CC be used to treat a mammal suffering from a bacterial infection where the
 CC PNA is complementary to a region of ribosomal RNA and of mRNA of the
 CC bacteria. Further treatment may include concurrent treatment with an
 CC antibiotic. The PNA can also be used as a method of disinfection by
 CC selecting an object to be disinfected, contacting the object with PNA
 CC (in solution) and rinsing the object with a sterile liquid to remove the
 CC PNA. The invention provides new ways of tackling bacterial infections
 CC which have become resistant to frequently used antibiotics. The present
 CC sequence represents a PNA from an example of the present invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 554 CATTCACCCACCT 566
 Db 2 CATTCACCCACCT 14
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 387
 AAL39516/C
 ID AAL39516 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL39516;
 XX

DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 DE CCBP2 detecting ASO primer SEQ ID No 43.
 XX

KW Chemokine binding protein 2; CCBP2; CCBP2 protein isoform; gene therapy;
 KW polymorphic gene variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; primer;
 KW PCR; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200232926-A2.
 XX

XX 25-APR-2002.
 XX

PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US42685.
 XX

PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-239638P.
 XX

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA

XX Armstrong B, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
 XX

XX WPI; 2002-435524/46.
 XX

XX New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the chemokine binding
 FT protein 2 (CCBP2) gene, useful for studying CCBP2 functions, and for
 FT treating disorders affected by expression or function of the CCBP2
 FT isogene
 XX

XX Claim 14; Page 14; 84pp; English.
 PS

XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising genes and
 CC haplotypes of the chemokine binding protein 2 (CCBP2) gene. Polymorphic
 CC variants of the CCBP2 gene are useful in studying the expression and
 CC function of CCBP2, and in expressing CCBP2 proteins for use in screening
 CC candidate drugs for treating diseases associated with CCBP2 activity.
 CC Polynucleotides comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be
 CC used for therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from
 CC expression or increased expression of a particular CCBP2 protein isoform,
 CC or an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the
 CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and
 CC output of several steps in drug discovery and development process,
 CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase
 CC clinical trials. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to
 CC treat disorders related to the CCBP2 gene by gene therapy. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a preferred ASO primer for detecting

CC CCBP2 gene polymorphisms relating to the invention.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1132 GCAGAGCGGTGACT 1146
|:|||||
Db 15 GYGAGCGGTGACT 1

RESULT 388
ABN80607/c

ID ABN80607 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABN80607;

XX DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase allele specific PCR primer #47.

XX KW Human; P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase; POR; cancer; haplotype; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; flavoprotein; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200226768-A2.

XX PD 04-APR-2002.

XX PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US30877.

XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236449P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Kazemi A, Kliem SE, Lanz EM, Messer C, Tanguay DA;
XX WPI; 2002-394236/42.

XX DR New genetic variants comprising haplotypes of the P450 (cytochrome)

XX PT oxidoreductase (POR) isogene, useful in improving the efficiency of
XX drug screening protocols for compounds targeting POR -

XX PS Claim 14; Page 15; 141pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides the protein, gene and cDNA sequences of
XX human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase POR. The sequences can be used to
XX polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequences can be used to
XX haplotype the POR gene of an individual, and to establish whether POR is
XX a suitable target for drugs to treat cancer and disorders associated with
XX impaired protein synthesis in cells. The present sequence is an allele
XX specific primer for the coding sequences of the invention.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 U; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1290 GCCTGTGGTCTGCTGCC 1304
|:|||||
Db 15 GSCTGTGGCTGCTGCC 1

RESULT 389
AAV43464

ID AAV43464 standard; RNA; 16 BP.

XX AC AAV43464;

XX

DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 beta-chemokine receptor (CKR)-5 target sequence 11.

XX KW Endo-ribonuclease; ribozyme; cleave; co-receptor RNA; HIV infection;
XX chemokine receptor; CKR; fusin; ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX PN WO9817308-A1.

XX PD 30-APR-1998.

XX PF 24-OCT-1997; 97WO-US19923.

XX PR 19-DEC-1996; 96US-0770235.

XX PR 25-OCT-1996; 96US-0027875.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PI Barber J, Peng Y, Leavitt MC, Tritz R, Yu M;
XX WPI; 1998-261188/23.

XX DR Endo-ribonuclease nucleic acids - which encode ribozymes which

XX PT cleave co-receptor RNA expressed in cells, used particularly for
XX inhibiting HIV infection of cells

XX PS Claim 3; Page 27; 83pp; English.

XX CC This represents a target sequence of HIV-1 co-receptor beta-chemokine
XX receptor (CKR)-5. The invention provides endo-ribonuclease nucleic acid
XX that encodes a ribozyme which cleaves a co-receptor RNA expressed in a
XX cell. The co-receptor RNA is a member of the seven trans-membrane protein
XX receptor family. This can be used in a method of inhibiting HIV infection
XX of a cell which comprises cleaving a co-receptor mRNA expressed in the
XX cell. The co-receptor mRNA encodes an HIV co-receptor protein selected
XX from fusin, beta-chemokine receptor-5 (CKR-5), CKR-3 and CKR-2b. The
XX cleavage of the co-receptor mRNA inhibits the production of the selected
XX co-receptor protein, thereby inhibiting HIV infection of the cell. The
XX endo-ribonucleases can be used to specifically cleave RNAs. The method
XX can be used for inhibiting HIV infection of cells by inhibiting
XX expression of HIV co-receptor on the surface of cells. Because the level
XX of co-receptor on the surface of the cell is reduced, HIV entry into the
XX cells is inhibited. Cleavage of HIV co-receptor mRNA using targeted
XX ribozymes is not cytotoxic to cells expressing the co-receptor and the
XX cells retain normal immune function.

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1295 TGGTCTGCGGCT 1307

Db 4 UGGGUCGCGCGCU 16

RESULT 390

AAD13583/c

ID AAD13583 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC AAD13583;

XX DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Rat Mob-5 coding region DNA generating PCR primer, Lhis.

XX KW Rat; Mob-5; target gene; oncogene; h-ras; diagnostic marker; cancer;
XX anti-cancer therapy; screening; vaccination; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX WO200155170-A1.
 XX PD 02-AUG-2001.
 XX PF 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02680.
 XX PR 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178185.
 XX PA (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX PI Liang P;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-502627/55.
 XX PT Human Mob-5 proteins and nucleic acids, useful as markers for early
 PT diagnosis of cancer, in determining the effectiveness of an anti-cancer
 PT therapy, or in screening for agents having anti-cancer activity -
 XX PS Example; Page 50; 93pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for generating rat
 CC Mob-5 coding region DNA without its N-terminal signal peptide. The mob-5
 CC is an early target gene of oncogenic h-ras. The Mob-5 proteins are useful
 CC as potential diagnostic markers for early diagnosis of cancer, in
 CC determining the effectiveness of an anti-cancer therapy and in screening
 CC for an agent having anti-cancer activity. The antibodies can be used in
 CC diagnosis, treatment or vaccination, and in monitoring levels of Mob-5
 CC in human tissues or secretions.
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 528 GACCTGAGCTC 540
 DB 16 GACCTGAGCTC 4
 RESULT 391
 ABL46313
 ID ABL46313 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC ABL46313;
 XX DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:280.
 XX KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
 KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
 KW PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200198537-A2.
 XX PD 27-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.
 XX PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.
 XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.
 XX PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-049698/06.

PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises
 PT identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension
 PT product under amplification conditions -
 XX PS Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1088 TGTTCCTCCCA 1100
 DB 4 TGTTCCTCCCA 16
 RESULT 392
 AAX35494/c
 ID AAX35494 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX35494;
 XX DT 07-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Bumper primer CTPF8.BL used to detect the Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX KW Detection; Chlamydia trachomatis infection; inclusion conjunctivitis;
 KW infant pneumonitis; urethritis; lymphogranuloma venereum; trachoma;
 KW blindness; cryptic plasmid; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX PN EP915170-A1.
 XX PD 12-MAY-1999.
 XX PF 03-NOV-1998; 98EP-0120805.
 XX PR 04-NOV-1997; 97US-0963927.
 XX PA (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
 XX PI Berger DM, Foxall PA;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-265941/23.
 XX PT Detecting the cryptic plasmid from Chlamydia trachomatis
 XX PS Claim 7; Page 13; 44pp; English.
 XX CC Primers AAX35477-505 are used in the method of the invention to detect
 CC Chlamydia trachomatis in a sample. Infection with Chlamydia trachomatis
 CC can cause inclusion conjunctivitis, infant pneumonitis, urethritis,
 CC lymphogranuloma venereum and trachoma, which is the greatest single
 CC cause of blindness. Chlamydia trachomatis contains multiple copies of
 CC a cryptic plasmid which is only present in this organism. The method is
 CC used to detect this plasmid and is therefore a rapid diagnostic tool
 CC to detect Chlamydia trachomatis in samples from patients and distinguish

CC it from other microorganisms which may be present. This information
 CC may then be used to devise appropriate therapies for the patient. The
 CC primers can also be used to confirm the identity of Chlamydia
 CC trachomatis before or after culturing. The primers may also be adapted
 CC for use as signal primers in other primer extension amplification methods
 CC such as PCR, 3SR, TMA or NASBA.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 |||||
 DB 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 393

AAX30277/C
 ID AAX30277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAX30277;

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Chlamydia trachomatis target bumper primer CtpF8.BL.

KW HIV; gag; bumper primer; amplification primer; probe; detection;
 KW fluorescence quenching; Chlamydia trachomatis; Neisseria gonorrhoeae;
 KW human; placental DNA; pathogen; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX EP915173-A2.

XX 12-MAY-1999.

XX 03-NOV-1998; 98EP-0120832.

XX 04-NOV-1997; 97US-0964020.

XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.

XX Little MC, Vonk GP;

XX WPI; 1999-265943/23.

XX New method for real-time fluorescence-detection assays useful for
 PT detecting nucleic acids from pathogens in samples from patients

PS Example 6; Page 11; 16pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a kit for conducting a fluorescence
 CC detection assay to determine the presence, absence or amount of a target
 CC analyte in a sample. The method and kit may be used to detect
 CC amplification of nucleic acid molecules in real time using fluorescence
 CC quenching for example. The assays may be used to detect the presence of
 CC nucleic acids from pathogens in samples of body fluid from patients.
 CC The kit allows a homogeneous nucleic acid amplification and real time
 CC nucleic acid probe detection assay to be carried out with minimal
 CC complexity which yields a consistent reliable fluorescent detection
 CC signal. The present sequence represents a primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 |||||

Db 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 394

AAF02621
 ID AAF02621 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02621;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #916.

KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

PS Claim 37; Page 76; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 GCCTCTACATGAA 1253

DB 5 GCCTCTACATGAA 17

RESULT 395

AAF02622
 ID AAF02622 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02622;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #917.

KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX Claim 37; Page 76; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1241 GCCTCTACATGAA 1253
 DB 3 GCCTCTACATGAA 15
 RESULT 396
 AAF02685/c
 ID AAF02685 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF02685;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #980.
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

PS Claim 37; Page 78; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 437 CCTCCAAGTCCCA 449
 DB 14 CCTCCAAGTCCCA 2
 RESULT 397
 AAC63148/c
 ID AAC63148 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAC63148;
 XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
 XX Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 XX genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO200061817-A1.
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09742.
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290452.
 XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECKTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX Edman CF, Nerenburg MI, Westin LP, Carrino JJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-638571/61.
 XX Amplification, multiplex assaying and detection of target nucleic acids
 PT of interest using a bioelectronic chip and strand displacement
 PT amplification, allows amplification and analysis of multiple samples -
 XX Claim 27; Page 57-58; 142pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC63122-C63188 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GCATTATTGCTG 697

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Db      13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 398
AAC64827/c
ID AAC64827 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64827;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
XX
KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
XX genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO200061818-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09843.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
XX
PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Carrino JJ, Gerrue LO, Diver JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647427/62.
XX
PT Amplifying nucleic acid sequences, for use in diagnostics and in
PT detecting microbial contamination of blood products, comprises using
PT oligonucleotide ligation probes -
XX
PS Claim 42; Page 56; 144pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
Db      13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 399
AAC65171/c
ID AAC65171 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC65171;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
XX
KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
XX genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX

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OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO200061816-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09700.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290338.
XX
PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Edman CP, Nerenburg MI;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656331/63.
XX
PT Amplifying specific target nucleic acids in mixed sample, used in rapid
PT analysis methods, comprises introducing nucleic acids onto
PT bioelectronic microchip -
XX
PS Claim 25; Page 127; 134pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC65450-C65455
CC were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
Db      13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 400
AAC65238/c
ID AAC65238 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC65238;
XX
DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #27.
XX
KW Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;
KW nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.
XX
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO200061720-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
XX
PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Nerenburg MI, Edman CP, Metha PP;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679481/66.
XX
PT Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and
PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -
XX

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PS Claim 20; Page 57; 139pp; English.

CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand displacement amplification, multiplex assaying, and detection of target nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microchip. A primer set comprising a sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
Db 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 401
AAD13823/C
ID AAD13823 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD13823;
DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE gp41 gene sequencing primer, AV329.
XX
KW Recombination assay; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; integrase;
KW phenotypic resistance; genotypic resistance; molecular target study;
KW chemotherapy; envelope gene; gp41; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS
PN WO200157245-A2.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-BE00017.
XX
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000GB-0002533.
PR 15-JAN-2001; 2001GB-0001011.
XX
PA (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.
XX
PI Witvrouw M, Fikkert V, Pannecouque C, Cherepanov P, Van Laethem K;
PI De Clercq E, Vandamme A, Debyser Z;
XX
WPI; 2001-496927/54.
XX
PT Determining susceptibility of HIV isolate to anti-HIV compounds, by
PT excising sequence encoding viral glycoprotein, processing, harvesting
PT co-transfecting and culturing cell with obtained isolates, harvesting
PT chimeric stock -
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 42; 59pp; English.

CC The invention relates to recombination assay for the HIV
CC (Human immunodeficiency virus) envelope genes, gp120, gp41 and gp160.
CC The invention further relates to env-deleted proviral clones, the
CC optimisation of the PCR amplification of the corresponding env-genes
CC and the subsequent sequencing of these genes. These techniques have
CC been applied on several HIV-1(NL4.3) strains selected in vitro in the
CC presence of increasing concentrations of inhibitors of HIV entry and
CC evaluated for the phenotypic resistance of these recombined viruses.
CC This phenotypic resistance has been correlated with genotypic

CC resistance. The invention also involves a recombination assay for the
CC integrase gene. Determining susceptibility of HIV is useful to study
CC molecular target and resistance profile of action of compounds with
CC anti-HIV activity and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV
CC patient. A genetic information data set on anti-HIV resistance is
CC useful to influence anti-HIV therapy. The present sequence is a
CC primer used to sequence gp41 gene.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TGGAACTTCTGGG 846
Db 15 TGGAACTTCTGGG 3

RESULT 402
AAC63629/C
ID AAC63629 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC63629;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Bumper primer chlaBL1.
XX
KW SDA primer; strand displacement amplification; SDA;
KW 16S rRNA; human; factor V; surface antigen-presenting protein;
KW spaQ; ss.
XX
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO200060919-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09838.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290000.
XX
PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Westin LP, Feng LL, Landis GC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-015683/02.
XX
PT Novel methods for performing active, multi-step and multiplex nucleic
PT acid sequence separation, amplification and diagnostic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 31; Page 56; 142pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a strand displacement amplification
CC (SDA) primer set comprising 1 pair of single stranded primers
CC complementary to a target sequence. The primer sets are useful for
CC carrying out the SDA of target nucleic acids, e.g. from cell lysates,
CC purified genomic DNA, body fluids, clinical samples or food samples. The
CC present sequence is one such primer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
Db 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 403

AAC64889/c
 ID AAC64889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAC64889;
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
 DE
 KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO200062036-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09711.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290632.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Spargo CA, Walker GT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-006919/01.
 XX
 PT Multiplex amplification, separation and analysis of nucleic acid
 PT sequences using strand displacement amplification and bio-electronic
 PT microchip technology -
 XX
 PS Claim 46; Page 56; 137pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 DB 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
 RESULT 404
 ABL57898
 ID ABL57898 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL57898;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Salpha-reductase 2 PCR primer Brin+.
 XX
 KW Human; Salpha-reductase 2; PCR; primer; Salpha-reductase inhibition;
 KW 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid; hair treatment; hair growth;
 KW hair loss prevention; anti-aloppecia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1068858-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JAN-2001.

XX 19-JUN-2000; 2000EP-0401744.
 XX
 PR 16-JUL-1999; 99FR-0009268.
 XX
 PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA.
 XX
 PI Dalko M, Galey J, Bernard B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-125798/14.
 XX
 PT Use of 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid and its derivatives to
 PT prevent and treat hair loss -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 5; 10pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the use of 4,6-dimethoxy
 CC indole-2-carboxylic acid and its derivatives (I) in compositions for the
 CC treatment of the hair and scalp to encourage hair growth and prevent hair
 CC loss. In tests to evaluate the Salpha-reductase inhibiting activity of
 CC 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid, the inhibitory concentration was
 CC shown to be over 50mM with both type 1 and type 2 reductases,
 CC indicating that (I) works through a different mechanism to other
 CC anti-aloppecia agents. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to clone
 CC the cDNA of human Salpha-reductase 2, for use in an example from the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1069 TGCAGGTTTCAGTG 1081
 DB 5 TGCAGGTTTCAGTG 17
 RESULT 405
 ABRK01155/c
 ID ABRK01155 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABRK01155;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #425.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberszyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocyoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury
 XX Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1574 CTGTGTCGAGGA 1586
 |||||
 DB 15 CTGTGTCGAGGA 3
 RESULT 406
 ABK01652/C
 ID ABK01652 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK01652;
 XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO G-Cleaver #108.
 DE Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 and central nervous system injury
 Claim 88; Page 93; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 present sequence is a G-cleaver molecule of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1574 CTGTGCTGCAGGA 1586
 |||||
 DB 17 CTGTGCTGCAGGA 5

RESULT 407
 ID ABK01936 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK01936;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #258.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acid may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zinzyne molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1574 CTGTGCTGCAGGA 1586
 |||||
 DB 14 CTGTGCTGCAGGA 2

RESULT 408
 ID ABK02067/C
 XX
 XX ABK02067 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK02067;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #389.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acid may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BW;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 102; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targetting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA),
 CC stroke, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1223 CTGTGAAACTGCA 1235
 Db 17 CTGTGAAACTGCA 5
 RESULT 409
 ABV79227
 ID ABV79227 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABV79227;
 AC
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 473.
 XX
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 418 CGCACCTTCCAGT 430
 Db 1 CGCACCTTCCAGT 13
 RESULT 410
 ABK55758/c
 ID ABK55758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK55758;
 AC
 XX
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #129.
 XX
 XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW Human; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;

KW acetylcysteine.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 744 CCAGAACATCAGC 756
 Db 13 CCAGAACATCAGC 1
 RESULT 411
 ABK56868/C
 ID ABK56868 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK56868;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1239.
 XX
 KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 85; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 745 CAGAACATCAGCA 757
 Db 17 CAGAACATCAGCA 5
 RESULT 412
 ABK17473/C
 ID ABK17473 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK17473;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 120.
 XX
 KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge-Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Oeler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 233 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 245
 |||||
 Db 17 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 5
 RESULT 413
 ABK17474/C
 ID ABK17474 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK17474;
 AC
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 121.
 DE
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosstatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 XX

KM vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KM neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KM angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KM Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KM Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KM amberzyme.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 233 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 245
 |||||
 Db 14 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 2
 RESULT 414
 ABK17475/C
 ID ABK17475 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ABK17475;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 122.
 DE
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 PA
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, melanoma,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 233 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 245

Db
 13 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 1
 RESULT 415
 ID ABK18090 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABK18090;
 AC
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 737.
 DE
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 PA
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, melanoma,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 245
 |||||
 DB 16 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 4

RESULT 416
 ABK18091/c
 ID ABK18091 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK18091;

XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 738.

XX DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO2001188124-A2.

XX PD 22-NOV-2001.

XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Rts-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -

XX PS Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Rts-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent

CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 245
 |||||
 DB 15 TGTGGAAGGAGAT 3

RESULT 417
 ABT34718/c
 ID ABT34718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT34718;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 355.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Teleman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 75; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1541 CTGAATCCCTGAT 1553
 |||||
 Db 14 CTGAATCCCTGAT 2

RESULT 418
 AAZ40852/c
 ID AAZ40852 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ40852;

XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human CD40 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.

XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WQ9953101-A1.

XX PD 21-OCT-1999.

XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.

XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483.

XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowsett LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
 PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickere TA;

XX DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX FT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used
 FT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 FT properties, e.g. antisense activity -

XX PS Example 8; Page 76; 264pp; English.

XX CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of
 CC the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,
 CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the
 CC tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via
 CC binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the
 CC generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from

CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to
 CC AAZ41220, and AAY52701 to AAY52706, represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GTGGTCCCTGCCGC 1306
 |||||
 Db 17 GTGGTCCCTGCCGC 5

RESULT 419
 AAZ22179
 ID AAZ22179 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ22179;

XX DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human c-IAP-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #23361.

XX KW Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic;
 KW c-IAP-1; prophylaxis; infection; inflammation; tumor formation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5958772-A.

XX PD 28-SEP-1999.

XX PF 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205204.

XX PR 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205204.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM, Ackermann EJ;

XX DR WPI; 1999-561047/47.

XX FT Antisense compounds complementary to Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-1
 FT useful for e.g. diagnostics, therapeutics, and as research reagents -

XX PS Claim 3; Column 39; 32pp; English.

XX CC The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that
 CC inhibit the expression of human Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-1
 CC (c-IAP-1). The antisense compounds may be used for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics (for modulating the expression of c-IAP-1), prophylaxis
 CC (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or tumor formation),
 CC as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between members of a
 CC biological pathway) and in kits. Sequences AAZ22150-189 represent
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition of
 CC cellular inhibitor of apoptosis-1.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 632 TGAATCTCATCAA 644
 |||||
 Db 6 TGAATCTCATCAA 18

RESULT 420
 AAA92529/C
 ID AAA92529 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA92529;
 XX
 DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30196.
 XX
 KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6107092-A.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 XX WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 XX WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 XX
 DR Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 PT
 PS Claim 3; Column 41; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised
 CC 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1550 TGATGACATCAGC 1562
 DB 18 TGATGACATCAGC 6
 RESULT 421
 AAA92564/C
 ID AAA92564 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA92564;
 XX
 DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30272.
 XX
 KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;

KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6107092-A.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 XX WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 XX
 PD Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 PT
 PS Claim 3; Column 41; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised
 CC 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1550 TGATGACATCAGC 1562
 DB 17 TGATGACATCAGC 5
 RESULT 422
 AAA247685/C
 ID AAA247685 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA247685;
 XX
 DT 02-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD40 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.
 XX
 KW Human; CD40; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; modulation;
 KW expression; immune disease; inflammatory disease; immunomodulatory;
 KW anti-inflammatory; anti-arthritis; anti-asthmatic; antiproliferative;
 KW anticancer; immuno-suppressive; anti-psoriatic; allograft rejection;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; asthma; psoriasis; cancer; tumour; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9957320-A1.
 XX

PD 11-NOV-1999.
 XX 22-APR-1999; 99WO-US08765.
 XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0071433.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CP, Cowser LM;
 FI WPI; 2000-062158/05.
 XX Antisense molecules directed against nucleic acid encoding human CD40.
 XX for treating e.g. immune, inflammatory or hyperproliferative diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 43; 102pp; English.
 XX AA247685 to AA247768 represent phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to human CD40, which can be used to inhibit the
 CC expression of human CD40. CD40 is involved in lymphocyte activation,
 CC tumour growth and/or angiogenesis. Inhibition of CD40 is used to treat or
 CC prevent immune-associated diseases (specifically guest vs. host disease,
 CC allograft rejection or autoimmune diseases), inflammation (specifically
 CC asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease or psoriasis) or hyperproliferation (specifically cancer and
 CC tumours). The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful as diagnostic
 CC and research reagents. AA247769 represents the human CD40 nucleotide
 CC sequence. AA247770 to AA247772 represent human CD40 forward and reverse
 CC PCR primers, and a human CD40 PCR probe, respectively. AA247773 to
 CC AA247775 represent other PCR primers and a probe used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCTCTGGCCG 1306
 DB 17 GTGGTCTCTGGCCG 5
 RESULT 423
 AAS04941
 ID AAS04941 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAS04941;
 XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Neurofibromatosis (NF1) cDNA sequencing primer #26.
 XX Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;
 XX Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohemagglutinin; PHA;
 XX frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;
 XX sequencing primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200129251-A2.
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP10255.
 XX 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-0870216.
 XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-0870122.
 XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211629.
 XX (UTGE-) UNIV GENT.
 XX Messiaen L, Callens T;
 FI

XX WPI; 2001-300341/31.
 XX Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by treating EBV transformed
 XX lymphoblastoid cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with
 XX protein synthesis inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating
 XX amplified RNA from cell line -
 XX Claim 9; Page 57; 102pp; English.
 XX The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and
 CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A
 CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating
 CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing
 CC Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with
 CC isolated PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohemagglutinin (PHA)
 CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein
 CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The
 CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro
 CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of
 CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations
 CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1
 CC mutations in young children who are often oligosymptomatic. Efficacy of a
 CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the
 CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the
 CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design
 CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of
 CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant
 CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are
 CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 220 CTGTCCTTCAACA 232
 DB 5 CTGTCCTTCAACA 17
 ILSULT 424
 AAD30214/C
 ID AAD30214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAD30214;
 XX 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human UGT1A9 gene fragment polymorphism detecting primer, UGT1A9-P.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;
 XX drug induced liver toxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;
 XX UGT1; hepatotoxic reaction; sequence identification; drug metabolism;
 XX genotyping; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200206523-A2.
 XX 24-JAN-2002.
 XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-BP07524.
 XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0115353.
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX Acuna G, Foerzler D, Leong DU;
 XX WPI; 2002-179803/23.
 XX

PT Detecting predisposition to hepatotoxic reaction of human being caused
PT by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide
PT polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human
PT being -
XX
PS Example; Page 24; 62pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to
CC single induced liver toxicity which involves determining at least one
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase
CC (UGT1) gene. The method is useful for detecting a predisposition to a
CC hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by administration of a
CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in
CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing
CC polymorphism are useful for performing sequence identification. They
CC are also useful in screening assays, to establish animal, cell and in
CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The
CC present sequence is a primer used to detect human UGT1A9 gene
CC fragment polymorphism.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1229 AACTGCAGCTGAG 1241
Db 13 AACTGCAGCTGAG 1
RESULT 425
AAQ30440/c
ID AAQ30440 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC
XX AAQ30440;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
DE
DE Oligomer ILIR13 for forming triplex with HUMILIRA target duplex.
XX
XX Human interleukin-1 receptor gene; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV;
KW RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 7
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 10
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 14

FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
XX W09209705-A1.
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91MO-US08811.
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-0617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-0643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-0683420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686544.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686546.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686547.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-0766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with
XX G-C doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV,
XX hepatitis, herpes, malignancy and inflammation
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at
XX physiological pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling
XX into the major groove of the duplex. The specific target sequence
XX of this oligomer is the human interleukin receptor gene beginning at
XX nucleotide 3114 contg. a purine rich sequence concd. on one strand
XX of the duplex. The Oligomer, and others like it are useful in
XX diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA
XX duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant
XX tumours and inflammation. The triplex helices form under mild conditions
XX thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to
XX harsh conditions.
XX See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1488 TTGAGTAGTAGTAA 1503
Db 16 TTTAAGTAGTAGTAA 1
RESULT 426
AAT53406
ID AAT53406 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAT53406;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX

DE Mouse ICAM hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1851).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

KW AIDS; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO95232225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kislich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;

PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -

PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes

XX Claim 2; Page 199; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for

CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1

CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.

CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding

CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin

CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.

CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and

CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease

CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and

CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing

CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with

CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 891 CTACAGCCCGGAGGCC 906

Db 1 CUACAGCCCGGUGGAC 16

RESULT 427

AAQ83451/c

ID AAQ83451 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAQ83451;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 20-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX c-fos antisense oligonucleotide.

XX c-jun; c-fos; jun-B; neuronal injury; cell death; neoplasm;

XX antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9502051-A2.

XX 19-JAN-1995.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94WO-EP02218.

XX 10-JUL-1993; 93EP-0111059.

XX (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.

XX Brysch W, Schlingensiepen G, Schlingensiepen K, Schlingensiepen R;

XX WPI; 1995-066896/09.

XX Use of antisense c-jun, c-fos or jun-B nucleic acids - for

XX preventing and treating neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death

XX and/or neoplasms

XX Claim 2; Page 70; 86pp; English.

XX Antisense nucleic acid hybridising with an area of the mRNA and/or

XX DNA comprising the genes c-jun, jun-B or c-fos, expression of which

XX plays a causal role in neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death and/

XX or neoplasms, can be used to prevent and treat such conditions.

XX c-jun antisense sequences are described in AAQ83267-321 and AAQ83440-43;

XX jun-B antisense sequences are described in AAQ83322-63 and AAQ83444-45;

XX and c-fos antisense sequences are described in AAQ83364-439 and

XX AAQ83446-51. Preferably the antisense sequences are phosphorothioate

XX oligonucleotides since these are not destroyed as fast by endogenous

XX factors as naturally occurring molecules.

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 741 GGTCCAGAACATCAGC 756

Db 16 GGTCAAGAACATTAGC 1

```

XX D-sorbitol dehydrogenase; L-sorbose; 2-keto-L-gulonic acid; precursor;
KW L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; 88.
XX Synthetic.
OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX PN MO9920763-A1.
XX PD 29-APR-1999.
XX PP 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP04612.
XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-0285280.
XX PA (FUJI ) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
XX PI Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX WP1; 1999-302741/25.
XX PT Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple
XX large-scale production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as
XX precursor for L-ascorbic acid
XX PS Example 5; Page 26; 83pp; Japanese.
XX CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol
XX dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector
XX containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce
XX L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as precursor for simple large-scale
XX L-ascorbic acid production.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CTCATCATGACCTTGG 553
Db 16 GCCATCATGGCCTTGG 1

RESULT 430
AAA61946/c
ID AAA61946 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC AAA61946;
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
DE Chicken collagen antisense PCR primer.
KW Collagen; periodontal disease; tobacco smoke;
KW environmental pollutant; Ahr ligand; aryl hydrocarbon receptor;
KW dioxin; TCDD; tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; benzo[a]pyrene; Bap;
KW tumour necrosis factor-alpha; TNF-alpha; interleukin-1-beta;
KW IL-1-beta; proinflammatory cytokine; bone resorption; resveratrol;
KW 3,5,4'-trihydroxy stilbene; AHR antagonist; CPO model; chicken;
KW chick periosteal osteogenesis; bone protein expression;
KW antisense PCR primer; ss.
XX Gallus gallus.
XX OS
XX PN WO200038620-A2.
XX PD 06-JUL-2000.
XX PF 23-DEC-1999; 99WO-CA01243.
XX PR 24-DEC-1998; 98US-0113937.
XX

RESULT 428
AAQ95832/c
ID AAQ95832 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC AAQ95832;
XX 20-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer B (Group 10, set B) for marker D15S125, chromosome 15.
XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
XX microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
XX polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9515400-A1.
XX PD 08-JUN-1995.
XX PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US13945.
XX PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-0160837.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PI Levitt RC;
XX WP1; 1995-215278/28.
XX PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed
XX to amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets
XX each with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in
XX detection of disease related genetic rearrangement
XX Disclosure; Fig 7U-3; 104pp; English.
XX CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
XX microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
XX throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The
XX MMS are polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in
XX automated genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond
XX to the unique DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to
XX detect each polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism
XX (ie. a difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the
XX markers can be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for
XX linkage studies. Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets,
XX each comprising labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA.
XX Group 10 primer pairs are shown in AAQ95819-40. The published size range
XX of the D15S125 allele is 157-169 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity
XX in the population is about 79%.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 TCACGGTGTTCACGGG 740
Db 16 TCACGGTGTTCACGGG 1

RESULT 429
AA57943/c
ID AA57943 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC AA57943;
XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for G. oxydans D-sorbitol dehydrogenase coding sequence.

```


PT backbone, nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for
 PT amplifying major outer membrane protein gene
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.

XX The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid
 CC sequence in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein
 CC (MOMP) gene which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis.
 CC It corresponds to nucleotide 747-763 of the MOMP gene. It may be
 CC used for detecting and/or amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis,
 CC and can detect all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene
 CC is unique for C. trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation
 CC to nucleic acid from other bacteria.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 AGTTCAGCCTCCAA 443
 DB 16 AGCTCCAGACTCCAA 1

RESULT 433

AAT81269
 ID AAT81269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAT81269;

XX 30-NOV-1997 (first entry)

XX Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1680).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
 KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;
 KW c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.

XX 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.

XX 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1996-010927/01.

XX New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer

XX Claim 1; Page 70; 128pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after

CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAACATCAGCAGGAT 761

DB 2 AGAAGAUUCGCGGAU 17

RESULT 434

AAT81155
 ID AAT81155 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAT81155;

XX 29-SBP-1997 (first entry)

XX Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 969).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;

KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;

KW c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.

XX 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.

XX 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1996-010927/01.

XX New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer

XX Claim 1; Page 67; 128pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 652 TTTCAGGCGCATGTCC 667

DB 1 UTUCGAGUAGUUC 16

RESULT 435

AA75163
ID AAX75163 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAX75163;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #691.
XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

Mus sp.

OS
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX PN
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX PD
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PS

(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX Claim 4; Page 176; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAX75163 to AAX75165 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 CCATCCTCAGTTCCTC 1113
|||:|:|:|:|:|:|

DB 2 CCAUCAUGUCCUC 17

RESULT 436

AAX69366
ID AAX69366 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAX69366;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #661.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;

KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9715662-A2.
XX PN
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX PD
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PS

(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX Claim 4; Page 66; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAX75163 to AAX75165 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 AAGGAGTCAGGGGTGT 946
|||||:|:|:|:|

DB 2 AAGGAGUCGGGCGUGU 17

RESULT 437

AAX62881
ID AAX62881 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAX62881;
XX DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Delta-9 desaturase hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:756.

KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GHSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.

XX Zea mays.

XX WO9710328-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-MAR-1997.


```

PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
XX
PA (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
XX
WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
PT synthase in maize or canola
XX
PS Claim 38; Page 86; 155pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 635 ATCTCATCAACAAGTA 650
Db : : : : :
2 AUCUGCUCAACAAGUA 17
RESULT 438
AAx62243
ID AAX62243 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX62243;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:118.
XX
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
XX
PA (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
XX
WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
PT synthase in maize or canola
XX
PS Claim 38; Page 86; 155pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 635 ATCTCATCAACAAGTA 650
Db : : : : :
2 AUCUGCUCAACAAGUA 17
RESULT 438
AAx62243
ID AAX62243 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX62243;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:118.
XX
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
XX
PA (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
XX
WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
PT synthase in maize or canola
XX
PS Claim 41; Page 73; 155pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 438 CTCCAAGTCCACGGC 453
Db : : : : :
1 CUACCAGUCCACGGC 16
RESULT 439
AAV95358
ID AAV95358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV95358;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 932.
XX
KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
KW cancer; oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
KW mutation; diseased cell; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9832846-A2.
XX
PD 30-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Jarvis T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
WPI; 1998-427942/36.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating

```

CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAATCATCAGCAGGAT 761
 ||| ||:|||||:
 Db 2 AGAGCAUCAGCAGCAU 17

RESULT 440
 AAV95322/C

ID AAV95322 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV95322;

XX DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.

XX KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
 KW cancer; oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
 KW mutation; diseased cell; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9832846-A2.

XX PD 30-JUL-1998.

XX PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.

XX PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Jarvis T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX DR WPI; 1998-427942/36.

XX PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
 PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
 PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer

XX PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1298 TCCTGCCGCTGCTCTG 1313
 ||||| |||||

Db 16 TCCTGCCAATGCTCTG 1

RESULT 441

ID AAV94810 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV94810;

XX DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1398.

XX KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9824913-A2.

XX PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.

XX PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.

XX PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX PS Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1003 TCCTCTACCCACCA 1018

:|||:|||||

Db 2 UCCAUCUACCCUCCA 17

RESULT 442

AAV94802

ID AAV94802 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV94802;

XX DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1380.

XX KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9824913-A2.
XX PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX DR
XX PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
XX PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX PS Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
XX CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
XX CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
XX CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
XX CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
XX CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
XX CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
XX CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1090 TTTCTCTCCCATCTC 1105
DB 2 UUUCCCUCCUCCUCC 17
RESULT 443
AAV45547/C
ID AAV45547 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AAV45547;
XX 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Human IB1 gene RACE-4 primer.
DE
XX IB1; islet-brain 1; transcription factor; human; diabetes;
XX dementia; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy;
XX neuroblastoma; glioblastoma; apoptosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; myocardial infarction; ischaemia;
XX diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; RACE; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844106-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 02-APR-1998; 98WO-GB00972.
XX PR 15-MAY-1997; 97GB-0009920.
XX PR 03-APR-1997; 97GB-0006731.
XX (KIDD/) KIDDLE S J.
XX PA (NICO/) NICOD P.
XX PA (WAB/) WAEBER G.

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XX PI Bonny C, Waeber G;
XX DR WPI; 1998-568278/48.
XX
XX PT New isolated transcription factor islet-brain 1 - used to develop
XX PT products for treating e.g. diabetes, neurodegenerative disorders,
XX PT cancers, autoimmune disease, heart disease or epilepsy
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 111pp; English.
XX
XX CC This is the nucleotide sequence of primer RACE-4. It was used,
XX CC with other RACE and PCR primers (see AAV45543-55), to characterise
XX CC the human islet-brain IB1 gene (see AAV62463). IB1 (see also AAV80602)
XX CC is a novel transcription factor involved in control of the GLUT2
XX CC and insulin genes. IB1 polypeptides, nucleic acids, agonists and
XX CC antagonists are useful in the treatment or diagnosis of diabetes,
XX CC neurological diseases such as dementia and/or parkinsonism, the
XX CC inhibition or promotion of apoptosis, and cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 CAACGACGACCGTGTC 405
DB 16 CAACGACGACCGTGTC 1
RESULT 444
AA21113
ID AAA21113 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA21113;
XX
XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4339.
XX
XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX KW tuberos sclerosia; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9950403-A2.
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX PS Claim 55; Page 188; 305pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with

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RESULT 447
 AAF02747/C
 ID AAF02747 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAF02747;
 XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1042.
 XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX PS Claim 37; Page 79; 164pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1208 TCCCATGAAGTCTC 1223
 DB 16 TCCCATGAAGTCTC 1
 RESULT 448
 AAF02829
 ID AAF02829 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAF02829;
 XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1124.
 XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX PS Claim 37; Page 81; 164pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 965 ATCGCTTCGTGCTCC 980
 DB 2 ATCGCTTCGTGCTCC 17
 RESULT 449
 AAF02896
 ID AAF02896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX A- AAF02896;
 XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1191.
 XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX PS Claim 37; Page 83; 164pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid

CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 170 CGCTCATCAAGCAGCA 185
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 CCCTCATCAAGCCGCA 17

RESULT 450
AAF04270/c
ID AAF04270 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAF04270;

XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1786.

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
interferon alpha; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200061729-A2.

XX PD 19-OCT-2000.

XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX PS WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1238 TGAGCCTCTACATGAA 1253
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TGATCCTCGACATGAA 2

RESULT 451
AAF04718/c
ID AAF04718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAF04718;

XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2234.

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
interferon alpha; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200061729-A2.

XX PD 19-OCT-2000.

XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX PS WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX PS Claim 4; Page 106; 164pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1238 TGAGCCTCTACATGAA 1253
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TGATCCTCGACATGAA 2

RESULT 452
AAF06241

ID AAF06241 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAF06241;

XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3038.

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
interferon alpha; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200061729-A2.

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PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Elatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
XX Claim 42; Page 125; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1097 CCCATCCTCAGTTCCT 1112
DB 1 CCCAGCCUCUCUCCU 16
|||||:|:|:|:
RESULT 453
AAA79986
ID AAA79986 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA79986;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #249.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
XX mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX CN1252452-A.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX
XX (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.
XX
XX Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-443233/39.
XX
XX High-density gene chip making process -
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of
CC

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oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738 to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in examples from the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

757 AGGATCCACCTCGTGG 772
| | | | | | | | | |
1 AAGATCCCCCTCGTGG 16

RESULT 454
AAA09423/c
ID AAA09423 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA09423;
XX AC AC;
XX DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DB DB
XX KW pT7; GAL4; transcriptional activator; extracellular protease; fungal;
XX KW recombinant polypeptide production; mutant allele; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Aspergillus niger.
XX PN WO200020596-A1.
XX PD 13-APR-2000.
XX PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-DK00524.
XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98DK-0001258.
XX PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX PJ Hjort C, Van Den Hondel CAMJ, Punt PJ, Schuren PHJ;
XX PF 2000-303781/26.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having fungal transcriptional
XX PT activation activity, useful in methods for producing desirable
XX PS polypeptides
XX PS Example 2; Page 50; 86pp; English.
XX CC AAA09422-23 were used to PCR amplify a mutant allele of the pT7 gene
XX CC from mutant strain AB1.13. The Aspergillus niger pT7 gene encodes a
XX CC putative GAL4 family transcriptional activator. The transcriptional
XX CC activator can be used to mediate the expression of an extracellular
XX CC protease so that transformed fungi are useful for recombinant production
XX CC of polypeptides. The function/activity of the pT7 polypeptide may be
XX CC altered so that lowered levels of a protease are produced in the fungal
XX CC cell. The recombinantly produced polypeptides are preferably antibodies,
XX CC antigens, clotting factors, enzymes, hormones or their variants,
XX CC receptors, regulatory proteins, structural proteins, reporters or
XX CC transport proteins.
XX PS Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 903 GGCTGCCGATCCATG 918
DB 16 GGCCAGCCATCCATG 1

RESULT 455
AAA25150
ID AAA25150 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25150;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1648.
XX KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
PS Claim 77; Page 70; 148pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 TCTGGCATTCCGATCA 818
DB 2 TCTGGCATTCCGATCA 17

RESULT 456
AAA25151
ID AAA25151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25151;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1649.
XX KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
PS Claim 77; Page 70; 148pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 288.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200157206-A2.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
PF
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
PA
XX
XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1268 TTGGACAAACTCTGGGAA 1283
DB 16 TTGGATTAACAGGGAA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 460
XX AAH95178
XX ID AAH95178 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH95178;
XX
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 603.
XX
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200157206-A2.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
PF
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
PA
XX
XX

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 795 GGTTCACCTTCTGGCAT 810
DB 2 GGUGACUUCGGCUU 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 461
XX AAH95179
XX ID AAH95179 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH95179;
XX
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 604.
XX
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200157206-A2.
XX
XX PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX PP 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 797 TTGACTTCTGGCATTC 812
:||||:||||:
Db 1 UUGACUCCGGCUUC 16
RESULT 462
AAH95354/C
ID AAH95354 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAH95354;
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 779.
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RN RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200157206-A2.
XX PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX Claim 4; Page 69; 115pp; English.
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1269 TGGACAACTGGGAAG 1284
|||||
Db 17 TGGATAAACAGGGAAG 2
RESULT 463
AAH95515/C
ID AAH95515 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAH95515;
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 940.
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RN RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200157206-A2.
XX PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX Claim 4; Page 73; 115pp; English.
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1269 TGGACAACTGGGAAG 1284
|||||
Db 17 TGGATAAACAGGGAAG 2
RESULT 464
AAD04568
ID AAD04568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAD04568;
XX DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human insulinoma-associated antigen, IA-1 cDNA sequencing primer #1.
XX KW Human; insulinoma-associated antigen; IA-1; regulatory factor;
XX RN tumour marker; therapy; neuroendocrine tumour; cancer; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN US6225049-B1.
XX PD 01-MAY-2001.
XX PF 19-MAY-1994; 94US-0246489.
XX PR 17-JUN-1992; 92US-0901715.
XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX

PI Ian MS, Notkins AL;
 DR WPI; 2001-299371/31.
 XX
 PT Novel insulinoma-associated neuroendocrine tumor-associated cDNA,
 PT useful for diagnosing and identifying insulinoma, neuroendocrine tumors
 PT and cancers -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Column 23; 26pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a sequencing primer which is used for
 CC sequencing the human insulinoma-associated antigen, IA-1 cDNA clone.
 CC The IA-1 function as a regulatory factor in islet cell transformation.
 CC The IA-1 is used as a tumour marker for diagnosis and identification
 CC of insulinoma and neuroendocrine tumours. It is also used for
 CC identifying cancers. Correct identification of insulinomas and cancers
 CC is possible. The IA-1 fragments may be used to immunise animals for the
 CC generation of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 QY 663 GTTCCCTCAAGGAC 678
 DB 1 GTTCCCTCAAGTAC 16
 CC
 RESULT 465
 AAF57367
 ID AAF57367 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF57367;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine Cdc25A intron 5/exon 6 splice junction sequence.
 XX
 KW Cdc25; Cdc25 phosphatase; transcription; modulator; murine; Cdc25A;
 KW exon; intron; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200120034-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24838.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153639.
 XX
 PA (BADI) BASP AG.
 XX
 PI Voss J, Timm J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244825/25.
 XX
 XX Assay for screening modulators of Cdc25 activity by using a cell having
 PT a recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters the
 PT transcription of a selected gene in the presence of a modulator -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a modulator of Cdc25
 CC activity that comprises contacting a test cell having a recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene whose expression alters transcription of a selected
 CC gene with a compound under conditions where recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene is expressed and alters the transcription of a selected
 CC gene as an indication of the compound being a modulator of Cdc25-mediated
 CC transcription. The method is useful for identifying modulators of Cdc25
 CC activity. Sequences AAF57363-376 represent intron/exon splice junction

CC sequences of the murine Cdc25A gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1590
 DB 1 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 16
 CC
 RESULT 466
 ABK00024
 ID ABK00024 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00024;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #24.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambrzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNN
 CC motif) or an ambrzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA), stroke, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 670 TTCAGGACCAAGTTTCG 685
Db 2 TUCAGAGUACCAAGUUCG 17

RESULT 467

ID ABK00879/C standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK00879;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOGO Inozyme #149.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO200159103-A2.

PD 16-AUG-2001.

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowirra BM;
XX WPI; 2001-507195/59.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 80; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA), stroke, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1332 CATGGAGGGGGAGACT 1347
Db 16 CTTGAGGGCGAGACT 1

RESULT 468

ABK00958

ID ABK00958 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

XX ABK00958;

XX

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Human NOGO Inozyme #228.

XX

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1321 GAGAGCGGGCCATGG 1336

DB 17 GAGAGCAGGCCAAGG 2

RESULT 470

ABK01600

ID ABK01600 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01600;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO G-Cleaver #56.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWIRA B M.

PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 92; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a G-cleaver molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 CTTGACCTGAGCCTCT 1246

DB 1 CUGCAUCUGAGCCUGU 16

RESULT 471

ABK03658/c

ID ABK03658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK03658;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CD20 Amberyne #7.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

XX and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 30; Page 166; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

XX motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

XX (cleaving RNA with a XGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

XX immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

XX thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting

XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a

XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and

QY 863 TCATGACTCTCTGAGTC 878
 Db 17 TCAAAACTCTCTGAGTC 2

RESULT 472
 ABV79545/C

ID ABV79545 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV79545;

XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 791.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1229046-A2.

XX 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),

XX useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding

XX partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

XX Example 2; Page 167; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL
 has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 to that of Patched and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 416 ACCGACCTTCAGTT 431
17 ACCGCGCGTCCAGTT 2

Db

RESULT 473
ABV79546/C
ID ABV79546 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV79546;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 792.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 167; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 416 ACCGACCTTCAGTT 431
16 ACCGCGCGTCCAGTT 1

Db

RESULT 474
ABV80340
ID ABV80340 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV80340;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1586.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 271; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like protein (HrPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV9519 to ABV9520). HrPL has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop codon in HrPL-S (S for short) compared to HrPL-L (L for long). HrPL shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The shared structural features strongly imply that HrPL plays a role similar to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HrPL is important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HrPL gene was mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HrPL and its coding sequence are useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HrPL, and in therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human HrPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle or colon function. HrPL proteins and nucleic acids are clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 CCCATGACCCCTGAGC 538
 Db 17 CCCAGGACCCCTGAGC 2

RESULT 477
 ABV90763/C
 ID ABV90763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90763;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1476.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX KW EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1476; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (II) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 CCCATGACCCCTGAGC 538
 Db 16 CCCAGGACCCCTGAGC 1

RESULT 478
 ABV91381/C
 ID ABV91381 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV91381;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX KW EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1124 CGGTTCTGGCAGAAGC 1139
 Db 17 CGGTTTGGCAGAGGC 2

RESULT 479
 ABV91382/c
 ID ABV91382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABV91382;
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.
 KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1239051-A2.
 PN 11-SEP-2002.
 PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),

CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1124 CGGTTCTGGCAGAAGC 1139
 Db 16 CGGTTTGGCAGAGGC 1

RESULT 480
 ABQ63567/c
 ID ABQ63567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABQ63567;
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 280.
 KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200224750-A2.
 PN 28-MAR-2002.
 DD 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA Zhang J;
 PI WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR
 XX

PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytotatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1225 GTGAACTGCAGCTGA 1240
DB 17 GAGAACTGAAGCTGA 2
RESULT 481
ABQ63568/c
ID ABQ63568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ63568;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 281.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytotatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PA Zhang J;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytotatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1225 GTGAACTGCAGCTGA 1240
DB 16 GAGAACTGAAGCTGA 1
RESULT 482
ABQ63588
ID ABQ63588 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ63588;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 301.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytotatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PA Zhang J;
XX PI
XX DR

DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
 XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAACCA 1590
 Db |||||
 2 TGTGCTGCAGGAACCA 17
 RESULT 483
 ABQ63589
 ID ABQ63589 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABQ63589;
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 302.
 DE Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200224750-A2.
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00242e3.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Zhang J;
 XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
 XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAACCA 1590
 Db |||||
 1 TGTGCTGCAGGAACCA 16
 RESULT 484
 ABN97604/C
 ID ABN97604 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN97604;
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #114.
 DE NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200226818-A2.
 XX 04-APR-2002.
 XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.
 PA Gu Y, Corrigan A;
 XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.
 XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
 PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
 PT increased expression or activity of the polypeptide

XX Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.

PS This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human

CC NEDD-1, which is cytosolic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful

CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for

CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human

CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and

CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or

CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic

CC supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1

CC production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in

CC NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human

CC NEDD-1.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 ATGAATCTGCGCAG 1264

|||||

DB 17 ATGAATCTACCGCAG 2

RESULT 485

ABN97606/c

ID ABN97606 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN97606;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DT Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #116.

DE NEDD-1; cytosolic; human; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200226818-A2.

XX 04-APR-2002.

PD 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.

PA Gu Y, Corrigan A;

PI WPI; 2002-426011/45.

DR Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,

PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or

PT increased expression or activity of the polypeptide -

XX Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.

PS This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human

CC NEDD-1, which is cytosolic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful

CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for

CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human

CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and

CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or

CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic

CC supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1

CC production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in

CC NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human

CC NEDD-1.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1248 CATGAATCTGCGCA 1263

|||||

DB 16 CATGAATCTACCGCA 1

RESULT 486

ABK55789

ID ABK55789 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK55789;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DT Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #160.

DE Human; chloride channel activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;

KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;

KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;

KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;

KW acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200211674-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.

XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.

PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PI Grupe A;

PI WPI; 2002-217145/27.

DR Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

XX channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive

PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -

XX Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.

PS The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down

CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes

CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are

CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic

CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic

CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions

CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or

CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,

CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition

CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises

CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the

CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,

CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486
|||||:|:|:|:
Db 2 GAGAAAUUCUACUUAU 17

RESULT 487
ABK55790
ID ABK55790 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK55790;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #161.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.
XX
PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
PI
DR WPI, 2002-217145/27.
XX
PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486
|||||:|:|:|:
Db 1 GAGAAAUUCUACUUAU 16

RESULT 488
ABN00040
ID ABN00040 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00040;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX WPI, 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1 -
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 32; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPL-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPL-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1439 TGGTCCCTGTCATCTG 1454
 Db 2 TGGTCCCTGTCATCTG 17
 RESULT 489
 ABN00041
 ID ABN00041 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN00041;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:33.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 33; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1439 TGGTCCCTGTCATCTG 1454
 Db 1 TGGTCCCTGTCATCTG 16
 RESULT 490
 ABN01287/c
 ID ABN01287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01287;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1279.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1279; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1091 TTCTCTCCCATCTCTCA 1106
 DB 17 TTCTCTCCCATCTCTCA 2
 RESULT 491
 ABN01289/C
 ID ABN01289 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN01289;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1281.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1281; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1090 TTCTCTCCCATCTCTC 1105
 DB 16 TTCTCTCCCATCTCTC 1
 RESULT 492
 ABN01532/C
 ID ABN01532 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN01532;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1524.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1524; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids as probes to detect, characterise
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1209 CCCCATGAACCTGCTCT 1224
 ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CCCCATGAACCTGCTCT 2
 ||||| |||||
 RESULT 493
 ABN01533/c
 ID ABN01533 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABN01533;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1525.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1525; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1209 CCCCATGACCTGCT 1224

DB 16 CCCCATGACCTGCT 1

RESULT 494

ABN02712/C

ID ABN02712 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02712;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2704.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2704; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1207 ATCCCATGACCTGCT 1222

DB 17 AACCTCATGACCTGCT 2

RESULT 495

ABN02714/C

ID ABN02714 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN02714;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2706.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2706; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1206 AATCCCATGAAGTGC 1221
 DB 16 AAACCTCATGAAGTGC 1
 RESULT 496
 ABN06522/C
 ID ABN06522 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN06522;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6514.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6514; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 502 GCGGTGATGATGAGAGA 517
 DB 17 GCGGTGATGATGAGAGA 2
 RESULT 497
 ABN06523/C
 ID ABN06523 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN06523;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6515.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PP 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6515; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 502 GCGGTGATGATGAGAGA 517
 |||||
 Db 16 GCGGTGATGATGAGAGA 1
 RESULT 498
 ABN08090/c
 ID ABN08090 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN08090;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8082.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 PR
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8082; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1402 CAGTACGTCCTCTCTG 1417
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CAGTCTCTCTCTCTG 2

RESULT 499
 ABN08092/c
 ID ABN08092 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08092;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8084.

XX DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8084; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1401 CCAGTACGTCCTCTCTG 1416
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CCAGTCTCTCTCTCTG 1

RESULT 500
 ABN08120
 ID ABN08120 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08120;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8112.

XX DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8112; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1126 GTTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 1141
 DB 2 GTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 17
 RESULT 501
 ID ABN08121
 AC ABN08121;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8113.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure: SEQ ID 8113; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1126 GTTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 1141
 DB 1 GTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 16
 RESULT 502
 ID ABN09453/c
 AC ABN09453;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9445.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9445; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX . Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ . Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 GGACAACTGGGAAGA 1285
DB 17 GGACAAAGTGGGAGA 2
RESULT 503
ID ABN09454/C
XX ABN09454 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09454;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9446.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9446; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX . Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ . Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 GGACAACTGGGAAGA 1285
DB 16 GGACAAAGTGGGAGA 1

RESULT 504
 ABK19402/c
 ID ABK19402 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK19402;
 DT
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 2049.
 XX
 KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW tumour; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2001188124-A2.
 FN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX
 PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 128; 149pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1089 GTTCTCTCCCATCCT 1104
 DB 17 GTTCTCTCCATCCT 2
 RESULT 505
 ABK26699/c
 ID ABK26699 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK26699;
 DT
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #355.
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200192512-A2.
 PD
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US17672.
 PR
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 PA
 PA Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 DR
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful
 PT for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance,
 PT improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or
 PT modified oil production -
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 165; 220pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide

CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1432 CTGCTGCTGTCCTG 1447
 Db 17 CTGCTGCTAGTGCCTG 2
 RESULT 506
 ABK26700
 ID ABK26700 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK26700;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #356.
 XX
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; DNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US17672.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0818975.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful
 PT for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance,
 PT improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or
 PT modified oil production.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 165; 220pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises

CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1432 CTGCTGCTGTCCTG 1447
 Db 1 CTGCTGCTAGTGCCTG 16

RESULT 507

ABL30820

ID ABL30820 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABL30820;

XX

DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

XX

KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200192572-A1.

XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

XX

PA (NISH) NISSHINBO IND INC.

XX

PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX

PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX

PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them

XX

PS Claim 10; Page 151; 345pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 195 GAACCTGGCGATCGAC 210
 DB 1 GAACCTGGCGATCGAC 16

RESULT 508
 ABL31140
 ID ABL31140 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABL31140;

XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 629.

XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192572-A1.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164799.

XX PA (NISR) NISSHINBO IND INC.

XX PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 transplanting between them -

XX Claim 10; Page 212; 345pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1179 GTTCTGGACATCCAC 1194

DB 1 GTTCTGGACACAC 16

RESULT 509
 AAD24613/C

XX AAD24613 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAD24613;

XX DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer.

XX Heterologous protein secretion; unfolded protein response; UPR; lipase;
 KW cellulase; carbohydrase; industry; purification; reverse transcription;
 KW HAC1 gene; RT-PCR primer; ss.

XX Trichoderma reesei.

XX US2001034045-A1.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0816277.

XX PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0534692.

XX PA (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC.

XX PI Penttila ME, Ward M, Wang H, Valkonen MJ, Saloheimo ML;

XX WPI; 2002-033728/04.

XX Increasing secretion of heterologous proteins e.g. lipase and cellulase
 in eukaryotic cells useful in industry to increase production and
 facilitate purification, by inducing an elevated unfolded protein
 response -

XX Example 4; Page 13; 56pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods for increasing the secretion
 of heterologous protein in eukaryotic cells by inducing an elevated
 unfolded protein response (UPR). The method involves inducing the
 elevated UPR by increasing the presence of proteins such as HAC1,
 HAC1, PTC2 or IRE1 in cells. The method and sequences are useful
 for increasing the secretion of heterologous proteins (e.g. lipase,
 cellulase, carbohydrase) in eukaryotic cells useful in industry
 to increase protein yields and to facilitate purification. The
 present DNA sequence is a RT (reverse transcription)-PCR primer
 which is used for amplifying Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 381 CTTCAACACAAACGAC 396

DB 16 CTTGACATCAACGAC 1

RESULT 510
 ABT34733/C

XX ABT34733 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT34733;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 370.

KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX Disclosure; Page 77; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 899 CGGAGCGCTGCCGATC 914

DB 16 CGGAGCGCGAGCATC 1

RESULT 511

ID ABT35404 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT35404;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1041.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX Disclosure; Page 154; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1389 GATGCACTATGCCAG 1404

DB 1 GATCCACCATGCCAG 16

RESULT 512

ID ABT35774/c

XX ABT35774 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT35774;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1411.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 198; 720pp; French.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1176 CTGTTCCTCGACATC 1191
 Db 16 CTGTTCCTCGACATC 1
 RESULT 513
 ABT36226
 ID ABT36226 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABT36226;
 XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1863.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 250; 720pp; French.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGGC 1572
 Db 2 ATCAGCTCCCAAGGC 17
 RESULT 514
 ABT36850
 ID ABT36850 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABT36850;
 XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2487.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 323; 720pp; French.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1254 ATCTGTCGAGGCATT 1269
 DB 2 ATCTTCCGAGGCATT 17
 RESULT 515
 ABT37669
 ID ABT37669 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABT37669;
 XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3306.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 420; 720pp; French.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 546 GACCTTGGCATTTCACC 561
 DB 1 GATCTAGGCATTTCACC 16
 RESULT 516
 ABT39161/C
 ID ABT39161 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABT39161;
 XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4798.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 594; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 GCTTGACTTCGGCAT 810
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 17 GCTTGCAATTCGGCAT 2
 RESULT 517
 ID ACA06584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA06584;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #403.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyze; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW Gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; Glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PP
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyze
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotheraphy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1231 CTGCAGCTGAGCCTCT 1246
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 17 CTGCAGCAGGCGCTCT 2
 RESULT 518
 ID ACA06585/c
 ID ACA06585 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06585;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #404.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 SS.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1231 CTCGAGCTGAGCCTCT 1246
 Db 16 CTCGAGCAGGCGCTCT 1

RESULT 519
 ACA07803/C
 ID ACA07803 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA07803;
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #202.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 SS.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,

CC Gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1519 AAGGAGGCCATTCAGG 1534
 DB 16 AAGGAGGCCATTCGGG 1
 RESULT 520
 ACA09053/c
 ID ACA09053 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA09053;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberszyme substrate #216.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberszyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberszyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 AAGGAGGCCATTCAGG 1534
 DB 17 AAGGAGGCCATTCGGG 2

RESULT 521

ABX77386
 ID ABX77386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX77386;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human lrba gene 5' splice donor site for Exon 5.
 XX
 XX LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrba; cancer;
 XX tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour;
 XX melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;
 XX lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200278614-A2.
 XX
 XX 10-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US10350.
 XX
 XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-280107P.
 XX
 XX (UYSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 XX
 XX Kerr WG, Wang J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-103233/09.
 XX
 XX A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
 XX for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-

CC like Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour
 CC growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence
 CC which may be used to suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth.
 CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the
 CC invention may have cytostatic activity and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient
 CC comprising administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba
 CC function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of
 CC an Irba gene or its variant, or a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene
 CC or its variant or an RNA sequence that interferes with the expression
 CC of the Irba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a
 CC patient who is suffering from a tumour or a cancer, such as breast,
 CC prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, chronic myelogenous
 CC leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic leukemia or lung carcinoma.
 CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the
 CC scope of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1576 GTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1591
 DB 2 GTGCTGCAGTAA 17

RESULT 522
 ABZ59930

ID ABZ59930 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC ABZ59930;

XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #42.

XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.

XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Meswigen J;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.

XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic

CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CGCAGGTGCGGAGCG 335
 DB 2 CCCAGGUGCGGAGAG 17

RESULT 523
 ABZ60376

ID ABZ60376 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC ABZ60376;

XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #488.

XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.

XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Meswigen J;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 94; 185pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.

XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 94; 185pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 37.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 6; Conservative 8; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	1474	AAATGCTATTATTTT 1489 : :: ::: 2 AAAGUUAUUUUU 17
DB		
RESULT 524		
ABZ60756		
ID	ABZ60756	standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX		
AC	ABZ60756;	
XX		
DT	21-MAR-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #868.	
XX		
KW	Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;	
KW	enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;	
KW	anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200297114-A2.	
XX		
FD	05-DEC-2002.	
XX		
PF	29-MAY-2002;	2002MO-US16840.
XX		
KW	Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;	
KW	enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;	
KW	anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200297114-A2.	
XX		
FD	05-DEC-2002.	
XX		
PF	29-MAY-2002;	2002MO-US16840.
XX		
PR	29-MAY-2001;	2001US-294140P.
PR	06-JUN-2001;	2001US-296249P.
PR	10-SEP-2001;	2001US-318471P.
XX		
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Mcswiggen J;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-140484/13.	
XX		
PT	Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for	
PT	treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding	
PT	HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -	
PS	Claim 58; Page 101; 185pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic	
CC	acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates	
CC	expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,	
CC	human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic	
CC	acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and	
CC	anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for	
CC	reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic	
CC	acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,	
CC	prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.	
CC	The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,	
CC	ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target	
CC	sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;	
	Query Match	0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity	56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
	Matches	9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1217	ACTGCTGTGAACCT 1232 : : 1 AUUGCUUGAUAACU 16
DB		
RESULT 525		
ABZ61469/c		
ID	ABZ61469	standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX		
AC	ABZ61469;	
XX		
DT	21-MAR-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human Artemis exon 1 amplifying PCR primer, Ex1R1.	
XX		
KW	Human; ARTEMIS protein; V(D)J recombination; DNA repair; gene therapy;	
KW	severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; exon 1; PCR; primer; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200277026-A2.	

```

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX PS
XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB01737.
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00546.
XX PA (INRM ) INSRM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX PF; 2003-018886/01.
XX PS New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
PT recombination and/or DNA repair, useful for treating and diagnosing
PT severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer -
XX Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.
XX PS The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
CC involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
CC invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
CC (SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient,
CC including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer,
CC an immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk
CC of progeny to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used
CC for preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis
CC exon 1 DNA.
XX PS Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
KW Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
KW Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1168 GCACACTCCTTGTTCC 1183
DB 16 GCACACGCTTGTCCTCC 1
XX RESULT 527
XX ID ABV72390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV72390;
XX DT 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX PS PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 1.
XX KW Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
KW chromosome 10; Severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID1; cancer; PCR;
KW primer; 88.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200277228-A1.
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00546.
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00546.
XX PA (INRM ) INSRM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX PF; 2003-029937/02.
XX PS New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer -

```

```

XX PS Example 1; Page 63; 71pp; English.
XX PS PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
CC cancer.
XX PS Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
KW Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
KW Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1168 GCACACTCCTTGTTCC 1183
DB 16 GCACACGCTTGTCCTCC 1
XX RESULT 528
XX ID ABQ77466/c
XX AC ABQ77466 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX PS Murine DHFR mutagenic PCR primer EBI-1857.
XX KW TNF, murine; tumour necrosis factor; tumour necrosis factor receptor;
KW TNF-R; tumour necrosis factor binding protein; TNF-BP; tumour; PCR;
KW primer; 88.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PS Synthetic.
XX PN EP393438-A.
XX PD 24-OCT-1990.
XX PF 06-APR-1990; 90EP-0106624.
XX PR 21-APR-1989; 89DE-3913101.
XX PR 21-JUN-1989; 89DE-3920282.
XX PA (BOEH ) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.
XX PS (SYND ) SYNERGEN INC.
XX KW Hauptmann R, Himmeler A, Maurer-Fogy I, Stratowa C;
XX PF; 1990-321987/43.
XX PS DNA encoding TNF binding protein and TNF- receptor - used in tumour
PT treatment and to understand mechanisms to TNF action
XX PS Example 8; Page 25; 51pp; German.
XX PS This invention describes novel polynucleotide sequences encoding tumour
CC necrosis factor (TNF) receptor (TNF-R) or TNF binding protein (TNF-BP).
CC The products of the invention are useful in pharmaceutical compositions
CC for prophylaxis or treatment of human tumours and to understand the
CC mechanisms of TNF action. This sequence a mutagenic PCR primer used to
CC alter the mouse DHFR gene which is used in the construction of plasmids
CC PAD-CMV1 and PAD-CMV2 associated with the invention.
XX PS Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
KW Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
KW Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy 1024 GGCTTCTGCCCGTGCC 1039
 Db 16 GGCTGCTGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 529
 ID AAQ22522/c
 XX AAQ22522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ22522;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-APR-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PAD-CMV1 primer EBI-1857.
 XX
 KW Interferon; O-glycosylation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN DE4021917-A.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-1992.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.
 XX
 PR 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.
 XX
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Himmler A, Adolf G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-025485/04.
 XX
 PT O-glycosylated alpha-interferon, used as medicament - isolated
 PT following secretion into conditioned medium of mammalian cells
 PT contg. a suitable expression plasmid
 XX
 FS Example 1; Page 3; 24pp; German.
 XX
 CC Primers EBI-2625 (AAQ22521) and EBI-1857 (AAQ22522) are used in PCR
 CC amplification of PAD-CMV1. Example 1 illustrates the construction
 CC of PAD-CMV13, PAD-CMV15 and PAD-CMV19 (AAQ20765).
 CC See also AAQ20764-66 and AAQ22517-29.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1024 GGCTTCTGCCCGTGCC 1039
 Db 16 GGCTGCTGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 530
 ID AAQ20739/c
 XX AAQ20739 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ20739;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 09-JAN-2003 (updated)
 DT 19-MAY-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE pCMV1 primer EBI-1857.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; PAD-CMV19; SV40; DHFR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO9201055-A.
 PN 23-JAN-1992.
 XX
 XX 06-JUL-1991; 91WO-EP01266.
 PF
 XX 12-NOV-1990; 90DE-4035877.
 PR
 PR 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.
 XX
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.
 XX
 XX Adolf G, Himmler A, Ahorn HJ, Kalener I, Maurerfogy I;
 PI WPI; 1992-056870/07.
 DT
 DR
 XX
 PT O-glycosylated alpha-interferon - used for treatment of
 PT viral of tumour diseases
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 20; 104pp; English.
 PS
 XX Variants of PAD-CMV1 (AAQ20733) may be produced, e.g. PAD-CMV19
 CC (AAQ20732). Primers EBI-2625 (AAQ20738) and EBI-1857 (AAQ20739) are used
 CC for the screening of PAD-CMV1.
 CC Primer EBI-2625 binds near the SV40 poly(A) site (position 1280 of
 CC PAD-CMV1) and contains restriction sites for XbaI and EcoRV.
 CC Primer EBI-1857 binds to the complementary strand of the first intron
 CC of the DHFR minigene (position 2525 in PAD-CMV1).
 CC See also AAQ20731-43 and AAQ20523-26.
 CC (Updated on 09-JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1024 GGCTTCTGCCCGTGCC 1039
 Db 16 GGCTGCTGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 531
 ID AAQ26548
 XX AAQ26548 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ26548;
 XX
 DT 08-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Control probe #3 for caucosoid RING11 gene.
 XX
 KW immunosuppressants; immunoenhancers; treatment; diagnosis; screening;
 KW immune disorders; transporter peptides; proteasome complex;
 KW MHC class I molecules; HLA; antigen processing;
 KW antigen presentation; autoimmune disease; ankylosing spondylitis;
 KW prenatal diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9211289-A.
 XX
 PD 09-JUL-1992.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-1991; 91WO-GB02278.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-1990; 90GB-0027520.
 PR 16-SEP-1991; 91GB-0019711.
 XX
 PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.
 XX

PI Glynn R, Kelly AP, Powis SH, Trowsdale J;
 XX WPI; 1992-250030/30.
 XX
 XX DNA encoding RING4, RING10, RING11 AND RING12 proteins - for
 PT treatment and diagnosis of immune disorders and screening of new
 PT immunosuppressants and immuno-enhancers
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 40; 101pp; English.
 XX
 XX This probe was used together with AAQ26546-S1 to analyse caucosoid
 CC controls by oligonucleotide typing, whilst investigating RING 11
 CC polymorphisms - see AAQ26544,5.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1410 CCTCTGCGCTGGGC 1425
 DB 1 CCTCTAGAGCTGGC 16
 XX
 RESULT 532
 ID AAQ28331/C
 XX AAQ28331 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ28331;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 16-FEB-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PL6 primer.
 XX
 KW Human nerve cell adhesion factor L1; hL1; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9214820-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1992.
 XX
 PF 24-FEB-1992; 92WO-JP00192.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-1991; 91JP-0028842.
 PR 06-APR-1991; 91JP-0073381.
 PR 18-MAY-1991; 91JP-0113596.
 XX
 XX (CHUS) CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Aso H, Kobayashi M, Miura M, Uemura K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-316174/38.
 XX
 PT DNA coding for human nerve cell adhesion factor L1 - is expressed
 PT in animal cell to provide L1 for treatment of nervous diseases
 XX
 XX Example; Page 28; 95pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The sequence is that of the PL6 primer which was used in the
 CC isolation of a DNA sequence encoding human nerve cell adhesion
 CC factor L1 (hL1). See also AAQ28320-Q28343.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1547 CCTGATGACATCAGC 1562

DB 18 CACAGATGACATCAGC 3
 XX
 RESULT 533
 ID AAQ39138
 XX AAQ39138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ39138;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 26-JUL-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV antisense primer J1rc12, 2313-2296.
 XX
 KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; hepatitis C virus;
 KW HCV; asymptomatic; chronically infected; epitope; viral isolate;
 KW domain; immunological; cross-reactive; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9306126-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-APR-1993.
 XX
 PF 11-SEP-1992; 92WO-US07683.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-1991; 91US-0759575.
 XX
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 XX Houghton M, Weiner AJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-117468/14.
 XX
 FT Immuno-reactive hepatitis C virus polypeptide compsns. - contg.
 FT at least 2 sequences from the first variable domain of distinct
 FT HCV isolates
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 106pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAQ39134-46 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification and sequencing of hepatitis C virus (HCV) samples from
 CC asymptomatic and chronically infected HCV patients. Cloning of
 CC these different samples showed that a number of important HCV
 CC epitopes vary among viral isolates, and that these epitopes can be
 CC mapped to specific domains. This meant that immunologically cross-
 CC reactive polypeptides which focus on variable rather than constant
 CC domains can be produced.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 781 AACGGGCTGAGCAAGG 796
 DB 2 AACGGGCTGAGCTCGG 17
 XX
 RESULT 534
 ID AAQ40959/C
 XX AAQ40959 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ40959;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 06-OCT-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Uracase gene mutated N-terminal portion.
 XX

KW Enzyme; uric acid; oxidation; allantoin; hydrogen peroxide; CO₂;
 KW production; blood; urine; determination; hair dye; dyeing; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

OS
 PN EP545688-A2.

XX
 PD 09-JUN-1993.

XX
 PF 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-0311004.

XX
 PR 04-DEC-1991; 91JP-0320525.

XX
 PA (KYOWA) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD.

XX
 PI Azuma M, Hasegawa M, Hashimoto Y, Ishino S, Iwata K, Teshiba S;
 PI Yagasaki M, Yamaguchi K, Yano K, Yokoo Y;

XX
 DR WPI; 1993-184382/23.

XX
 XX DNA encoding uricase and process for producing uricase - used in
 PT determining uric acid content of blood or urine and in hair
 PT dyeing kits, etc.

XX
 PS Example; Page 13; 22pp; English.

XX
 CC The sequence is that of the portion of the uricase gene
 CC corresponding to the N-terminal of uricase which has been mutated,
 CC without altering the coded amino acids, as part of the construction
 CC of more efficient uricase expression plasmids.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAATAA 1505

DB 17 GGAGTAGTAGTAGACA 2

RESULT 535

AAQ72266/c

ID AAQ72266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ72266;

XX DT 09-JUN-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Cellulomonas flavigena uricase mutagenic PCR primer.

XX KW Cellulomonas flavigena SK-4; uricase; catalase KatG gene; KatE gene;
 KW inactivation; catalase-deficient bacterium; tryptophan promoter;
 KW recombinant oxidase production; beta-galactosidase; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX JN JP06245762-A.

XX PD 06-SEP-1994.

XX PF 25-FEB-1993; 93JP-0036424.

XX PR 25-FEB-1993; 93JP-0036424.

XX PA (KYOWA) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

XX WPI; 1994-321275/40.

XX PT Prepn. of oxidase - using catalase deficient Escherichia sp.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 13; 15pp; Japanese.

XX
 CC Primers AAQ72265-Q72268 were used to introduce mutations into the
 CC uricase gene from Cellulomonas flavigena SK-4. The third base of
 CC the fourth codon from the N-terminal was changed to a T and the TGA
 CC stop codon was replaced by TAATAA double stop codon. The uricase
 CC coding sequence was cloned into plasmid pUT118. A catalase-deficient
 CC strain of bacteria was prepared by substituting the KatG and KatE
 CC genes with KatG::CAT and KatE::KAM fusion genes. The catalase-
 CC deficient R.colli are then used as hosts for recombinant production
 CC of uricase by transforming them with pUT118.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAATAA 1505

DB 17 GGAGTAGTAGTAGACA 2

RESULT 536

AAQ722521/c

ID AAQ722521 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ722521;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Streptomyces sp. Bgal gene RBS RNA fragment.

XX KW Xylanase; acidophilic; thermostable; XYL I; XYL II; plant biomass;
 KW hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
 KW pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; ds.

XX OS Streptomyces sp.

XX US US5871730-A.

XX PD 16-FEB-1999.

XX PF 29-JUL-1994; 94US-0282197.

XX PR 29-JUL-1994; 94US-0282197.

XX PA (UTSH) UNIV SHERBROOKE.

XX PI Beaulieu C, Brzezinski R, Dery CV;

XX WPI; 1996-141348/14.

XX PT New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinomadura
 sp. PC7 - useful for treating plant biomass, especially paper and
 PT wood pulp, to degrade hemicellulose and hydrolyse xylan

XX PS Example 7; Fig 7; 60pp; English.

XX
 CC This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
 CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinomadura sp. PC7 which
 CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
 CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
 CC cells, to treat plant biomass. Xylanases XYL I and XYL II are part of
 CC a large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the
 CC beta-1,4 bonds within the xylosic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose
 CC residues that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that
 CC they may be used in the paper and pulp industry to improve the efficiency
 CC of the bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material.
 CC XYL I and XYL II may also be used to treat feed, by degrading a
 CC substrate with a high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II
 CC retain their activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low

CC pHs (e.g. 4.0), conditions which tend to denature most known xylanases.
 CC Enzymes that remain active in these conditions may be used in industrial
 CC processes that are carried out at high temperature and low pH to speed up
 CC other, non-enzymatic reactions, minimising costs, energy requirements,
 CC and the risk of pollution, (e.g. enzymes XYL I and XYL II can be used to
 CC facilitate chlorine bleaching of paper pulp which is carried out in hot,
 CC acidic conditions). Pretreatment with XYL I and XYL II, allows the
 CC bleaching agents to penetrate better, to remove lignin from the pulp and
 CC 'bleach' the colouration from it. This means smaller quantities of the
 CC agents can be used to produce the same or a better result. Also,
 CC disrupting the structure aids water drainage.
 CC NOTE: This patent is an equivalent to P19503640.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 543 CATGACCTTGGCATTTC 558
 Db 18 CATGACCTTGGCATTTC 3

RESULT 537
 AAT48001
 ID AAT48001 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT48001;

XX

DT 10-JUN-1997 (first entry)

DE Coding sequence for VSV epitope tag.

KW Chimaeric; bispecific; DNA binding domain; trans; activator; repressor;
 KW diphtheria; Pseudomonas; toxin; thymidine kinase; single chain antibody;
 KW pathogen; HIV Tat; papilloma virus; B6/87; Epstein-Barr virus; EBNA;
 KW hyperproliferation; p53; tumour; oligomerisation; ds.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9630512-A1.

PN 03-OCT-1996.

PD 29-MAR-1996; 96WO-FR00477.

PF 31-MAR-1995; 95FR-0003841.

PR (RHON) RHONE POULENC RORER SA.

PA Bracco L, Schweighoffer F, Tocque B;

PI WPI; 1996-455359/45.

XX P-PSDB; AAW09325.

XX Conditional gene expression system triggered by e.g. infection or
 PT hyper-proliferation - comprises novel bi-specific proteins having
 PT DNA-binding domain and second domain specific for trans-activator or
 PT repressor, for gene therapy

XX Disclosure; Page 12; 81pp; French.

XX The invention relates to novel chimaeric, bispecific proteins which
 CC comprise: (a) a DNA binding domain and (b) a domain which binds a
 CC trans-activator (TA), trans-repressor (TR) or their complexes, which are
 CC characteristic of a physiological or physiopathological state. The novel
 CC chimaeric, bispecific proteins allow expression of a therapeutic protein
 CC (e.g. diphtheria or Pseudomonas toxins, thymidine kinase, single chain
 CC antibodies) to be regulated in response to particular conditions.
 CC The chimaeric protein may be fused to an epitope tag recognised by an
 CC antibody for immunological detection of the chimaeric protein. This

CC sequence encodes the VSV epitope tag.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 GAACGGCTGGAGCAAG 795

Db 3 GAACGGCTGGAGCAAG 18

RESULT 538

AAT65554

ID AAT65554 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT65554;

XX

DT 14-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide P-blstart.seq for chimeric protein construct.

KW Haematopoietic protein; human; granulocyte-colony stimulating factor;
 KW G-CSF; interleukin; c-mpl ligand; linker; gene therapy; aplastic anaemia;
 KW stem cell expansion; leukopaenia; neutropaenia; vector; bone marrow;
 KW thrombocytopaenia; blood cell activation; growth; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9712985-A2.

PN 10-APR-1997.

PD 04-OCT-1996; 96WO-US15774.

PF 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0004834.

PR (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.

PA Bauer SC, Baum CM, Caparon MH, Feng Y, Giri JG;

PI Klein BK, Lee SC, McKearn JP, McWherter CA, Staten NR;

XX Summers NL, Zurfluh L;

XX WPI; 1997-226228/20.

XX Multi-functional haematopoietic receptor agonists - used to
 PT stimulate the production of haematopoietic cells in patients

XX Example 63; Page 85; 616pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel haematopoietic protein (HP) comprising
 CC an amino acid (AA) sequence of formula: R1-L1-R2; R2-L1-R1; R1-R2; or
 CC R2-R1; where R1 and R2 are independently selected from: (i) a modified
 CC human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (hG-CSF) AA sequence;
 CC (ii) a modified human interleukin-3 (hIL-3) AA sequence; (iii) a
 CC modified human c-mpl ligand; and a colony stimulating factor (CSF);
 CC and L1 = a linker capable of linking R1 to R2. This sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide used to construct a gene encoding
 CC a protein of the invention.

XX Vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules are useful for the
 CC recombinant production of HP. The nucleic acid molecules are useful in
 CC gene therapy. The HP's are useful for stimulating the production of
 CC haematopoietic cells in patients, selective ex vivo expansion of stem
 CC cells and for treatment of haematopoietic disorders. Disorders that
 CC can be treated include leukopaenia, neutropaenia, aplastic anaemia and
 CC thrombocytopaenia. In vitro uses include the ability to stimulate bone
 CC marrow and blood cell activation and growth before infusion into the
 CC patients.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match

0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GGCGTGAGCAAGTTG 799
 Db 1 GGCGTGGCAGGTTG 16

RESULT 539
 AAX71745
 ID AAX71745 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX71745;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #43.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammarhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 120; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX75275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1544 AATCCTGATGATC 1559
 Db 1 AAUCCAGAGACAC 16

RESULT 540
 AAX62716
 ID AAX62716 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AAX62716;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Granule bound starch synthase hairpin substrate SEQ ID NO:591.
 XX
 KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hammarhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9710328-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
 PR
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
 XX
 PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
 XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.
 DR
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
 PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
 PT synthase in maize or canola
 XX
 PS Claim 42; Page 83; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene.
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 CTCACAGTCCACGGC 453
 Db 2 CUACCAGUCCACGGC 17

RESULT 541
 AAT64635
 ID AAT64635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT64635;
 XX
 DT 17-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE G-CSF receptor agonist primer B1start.
 XX
 KW Granulocyte colony stimulating factor receptor; agonist; G-CSF;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; neutropenia; bone marrow suppression;
 KW stem cell expansion; gene therapy; circular permutation;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9712977-A1.
XX PD 10-APR-1997.
XX PF 04-OCT-1996; 96WO-US15935.
XX PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0004832.
XX PA (SEAR ) SEARLE & CO G D.
XX PI Braford-Goldberg SR, Feng Y, Klein BK, McKearn JP;
XX PI McWherter CA, Zurfluh LL;
XX DR WPI; 1997-244718/22.
XX PT Modified human granulocyte colony stimulating factor - useful as
XX PT G-CSF receptor agonist for treating haematopoietic disorders, e.g.
XX PT neutropenia or bone marrow suppression
XX PS Example 6; Page 30; 186pp; English.
XX CC This synthetic oligonucleotide comprises primer Bistart that was
XX CC used in the construction of novel claimed genes (see AAN64606-10)
XX CC encoding claimed circularly permuted variants (see AAW15034-38) of
XX CC human granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) that act as
XX CC G-CSF receptor agonists and which can be used in claimed methods for
XX CC stimulating production of haematopoietic cells, ex vivo expansion
XX CC of stem cells, treatment of haematopoietic disorders and human gene
XX CC therapy.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GGGCTGAGCAGGTTG 799
DB 1 GGGCTGCGCAGGTTG 16

RESULT 542
AAT80355/c
ID AAT80355 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT80355;
XX DT 16-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Oligo HCV-213, targetted to HCV mRNA position +230 to +235.
XX KW Complementary; 5' untranslated region; UTR; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
XX KW inhibition; replication; expression; detection; chronic hepatitis;
XX KW acute hepatitis; hepatocarcinoma; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..12
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /*note= "2'-OME RNA"
XX FT modified_base 13..18
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /*note= "Comprises phosphorothioate linkages"
XX PN WO9639500-A2.
XX PD 12-DEC-1996.
XX PI 04-JUN-1996; 96WO-EP02427.

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XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0471968.
XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX PI Frank BL, Goodchild J, Hamlin HA, Kilkuskie RB;
XX PI Roberts NA, Roberts PC, Walther DM, Wolfe JL;
XX DR WPI; 1997-043122/04.
XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to HCV 5' untranslated region -
XX PT used in the treatment and detection of HCV infection, esp. hepatitis
XX PT and hepato-carcinoma
XX PS Claim 20; Page 20; 100pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAT80211-382 represent synthetic oligonucleotides
XX CC which are complementary to a portion of the 5' untranslated region (UTR)
XX CC of hepatitis C virus (HCV). These sequences may be used in a
XX CC pharmaceutical composition for the control or prevention of HCV
XX CC infection. They may be used to inhibit replication or expression of
XX CC HCV or for detecting the presence of HCV in a sample. They may be used
XX CC to inhibit HCV replication in a cell and are therefore useful in the
XX CC treatment of HCV infections such as chronic and acute hepatitis and
XX CC hepatocarcinoma. This sequence binds to two non-contiguous regions
XX CC of the HCV genome. This sequence is anchored at position -219 to
XX CC -230 and is targetted to position +230 to +235.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 433 CAGCCCTCCCAAGTCCC 448
DB 17 CAGCCCTCCCAAGTCCC 2

RESULT 543
AAV44616
ID AAV44616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAV44616;
XX DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene reverse primer hUCP2g.e7r1.
XX KW Uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration;
XX KW thermogenesis; obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance;
XX KW diabetes; syndrome X; hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia;
XX KW inflammation; fever; hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9831396-A1.
XX PD 23-JUL-1998.
XX PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US06864.
XX PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960.
XX PA (NARE-) CENT NAT RECH SCI CENT RECH SUR ENDOCRINOL.
XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
XX PI Bouillaud F, Collins SA, Ricquier D, Seldin MF;
XX PI Surwit RS, Warden CH;

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XX WPI; 1998-413823/35.
 XX Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression
 PT - by administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,
 PT effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia,
 PT cachexia etc.
 XX Example IX; Page 49; 98pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primer hUCP2g.e7r1 is used with forward primer 'hUCP2g.e7f1 (see
 CC AAV44615) in the PCR amplification of bp 4316-4594 in exon 7 of the
 CC human uncoupling protein-2 (UCP2) gene. Primers (see AAV44603-18)
 CC were designed to amplify hUCP2 exons 4, 6, 7 and 8 from genomic
 CC DNA. Common amino acid variants (see AAV69166) are present in
 CC exons 4, 6 and 8; A55V in exon 4, N150S in exon 6, and L294M
 CC in exon 8 (see also AAV44595). Restriction enzymes have been
 CC been identified that would differentially digest each of the
 CC alleles. The invention relates to a method for treating disease
 CC associated with altered UCP2 expression, such as obesity,
 CC diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia, hyperinsulinaemia, glucose
 CC intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation, cachexia, fever or
 CC hyperthermia.
 XX
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1088 TGGTCTCTCCACCC 1103
 DB 3 TGGTCTCTCCACCC 18
 RESULT 544
 AAV55460
 ID AAV55460 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV55460;
 XX
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DE Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor primer P-bl start.
 XX
 KW Haematopoietic receptor agonist; human; G-CSF;
 KW granulocyte colony stimulating factor; chimeric protein;
 KW stem cell expansion; tumour; infection; autoimmune disease;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; therapy; dendritic cell; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9817810-A2;
 XX
 PD 30-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 23-OCT-1997; 9TMO-US20037.
 XX
 PR 25-OCT-1996; 96US-0029629.
 XX
 XX (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.
 XX
 XX Feng Y, McKearn JP, McWherter CA, Minnerly JC, Minster NI;
 PI Staten NR, Streeter PR, Summers NL, Woulfe SL;
 XX WPI; 1998-261504/23.
 DR
 XX Multi-functional chimeric haematopoietic receptor agonist - useful
 PT to treat haematopoietic disorders, tumours, infections or autoimmune
 PT diseases
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 94; 841pp; English.

XX
 CC Primer P-bl start is used in the construction of new granulocyte-
 CC colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) gene sequences coding for
 CC sequence-rearranged G-CSF polypeptides (see AAV77783) that act as
 CC G-CSF receptor agonists. Such polypeptides can be used in new
 CC multi-functional chimeric receptor agonists of the invention
 CC that are used to stimulate the production of haematopoietic cells
 CC in a patient, for the ex vivo expansion of haematopoietic cells,
 CC for the production of dendritic cells and to treat haematopoietic
 CC disorders, tumours, infection or autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 784 GGCTGAGCAAGTTG 799
 DB 1 GGCTGAGCAAGTTG 16
 RESULT 545
 AAV56442
 ID AAV56442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV56442;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DE Human ICAM-R cDNA primer DH4.
 XX
 KW Interleukin adhesion molecule; ICAM-R; human; modulator; 14.3.3 family;
 KW HSI-beta; tubulin; inhibitor; stimulator; effector; immune response;
 KW inflammation; disorder; T cell activation; macrophage; Crohn's disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; stroke; multiple sclerosis; asthma;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; tumour growth; human immune deficiency virus;
 KW infection; diabetes; graft vs. host disease; passive immunisation;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5773218-A.
 XX
 PD 30-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 PI WPI; 1998-386989/33.
 XX
 DR Identifying compounds that modulate interaction of intercellular
 XX adhesion molecule R - with ligands HSI-beta and tubulin using
 PT two-hybrid assay, useful for treating inflammation, T cell
 PT activation etc.
 XX
 XX Example 23; Column 141-142; 108pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAV56441-V56446 are primers used in the isolation of a novel human
 CC intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R. This sequence is used in a

CC method which investigates modulators of the interaction between ICAM-R
 CC and the 14.3.3 family member H51-beta and tubulin. An anti-ICAM-R
 CC antibody optionally coupled to toxin or radionuclide, or an ICAM-R
 CC peptide, can block, inhibit or stimulate ligand/receptor interactions
 CC involving ICAM-R, particularly its effector functions involved in
 CC (non) specific immune responses. ICAM-R related agents may be used to
 CC treat or monitor inflammation, disorders involving T cell activation or
 CC macrophages, e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome, stroke, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, tumour
 CC growth, human immune deficiency virus infection, diabetes, graft vs. host
 CC disease and many others. Antibodies may also be used for passive
 CC immunisation, for purifying, detecting or quantifying ICAM-R and for
 CC identifying ICAM-R expressing cells.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 941 GGGTGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 Db 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 546
 AAV54872
 ID AAV54872 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAV54872;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer DH4 used to amplify DNA encoding cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R.
 XX
 XX Human; ICAM-R; intercellular adhesion molecule; adhesion; treatment;
 KW inflammatory condition; asthma; tumour growth; metastasis;
 KW viral infection; antibody ICR-1.1; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5811517-A.
 XX
 PD 22-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483389.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-530940/45.
 XX
 XX DNA encoding mutant ICAM-R polypeptide(s) - useful for diagnosis
 PT and treatment of cell adhesion based disease conditions e.g.
 PT inflammation or asthma
 XX
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 11pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAV54871-72 were used to amplify DNA encoding the
 CC cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R (intercellular adhesion molecule-R). ICAMs
 CC are polypeptides that are expressed on blood vessel endothelial cell
 CC surfaces and are involved in the adhesion events in various conditions.

CC ICAM-R variants (see AAW71264-69) can be used to treat or monitor
 CC inflammatory conditions involving specific or nonspecific immune
 CC responses, asthma, tumour growth and/or metastasis and viral infections.
 CC The ICAM variants are produced recombinantly, from expression libraries
 CC of mutated sequences, and the ones that are claimed are the ones that
 CC have been found to be especially involved in adhesion events. They can
 CC also be used to raise antibodies, also for use as therapeutic or
 CC diagnostic agents.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 941 GGGTGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 Db 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 547
 AAV48432/C
 ID AAV48432 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAV48432;
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Transforming growth factor beta-1 antisense oligonucleotide N20.
 XX
 KW Transforming growth factor beta-1; TGF beta-1;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP856579-A1.
 XX
 ID 05-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.
 XX
 PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.
 XX
 PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GBS BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX
 PI Brysch W, Schlingensiepen K;
 XX
 WPI; 1998-400910/35.
 XX
 XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of
 PT residues able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater
 PT activity and reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate
 PT growth of cells in culture
 XX
 XX Example 1; Fig 3a; 286pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAV48412-84 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against
 CC transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF beta-1). The oligonucleotides
 CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
 CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
 CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
 CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
 CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 CC the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
 CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
 CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The

CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in
 CC cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCCTGTGTTCTCTCC 1099
 |||||
 DB 18 CCGGTGTTGCTCTCC 3

RESULT 548
 AAV41659
 ID AAV41659 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV41659;
 XX DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Nucleotide sequence of probe 2.

XX KW CTLA4; hexameric fusion protein; antigen-presenting cell; CD28; B7;
 KW T cell activation; immunosuppressant; transplant rejection;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9831820-A1.

XX PD 23-JUL-1998.

XX PF 19-JAN-1998; 98WO-KR000009.

XX PR 18-JAN-1997; 97KR-0001360.

XX PA (BORY-) BORYUNG PHARM.

XX PI Chung Y;

XX DR WPI; 1998-414116/35.

XX PT Hexameric fusion proteins of CTLA4 with immunoglobulin fragment -
 PT also related nucleic acid, vectors and transformed cells, useful as
 PT immunosuppressants

XX PS Example 4; Page 7; 28pp; English.

XX CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a probe used in the method of the
 CC invention involving the production of hexameric fusion proteins. It
 CC binds to B7 on antigen-presenting cells, block the binding of CTLA4 or
 CC CD28 to B7, preventing signalling that results in T cell activation,
 CC are useful as immunosuppressants, for e.g. preventing transplant
 CC rejection.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TCATGACTCTGATC 878
 |||||
 DB 2 TCATGACTCATGACTC 17

RESULT 549
 AAV30180/C
 ID AAV30180 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV30180;
 XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Protein kinase catalytic subunit PCR primer 317.
 XX KW Severe combined immunodeficiency disease; SCID; horse; diagnosis;
 KW DNA-dependent protein kinase; PCR; primer; ds.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Equus caballus.

XX PN WO9821367-A1.

XX PD 22-MAY-1998.

XX PF 14-NOV-1997; 97WO-US21066.

XX PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-0031261.

XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX PI Meeks K;

XX DR WPI; 1998-297967/26.

XX PT DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit - useful for
 PT determining equine severe combined immunodeficiency alleles

XX PS Example 3; Page 19; 98pp; English.

XX CC Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence
 CC equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.
 CC Primer 317, and other primers used in the RT-PCR (see also
 CC AAV30171-93), are based on a published human DNA-dependent protein
 CC kinase catalytic subunit sequence. cDNA template was derived from
 CC 2 fibroblast cell lines, 0176 (from a normal, non-Arabian horse)
 CC and 1821 (from a SCID foal). Sequence analysis showed that in SCID
 CC horses, a 5 bp deletion is present corresponding to nucleotide 9454
 CC of the 12,381 nucleotide coding sequence of the human transcript.
 CC This results in premature termination of the catalytic subunit at
 CC amino acid 3160 (see AAV30192-93) of the polypeptide. Primers 405
 CC and 392 (see AAV30192-93) can be used to screen for the mutant SCID
 CC allele. Methods are provided for identifying carriers of the
 CC mutation and for differentiating SCID homozygotes, heterozygotes
 CC and normal horses.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 275 TCTTTGACGTCATGAA 290
 |||||
 DB 17 TCTTCGAGTCATGAA 2

RESULT 550
 AAZ31808/C
 ID AAZ31808 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ31808;

XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20763.

XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5981732-A.
 XX 09-NOV-1999.
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI; 1999-633376/54.
 XX Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13 -
 XX Claim 11; Column 39; 38pp; English.
 XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
 XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
 XX compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
 XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
 XX is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
 XX prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
 XX G-alpha-13, such as cancer.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1430 TCCTCTGCTGCTGCC 1445
 DB 17 TCCTGCTGCTGGCGC 2
 RESULT 551
 ID AAZ10991 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ10991;
 XX 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX HLA-A allele PCR primer A4-254G.
 XX HLA-A allele; PCR primer; human leukocyte antigen-A; diagnosis;
 XX allele type determination; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX JP11216000-A.
 XX 10-AUG-1999.
 XX 27-OCT-1998; 98JP-0305892.
 XX 29-OCT-1997; 97JP-0297145.
 XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
 XX WPI; 1999-511119/43.
 XX Distinction of HLA-A allele type - using PCR and electrophoresis
 XX Claim 5; Page 7; 21pp; Japanese.
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a human leukocyte antigen-A
 XX (HLA-A) allele, and can be used in the methods of the invention. The
 XX method are for the distinction of HLA-A allele type. In the first method

CC a set of primers corresponding to each group specific to the base
 CC sequence common to each gene in at least one specific group consisting of
 CC specific HLA-A allele group is used to carry out a PCR to amplify
 CC selectively the HLA-A allele group in each specific group as a group. In
 CC the second method the amplified product obtained by the PCR is developed
 CC by electrophoresis and the presence of an amplified DNA band of a
 CC specific size is confirmed to distinct a specific type of the HLA-A
 CC allele group in each specific group as a group. Further, in the second
 CC method, if a specific type of HLA-A allele group is distinguished the
 CC following methods are further carried out: RFLP method, PCR-RFLP method,
 CC SSOP method, PCR-SSOP method, PCR-SSP method or PCR-SSCP method. The
 CC methods can be used for the diagnosis of HLA-A type in humans.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 520 AAGCCCATGACCCCTGA 535
 DB 17 AAGCCCTCACCCCTGA 2
 RESULT 552
 ID AAX89278 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX89278;
 XX 20-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX PDE8A specific primer 8A specific-outer.
 XX Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; PDE8; diagnosis;
 XX cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US5932423-A.
 XX 03-AUG-1999.
 XX 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974565.
 XX 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974565.
 XX 25-MAR-1996; 96US-0624663.
 XX (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.
 XX Au-Young J, Cocks BG, Coleman R, Fisher DA, Seilhamer JJ;
 XX WPI; 1999-443593/37.
 XX New polynucleotides encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases
 XX which modulate signal transduction
 XX Example 1; Column 36; 66pp; English.
 XX The invention provides human cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases (PDE8)
 XX (AA27193-196) and polynucleotides (AAX89274-277) which encode PDE8.
 XX Polynucleotide sequences encoding PDE8 are useful: (1) for diagnosing
 XX conditions or disorders associated with PDE8 expression, and (2) in
 XX assays detect activation or induction of various cancers. Sequences
 XX AAX89278-283 represent PCR primers for amplifying PDE8 encoding
 XX polynucleotides.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGACATCAGCAGGAT 761
 |||||
 Db 3 AGACATCAGCAGGAT 18

RESULT 553

AAx84737/c
 ID AAX84737 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAX84737;

XX 20-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX Nitrospira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.

XX 16S rDNA; nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 KW bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 KW nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; ss.

XX Nitrospira moscoviensis.

XX AU9886074-A.

XX 01-APR-1999.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98AU-0086074.

XX 16-SEP-1997; 97AU-0009224.

XX (REWA-) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUTI.

XX Blackall LL, Burrell PC, Keller J;

XX WPI; 1999-288492/25.

XX New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
 PT sewage effluent

XX Example 3; Page 14; 44pp; English.

XX This sequence was used to design a PCR primer for a Nitrospira 16S rDNA
 CC sequence of the invention. The invention also relates to a group of
 CC microorganisms enriched in members of the Nitrospira phylum capable of
 CC nitrite oxidation in wastewater. The new group of Nitrospira bacteria
 CC species perform one step of the nitrification process, namely conversion
 CC of nitrite and oxygen into nitrate and bacterial biomass. This process is
 CC useful in removing ammonia, nitrites and nitrates from sewage effluent
 CC such as domestic wastewater and run-off from abattoirs. The removal of
 CC these nitrogenous compounds helps prevent eutrophication and nitrate
 CC contamination of drinking water. Primers for the new bacteria may be used
 CC to detect or quantitate the level of Nitrospira species in a sludge
 CC sample using PCR on bacterial genomic DNA released from the cells in the
 CC sample. Similarly probes for the new bacteria may be used to detect
 CC Nitrospira DNA in a sludge sample by hybridising a labelled probe to
 CC isolated bacterial genomic DNA. The probes may also be used to detect
 CC Nitrospira cells using in situ hybridisation techniques.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GTCCATCTACCCACC 1017

|||
 Db 17 GTCCATCTCTCCCTCC 2

RESULT 554

AAx58211
 ID AAX58211 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AAx58211;

XX 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer ADNRAMPD for NRAMP allele sequence.

XX NRAMP allele; natural resistance-associated macrophage protein;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; IBD subtype; ulcerative colitis; diagnosis;
 KW detection; Crohn's Disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9923255-A1.

XX 14-MAY-1999.

XX 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US22993.

XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064441.

XX (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.

XX (MAYO-) MAYO FOUNDATION.

XX (UYLO-) UNIV LOUISVILLE.

XX Dietz AB, Galandiuk S, Niebergs HL, Rotter JI, Yang H;

XX WPI; 1999-313360/26.

XX Detection of natural resistance-associated macrophage protein gene
 PT polymorphisms

XX Example 14; Page 20; 47pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a natural resistance-associated
 CC macrophage protein allele.
 CC The invention relates to a method for the detection of a polymorphism at
 CC a natural resistance-associated macrophage protein (NRAMP) locus in a
 CC nucleic acid sample. The method is useful for identifying inflammatory
 CC bowel disease (IBD) or its subtypes, particularly ulcerative colitis. The
 CC method can be used to screen populations with susceptibility to IBD. The
 CC method can be used to determine DNA controls that have a statistically
 CC significant correlation with an IBD biological response. These controls
 CC are then useful in diagnosing IBD. Detection of an NRAMP locus
 CC polymorphism can also be used to determine the effectiveness of a therapy
 CC to alter the serum level of NRAMP for treating IBD. The method provides a
 CC non-invasive means to diagnose, screen for and distinguish clinical
 CC subtypes of Crohn's Disease from Ulcerative Colitis.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 AACGAGCCCATTCAGG 1534

|||||
 Db 2 AACGAGCCCATTCAGG 17

RESULT 555

AAx34896/c

ID AAX34896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX34896;

XX 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify FGFR4.

XX Immortalized human hair papilla cell; HPC; screening; hair growth;
 KW SV40 viral large T-antigen gene; deleted replication initiation point;
 KW hair growth stimulating agent; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN JP11089565-A.
 XX PD 06-APR-1999.
 XX PF 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0271927.
 XX PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0271927.
 XX PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
 XX DR WPI 1999-281045/24.
 XX PT Immortalized human hair papilla cells used for evaluation of hair
 PT growth agent - are prepared by transformation of human hair papila
 PT cells with gene with deleted replication initiation point
 XX Example 2; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.
 XX The specification describes the preparation of immortalized human
 CC hair papilla cells (HPC). The method comprises transformation of HPC
 CC with an SV40 viral Large T-antigen gene with deleted replication
 CC initiation point. The immortalized HPC can be used in a screening
 CC method for a hair growth agent, by culture of immortalized HPC in
 CC the presence of a substance to be tested and observation of the
 CC growth of the immortalized HPC. HPC is also used in development of
 CC hair growth stimulating agents. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer, which is used in the course of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1293 TGTGTCCTGCGCTG 1308
 DB 18 TGTGTCCTGCTGCTG 3
 RESULT 556
 AAX34147
 ID AAX34147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAX34147;
 XX DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Mycobacterium species nucleic acid sequence 26.
 XX KW Secreted protein; Mycobacterium; primer; PCR; amplification; probe;
 KW hybridisation; detection; vaccine; immunisation; infection; ss.
 XX OS Mycobacterium sp.
 XX PN WO9909186-A2.
 XX PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX PF 14-AUG-1998; 98WO-FR01813.
 XX PR 11-SEP-1997; 97FR-0011325.
 XX PR 14-AUG-1997; 97FR-0010404.
 XX PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 XX PI Gicquel B, Lim EM, Pelicic V, Portnoi D, Goguet de la Salmoniere Y;
 PI Guigueno A;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-181045/15.
 XX

PT Mycobacterial DNA vectors containing reporter constructs - for
 PT identifying coding or promoter sequences involved in
 PT infection-associated protein expression
 XX Claim 36; Fig 26; 309pp; French.
 XX Sequences AAX34001-X34252 represent nucleic acids encoding secreted
 CC proteins from various Mycobacterium species microorganisms. The
 CC nucleotide sequences can be used as primers and probes for methods
 CC for detecting and identifying mycobacteria, especially belonging to
 CC the M. tuberculosis complex. The encoded proteins can be used in
 CC vaccines for immunisation against a bacterial or viral infection.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 546 GACCTGGCATTGACC 561
 DB 2 GACCTGGCATTGACC 17
 RESULT 557
 AAX21895
 ID AAX21895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAX21895;
 XX DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer for ICAM-R coding sequence.
 XX ICAM; immunoglobulin-like loop; intercellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 KW alpha d/CD18; antibody; immunisation; inflammatory response; asthma;
 KW tumour growth; viral infection; therapy; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US580268-A.
 XX PD 09-MAR-1999.
 XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX PN Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX PI WPI; 1999-204041/17.
 XX DR
 XX PT New intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R) specific
 PT antibodies - useful for modulating ligand/receptor binding and
 PT biological activities involving ICAM-R, especially those of the
 PT specific and non-specific immune systems
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 108pp; English.
 XX This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding ICAM-R.
 CC The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
 CC to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R), inhibiting the
 CC interaction between ICAM-R and alpha d/CD18. Abs with specific ICAM-R
 CC binding are useful in compositions for immunisation, and for purifying

CC ICM-R polypeptides and identifying cells expressing ICM-R on their cell
 CC surface, modulating ligand/receptor binding and biological activities
 CC involving ICM-R, especially inflammatory responses of the specific
 CC immune system, the non-specific immune system, monitoring and treating
 CC asthma, tumour growth, and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). In particular diseases involving an essential T cell
 CC activation (e.g. asthma, psoriasis, diabetes, graft vs. host disease,
 CC tissue transplant rejection, and multiple sclerosis) may be treated with
 CC anti-ICM-R antibodies. The Abs specifically bind to and identify ICM-R
 CC and disrupt ICM-R to cell adhesion molecule, especially alpha d/CD18
 CC binding.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGTGTITGAAGGCAT 956
 ||| |||||
 Db 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 558

AAV72093/c
 ID AAV72093 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV72093;

DT 12-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX Mouse MSP DNA probe.

DE
 KW MSP; macrophage stimulating protein; apoptosis; murine; treatment;
 KW neuroendocrine cell; RON receptor; small cell lung carcinoma; tumour;
 KW pathogen infection; thrombocyte production; megakaryocyte maturation;
 KW thrombocytopaenia; hepatocyte growth; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Mus sp.

XX WO9855141-A1.

XX 10-DEC-1998.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98WO-US11573.

XX 04-JUN-1997; 97US-0048594.

XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.

PI Sunday ME, Willet C;

XX WPI; 1999-059877/05.

XX Treating tumours derived from neuroendocrine cells with macrophage
 PT stimulating protein - or its nucleic acid, also for preventing
 PT development of these tumours, specifically small cell lung carcinoma

XX Example 2; Page 71; 100pp; English.

XX AAV72085-V72099 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation
 CC and amplification of novel human and murine macrophage stimulating
 CC protein, MSP, which are used in a method for the prophylactic treatment
 CC of a tumour derived from neuroendocrine cells (NEC) by administration of
 CC this MSP to a subject at risk, sufficient to induce apoptosis of NEC
 CC expressing a RON receptor (the receptor for MSP). The method is used to
 CC treat or prevent small cell lung carcinoma and apoptosis of
 CC RON-expressing cells may be induced in vivo or in vitro. Screening NEC
 CC from a subject for susceptibility to MSP-induced apoptosis is
 CC used to identify patients who will benefit from treatment with the MSP
 CC protein. MSP is already known for treating pathogen infections, for
 CC stimulating thrombocyte production and megakaryocyte maturation (for

CC treating thrombocytopaenia) and for stimulating growth of cells
 CC (particularly hepatocytes).

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 734 TCACGGGGGTCAGAA 749

||| |||||
 Db 17 TCTGGGGGGTCCAGAA 2

RESULT 559

AAV69204

ID AAV69204 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV69204;

XX 17-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX ICM-R DNA amplifying primer DH4.

XX Inter cellular adhesion molecule polypeptide; ICM-R; humanised; ICR 1.1;
 KW ICR 8.1; monoclonal antibody; therapeutic; inflammatory; asthma; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; viral infection; toxin; radionuclide;
 KW neovascularisation site; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5837822-A.

XX 17-NOV-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

XX 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.

XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 1999-023535/02.

XX Humanised antibodies specific for intercellular adhesion molecule
 PT polypeptide - useful for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes

XX Example 23; Column 76; 116pp; English.

XX Primers AAV69203 and AAV69204 are used for the PCR amplification of the
 CC DNA encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide (ICAM-R).
 CC The invention relates to humanised ICR 1.1 and ICR 8.1 antibodies
 CC targeted to the ICM-R polypeptide. Antibodies specific for ICM-Rs are
 CC potentially useful as therapeutic compounds, for treating e.g.
 CC immune-mediated inflammatory conditions (e.g. graft-versus-host disease),
 CC asthma, tumours or viral infections. Monoclonal antibodies specific for
 CC ICM-R, or their conjugates formed with e.g. toxins or radionuclides are
 CC useful for therapeutically targeting or detecting neovascularisation
 CC sites.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGTGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 560
 ABK49337
 ID ABK49337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK49337;
 XX
 DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nuclear polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter related oligonucleotide #8.
 XX
 KW Autographa Californica; nuclear polyhedrosis virus; GP64 promoter;
 KW polyhedrosis promoter; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN KR99085484-A.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 19-MAY-1998; 98KR-0017926.
 XX
 PR 19-MAY-1998; 98KR-0017926.
 XX
 PA (DAEW-) DAEWOONG PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Park SG, Koh YW, Park SG, Yang JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-636272/61.
 XX
 PT Method for mass production of recombinant protein by novel expression
 PT system comprising fusion promoter of Autographa Californica nuclear
 PT polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter and polyhedrosis promoter - NoAbstract
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 9; 18pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for mass production of a recombinant
 CC protein using a novel expression system comprising a fusion promoter from
 CC Autographa Californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter and a
 CC polyhedrosis promoter. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide
 CC related to the polyhedrosis virus promoter.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAGTTC 684
 DB 2 CTTCAAGGAGAAATTC 17

RESULT 561
 AAZ72931
 ID AAZ72931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ72931;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7287.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 1784; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 GGAGCCCAAGAGAAATG 1478
 DB 1 GTAGCCCAAGAGAAAG 16

RESULT 562
 AAZ73058/c
 ID AAZ73058 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ73058;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7414.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX

PS Claim 9; Page 2484; 2745pp; English.

XX AA265554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1493 GTAGTACTTAAAGGG 1508

Db 17 GTAAAGTAAAGGG 2

RESULT 565

AAC67808

ID AAC67808 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAC67808;

14-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Baculovirus polyhedrin gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 9.

Human; AGP-1; type II transmembrane protein; cytostatic; antiviral;
antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; anti-HIV; HIV;
human immunodeficiency virus; apoptosis; proliferative disorder;
cancer; hepatitis; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;
autoimmune disorder; transplant rejection; cardiovascular disease;
arteriosclerosis; PCR primer; ss.

Unidentified.

WO200063253-A1.

26-OCT-2000.

24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08004.

16-APR-1999; 99US-0293245.

(AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

Hsu H, Meng S;

WPI; 2000-655240/64.

Fusion protein of AGP-1 protein and an Fc region, used to treat
proliferative disorders, immune disorders, and virally-induced
disorders -

Example 1; Page 39; 93pp; English.

The present sequence was used in the production of AGP-1
fusion proteins. AGP-1 is a type II transmembrane protein. The fusion
proteins comprise an Fc immunoglobulin region fused to the N-terminal
portion of the AGP-1 protein. The fusion proteins can be used to induce

CC apoptosis in a tissue, and to treat proliferative disorders, immune
CC disorders, or virally-induced disorders. The proliferative disorders
CC include cancers, such as breast, prostate, lung or colon cancer. The
CC viral infections include hepatitis, and acquired immunodeficiency
CC syndrome (AIDS), and the immune disorders may be autoimmune disorders
CC or transplant rejection. Cardiovascular diseases such as arteriosclerosis
CC may also be treated. The AGP-1 containing fusion proteins have increased
CC biological activity compared to the soluble AGP-1 proteins used in
CC prior art therapies.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAAGTTC 684

Db 2 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 17

RESULT 566

AAA75974

ID AAA75974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA75974;

08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer used to amplify a probe for PREB cDNA sequences.

Prolactin regulatory element binding protein; PREB protein;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; transcription factor; 1p element;

prolactin promoter; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

graft-versus-host disease; trisomy 2p; probe; PCR primer; ds.

Homo sapiens.

WO200056756-A2.

28-SEP-2000.

23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US07642.

23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125728.

(MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

Bancroft CF, Fliss M, Clelland CL;

WPI; 2000-638247/61.

New polynucleotide encoding prolactin regulatory element binding
protein useful for treating osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune
diseases -

Claim 16; Page 51; 87pp; English.

The specification describes a prolactin regulatory element binding
(PREB) protein. The protein is a kinase-mediated hormonal regulator of
prolactin gene expression, i.e. a transcription factor. The protein
binds to the 1p element of the prolactin promoter. PREB proteins are
useful for treating osteoporosis. PREB modulators are useful for
treating cancer, autoimmune diseases by inhibiting the expression of
prolactin. PREB antisense sequences are also useful for treating a
development defect. Inhibition of prolactin gene expression is useful
for inhibiting graft-versus-host diseases in transplantations. PREB
polynucleotides are useful as a probe for diagnosing trisomy 2p in a
subject. PCR primers AAA75974-75 were used to amplify a probe for human
PREB cDNA sequences.

Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

KW necrotising enterocolitis; atherosclerosis; psoriasis, asthma;
 XX transplant rejection; diabetes; tumour; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.

XX US6100383-A.
 XX 08-AUG-2000.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0475680.

XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 XX 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 2000-542449/49.

XX Hybrid fusion proteins comprising intercellular adhesion molecule or
 PT its variants useful, for treating inflammatory conditions, Crohn's
 PT disease, atherosclerosis and diabetes -

XX Example 14; Column 73; 109pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a hybrid fusion protein comprising an
 CC intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-R) amino acid fragment at its
 CC amino terminus and a constant domain of an immunoglobulin heavy chain at
 CC its carboxy terminus. ICAM-R polypeptides are useful for treating and
 CC monitoring inflammatory conditions such as adult respiratory distress
 CC syndrome, multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or
 CC trauma, reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
 CC arthritis, dermatosis, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
 CC leukapheresis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotising
 CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome,
 CC atherosclerosis and cytokine induced toxicity. ICAM-R polypeptides are
 CC also useful for treating conditions resulting from a response of the
 CC specific immune system in a mammal e.g. psoriasis, organ/tissue
 CC transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's
 CC syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, diabetes and lupus erythematosus. ICAM-R products and ICAM-R
 CC related products are also useful in monitoring and treating asthma,
 CC tumour growth and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). Sequences AAA97090 and AAB13036 represent the human ICAM-R
 CC DNA and protein sequences. Sequences AAA97091-A97112 represent ICAM-R
 CC DNA fragments, PCR primers and probes, all used in the identification of
 CC the ICAM-R DNA sequence. AAA97113-A97123 and AAA97129-A97152 represent
 CC primers used in the production of humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-8.1,
 CC and fragments of the humanised antibody. Sequences AAA97124-A97128,
 CC AAA97132, AAA97144 represent ICR-8.1 sequences. Sequences AAA97153-A97176
 CC excluding AAA97155-A97156 represent primers used in the production of
 CC humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-1.1, and fragments of the humanised
 CC antibody. Sequences AAA97155-A97156 and AAB13047-B13048 represent murine
 CC ICR-1.1 sequences. DNA and peptide sequences used in the production of
 CC the chimeric protein of the invention include AAA97177-A97188 and
 CC AAB13050-B13051.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 CGGCTTTTGACGGCTT 956
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 570
 AAA72005

ID AAA72005 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA72005;

XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human PDB8A specific outer PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:10.

XX Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; human; PDB8A; PDB8A(E);
 KW promonocyte; expressed sequence tag; EST; PDB8A homologue;
 KW signal transduction regulation; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
 KW immune disorder; neuronal disorder; PDB8 antagonist; antisense therapy;
 KW antibody; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6080548-A.

XX 27-JUN-2000.

XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255748.

XX 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974555.

XX (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.

XX Seilhamer JJ, Fisher DA, Au-Young J, Cocks BG, Coleman R;

XX WPI; 2000-441515/38.

XX Novel cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase polypeptide and
 PT polynucleotide for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer,
 PT immune and neuronal disorders -

XX Example V; Column 36; 65pp; English.

XX The invention relates to proteins (AAB11935-B11938) which are members of
 CC a novel family of human cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases, and to
 CC cDNAs encoding them (AAA72001-A72004). ESTs (expressed sequence tags)
 CC encoding fragments of PDB8A/PDB8A(E) (AAB11935, AAB11937) and
 CC PDB8B/PDB8B(E) (AAB11936, AAB11938) were isolated from promonocyte and
 CC arial tissue cDNA libraries respectively, and extended via PCR using
 CC lambda-gli0 human testis or stomach cDNA libraries. Members of the PDB8
 CC family have chemical and structural to rat PDB4A (G1705952). Cyclic
 CC nucleotide phosphodiesterases degrade cyclic nucleotides to their
 CC corresponding monophosphates, thereby regulating the intracellular
 CC concentrations of cyclic nucleotides and their effects on signal
 CC transduction. PDB8 proteins (AAB11935-B11938) and nucleotides
 CC (AAA72001-A72004) may be used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment
 CC of cancers (such as those of the bone marrow, brain or breast), immune
 CC disorders (e.g., allergies, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis) and neuronal disorders (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
 CC disease and Huntington's disease). Such conditions may be treated using a
 CC PDB8 antagonist which should have the effect of increasing intracellular
 CC levels of cAMP, which in turn inhibits some immune and inflammatory
 CC responses. The PDB8 proteins can be used to raise antibodies which may
 CC be used therapeutically and in diagnosis. The proteins can also be used
 CC to screen potential modulators of PDB8 activity. PDB8 nucleic acids may
 CC be used in antisense therapy, and as a source of probes and primers for
 CC use in diagnostic techniques. Sequences AAA72005-A72010 represent PCR
 CC primers used in an exemplification to extend ESTs encoding PDB8A and
 CC PDB8A(E).

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAACATCAGCAGGAT 761

Db 3 AGCACATCAGCAGAAAT 18
|||||

RESULT 571

AAA67029/c

ID AAA67029 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA67029;

XX DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human leukocyte antigen PCR primer A4-254G SEQ ID NO:87.

XX KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

XX KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing;

XX KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200031295-A1.

XX PD 02-JUN-2000.

XX PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP05527.

XX PR 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-0335151.

XX PA (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.

XX PI Moribe T, Kaneshige T;

XX PS WPI; 2000-400097/34.

XX PT Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele

XX PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in

XX PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and

XX PT disease diagnosis

XX PS Claim 9; Page 69; 83pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human

XX CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination

XX CC of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all

XX CC HLA-A, -B or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation

XX CC analysis comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate

XX CC wells which are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at

XX CC least one specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in

XX CC gene typing, judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ

XX CC transplant and correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases.

XX CC The method is simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of

XX CC mechanisation and automation, without the problems encountered by using

XX CC the prior-art techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide

XX CC probes and PCR primers for use in the method of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 520 AAGCCCATGACCCCTGA 535

Db 17 AAGCCCATGACCCCTGA 2

RESULT 572

AAA46235

ID AAA46235 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA46235;

XX DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX DE

XX AC

XX KW

XX KW chromosome q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;

XX KW choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;

XX KW age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

XX KW retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-

XX KW cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200026367-A2.

XX PD 11-MAY-2000.

XX PF 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25440.

XX PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0183972.

XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX PI Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;

XX PS WPI; 2000-365616/31.

XX PT Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful

XX PT for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as

XX PT retinal detachment and choriorretinal degeneration

XX PS Claim 43; Page 45; 183pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAA46209-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an

XX CC interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM150. The

XX CC protein is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150

XX CC and IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome

XX CC q13-q15, between markers CHLC.GARL1F10 and DSS284. The IPM proteins

XX CC may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or

XX CC to rectify alterations in their nucleic acids that result in

XX CC expression of an inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used

XX CC in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment,

XX CC choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular

XX CC degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, RP (retinal pigment

XX CC epithelium) degeneration, cone degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis,

XX CC rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod dystrophy. The nucleic acids and

XX CC proteins may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPM

XX CC proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular

XX CC diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used as diagnostic

XX CC reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids and their products

XX CC in samples from patients according to standard methodologies.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 GAACGGCTGAGCAAG 795

Db 3 GAACGGCTGAGCAAG 18

RESULT 573

AAA5500/c

ID AAA5500 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA5500;

XX DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26702.

XX KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;

Primer IPM5P for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM150 cDNA.

Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPM150; IPMC; IPM200; chromosome q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;

choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration; age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

Unidentified.

WO200026367-A2.

11-MAY-2000.

29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25440.

29-OCT-1998; 98US-0183972.

(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;

WPI; 2000-365616/31.

Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as retinal detachment and choriorretinal degeneration

Claim 43; Page 45; 183pp; English.

PCR primers AAA46209-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM150. The protein is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150 and IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome q13-q15, between markers CHLC.GARL1F10 and DSS284. The IPM proteins may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or to rectify alterations in their nucleic acids that result in expression of an inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment, choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, RP (retinal pigment epithelium) degeneration, cone degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis, rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod dystrophy. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPM proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used as diagnostic reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids and their products in samples from patients according to standard methodologies.

Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 GAACGGCTGAGCAAG 795

Db 3 GAACGGCTGAGCAAG 18

RESULT 573

AAA5500/c

ID AAA5500 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA5500;

XX DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26702.

XX KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;

KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200020435-A1.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.

XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
 PT diseases.

XX Example 14; Page 46; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 CC (see AA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences
 CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of
 CC Jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or
 CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
 CC gene function.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1566 CAAGGCTCTGTGCTG 1581

DB 18 CAGGGCTCTGTGCTG 3

RESULT 574

AAA30384/C

ID AAA30384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA30384;

XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit antisense oligodeoxynucleotide ISIS# 23751.

XX Human; anti-inflammatory; cytosolic; antimicrobial; infection;

XX antisense inhibition; inflammation; transcription factor;

XX apoptosis; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "all or some internucleoside bonds are

FT phosphorothioate and optionally some sugars may

FT be 2' methoxyethyl"

XX US6069008-A.

XX 30-MAY-2000.

XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199859.

XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199859.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP;

XX WPI; 2000-410858/35.

XX Antisense compounds which inhibit the expression of the human
 PT NF-kappa-B p65 subunit (p65) useful for treating diseases associated
 PT with p65 expression and as prophylaxis to prevent of delay infection,
 PT inflammation or tumor formation.

XX Example 15; Column 40; 33pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of oligonucleotides designed to
 CC target different regions of the human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, which is a
 CC member of the Rel/NF-kappa-B family of transcription factors.
 CC Rel/NF-kappa-B proteins are involved in a diverse set of signaling
 CC pathways involving stress, apoptosis, cancer, growth, infection and
 CC inflammation. Antisense oligonucleotides are able to inhibit expression
 CC of the p65 subunit and may therefore be used in the treatment of
 CC disorders associated with NF-kappa-B p65 subunit expression. They may be
 CC used as a prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Antisense compounds may also be used for research and
 CC diagnostics because they hybridise to nucleic acids encoding
 CC NF-kappa-B p65 subunit. The effect of antisense oligonucleotides on
 CC NF-kappa-B p65 subunit mRNA levels was measured using real-time
 CC quantitative PCR and Northern blot analysis. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised on an automated DNA synthesiser.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 218 GCCTGTCTCTCAACAT 233

DB 16 GCCTGTCTCTCTCAT 1

RESULT 575

AA000537

ID AA000537 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA000537;

XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Baculovirus reverse sequencing primer to determine recombinant ANT gene.

XX Human; adenine nucleotide translocator; ANT; mitochondria; ADP; ATP;
 KW adenosine di-phosphate; adenosine tri-phosphate; apoptosis; MPT; cancer;
 KW mitochondrial permeability transition; neuroprotective; necrotic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; cytosolic; antidiabetic; anticonvulsant; neuroleptic;
 KW antipapillary; cerabroprotective; therapeutic; screening; psoriasis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; dystonia;
 KW diabetes; Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; schizophrenia; MELAS;
 KW mitochondrial encephalopathy; lactic acidosis; stroke; MIDD;

KW mitochondrial diabetes and deafness; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW myoclonic epilepsy red ragged fibre syndrome; sequencing primer;
 XX polyhedrin promoter; ss.

OS Baculovirus.

FN WO200026370-A2.

PD 11-MAY-2000.

XX 03-NOV-1999; 99WO-US25883.

XX 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0185904.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0393441.

XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.

PI Anderson CM, Davis RE, Clevenger W, Wiley SE, Miller SW, Szabo TR;

PI Ghosh SS;

DR WPI; 2000-365619/31.

XX Recombinant construct encoding adenine nucleotide translocator

PT polypeptide, useful e.g. in screening for potential therapeutic agents

PT against mitochondrial disease

XX Example 3; Page 78; 175pp; English.

CC The patent discloses a method to produce adenine nucleotide translocator
 CC (ANT) proteins or ANT fusion proteins using recombinant expression
 CC constructs. ANT is a nuclear encoded protein and a major component of
 CC inner mitochondrial membrane. It mediates transport of adenosine
 CC di/tri-phosphates across the mitochondrial inner membrane and also serves
 CC as an important molecular component of the mitochondrial permeability
 CC transition pore, a modulator of apoptosis. ANT is used to identify agents
 CC or ligands that bind to, or interact with it. The ANT ligands are used to
 CC detect or isolate ANT in a biological sample, and therapeutically for
 CC regulating mitochondrial pore activity, for treating diseases associated
 CC with altered mitochondrial function, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's
 CC and Huntington's diseases, cancer, peoriass, diabetes, dystonia,
 CC Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy, schizophrenia, mitochondrial
 CC encephalopathy, lactic acidosis and stroke (MELAS), hyperproliferative
 CC disorders, mitochondrial diabetes and deafness (MIDD), and myoclonic
 CC epilepsy red ragged fibre syndrome. The present sequence is a
 CC Baculovirus reverse sequencing primer used to determine and confirm the
 CC authenticity of the recombinant human ANT gene sequence present in
 CC Baculovirus expression construct containing a constitutive polyhedrin
 CC promoter at the 5' end.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAAGTTC 684

Db 2 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 17

RESULT 576

AAA15519/c

ID AAA15519 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA15519;

XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-i3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#25939.

XX Human; G-alpha-i3; G protein; Gi protein; adenylyl cyclase;

KW dopamine; thyrotropin-releasing hormone; somatostatin;

KW signal transduction pathway; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothioate

FT deoxynucleotides"

FT modified_base 1..4

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides

FT providing bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl

FT nucleotides. All cytidine residues within this region are

FT then 5-methylcytidine"

FT modified_base 15..18

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides

FT providing bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl

FT nucleotides. All cytidine residues within this region are

FT then 5-methylcytidine"

XX US6063626-A.

XX 16-MAY-2000.

XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-0339775.

XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-0339775.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 2000-375497/32.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human

XX G-alpha-i3 useful for treating diseases associated with G-alpha-i3

XX expression and as prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,

XX inflammation or tumor formation

XX Claim 3; Column 39; 30pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for the human

XX G-alpha-i3 gene. The protein produced from this gene is a member of the

XX G protein family, and more specifically of the Gi family. The Gi proteins

XX are involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and the

XX regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. In addition, G-alpha-i3 has been

XX shown to have a role in the dopamine, thyrotropin-releasing hormone and

XX somatostatin signal transduction pathways. The oligonucleotide may

XX be used to modulate expression of the G-alpha-i3 gene and can be used

XX to prevent infection, inflammation and tumours.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 CAGGCATTGACAAAC 1277

Db 18 CAGGCATTGACAAAC 3

RESULT 577

AAZ93452/c

ID AAZ93452 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ93452;

XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.
DE
XX
XX TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;
KW programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;
KW septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_binding Complement (1..18)
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "Complementary to bases 210-193 of the human
XX TRADD sequence described in GENESEQ record
XX AA293431"
XX
XX WO200012527-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19614.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143212.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.
XX
XX New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD
XX protein, useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation
XX and septic shock
XX
XX Example 15; Page 51; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical
XX link between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and
XX downstream activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD
XX activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative
XX mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second
XX effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis
XX (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to
XX mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD
XX and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step
XX of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient
XX targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense
XX oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore
XX be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research
XX applications. Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human
XX cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a
XX disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example,
XX septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense
XX oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in
XX GENESEQ records AA293438-293517. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOE
XX wings and a decoy gap.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1315 TTTCGACGAGCGGGG 1330
XX |||||
XX 18 TTTCGACGAGCGGGG 3
XX
XX RESULT 578
XX AAA08330
XX ID AAA08330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

AC AAA08330;
XX
XX 28-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX ICAM-R PCR primer SEQ ID NO:112.
XX
XX Human; ICAM-R; chromosome 19; intracellular adhesion molecule receptor;
XX CAM; ICAM-1; ICAM-2; humanised; antibody; mutagenic; PCR primer; probe;
XX chimeric; vulnar; nephropathic; antiarthritic; cerebroprotective;
XX antiulcer; antiarteriosclerotic; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;
XX neuroprotective; antithyroid; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
XX cytosstatic; antiviral; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; vasotropic;
XX antiproliferative; immunomodulator; cell adhesion mediator; antirheumatic;
XX inflammatory condition; immunisation; immune response; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6040176-A.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1996; 96US-0714017.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0869724.
XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
XX 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
XX
XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
XX
XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-270138/23.
XX
XX Novel monoclonal antibody directed against ICAM-R proteins useful for
XX treating acute glomerulonephritis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, asthma and viral
XX infection
XX
XX Example 23; Column 72; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody (Mab) (I),
XX produced by the hybridoma cell line 81K2P (ATCC HB 11592). Also described
XX are: (1) a hybridoma cell line 81K2P; and (2) a Mab (II), that competes
XX with (I) for binding to ICAM-R (intracellular adhesion molecule
XX receptor) (III). (II) mimics the activity of natural binding proteins
XX through which intercellular and intracellular activities of (III) are
XX modulated. (II) is also used for modulating the immune responses. (I) is
XX used for immunisation as well as for purifying (III). They are also
XX useful in modulating the ligand/receptor binding biological activity
XX involving (III) especially those effector functions of (III) involved in
XX specific and non-specific immune system responses. Inflammatory
XX conditions which may be treated or monitored with related products of
XX (III) include conditions resulting from a response of the non-specific
XX immune system in a mammal e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome,
XX multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma,
XX reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
XX arthritis, stroke, ulcerative colitis and atherosclerosis, and conditions
XX resulting from a response of the specific immune system in a mammal, e.g.
XX psoriasis, organ/tissue transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases
XX such as autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX diabetes and lupus erythematosus. AAA08236 to AAA08334, and AA82435 to
XX AA82451 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

QY 941 GGCTGTTTGAAGCAT 956
 |||||
 Db 2 GGAGTTTGAAGCTT 17

RESULT 579

AAZ95384
 ID AAZ95384 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ95384;
 XX
 DT 01-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX

XX TEIL random binding site selection oligonucleotide #2.

XX Tobacco; ethylene insensitive 3; TEIL; transcription factor; plant;
 KW regulation; ethylene inducible gene; environmental stress; resistance;
 XX ss.

XX Nicotiana tabacum.

XX WO200009712-A1.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-JF02347.

XX 11-AUG-1998; 98JP-0227448.

XX (NORQ) NAT INST AGROBIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MIN.

XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX Ohashi Y, Kosugi S;

XX WPI; 2000-206011/18.

XX Transcription factor regulating the expression of ethylene-inducible
 PT genes and gene encoding it, useful for imparting resistance to
 PT environmental stress to plants -

XX Example 3; Fig 5; 65pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a transcription factor regulating the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants, having DNA binding
 CC activity specific to the consensus sequence A(T/C)(A/T)A(C/T)CT. The
 CC present invention describes the tobacco ethylene insensitive 3 (EIN3)-
 CC like protein, designated TEIL, isolated from Nicotiana tabacum cv
 CC Samsun NN. The transcription factor is used to impart environmental
 CC stress resistance to plants by transformation with the gene for the
 CC transcription factor; and screening potential inhibitors of the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants. AAZ95383 to AAZ95476
 CC represent oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1175 CTTTCTTCTTGACAT 1190
 |||||
 Db 2 CTTTCTTCTTGACCT 17

RESULT 580

AAA04864/c
 ID AAA04864 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA04864;
 XX
 DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX

Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:153.
 XX Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200006775-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16632.

XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.

XX (UUVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.

XX Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;

XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.

XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Tenascin-C protein -

XX Claim 23; Page 80; 177pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
 CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
 CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 CC Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
 CC of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
 CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
 CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
 CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
 CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244
 CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 ACAACACGACCGCT 401

Db 16 ACAGCACCGACCGT 1

RESULT 581

AAZ59176
 ID AAZ59176 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ59176;

XX 20-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Reverse primer for construct MWPsp-MWPmp11 DNA.

XX Fusion protein; Bacillus; cell wall protein; promoter; cleavage site;
 KW TEV protease; PCR primer; ss.

OS Bacillus brevis.
 PN JPL1341991-A.
 XX
 PD 14-DEC-1999.
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-1999; 99JP-0089488.
 PF
 XX 31-MAR-1998; 98JP-0087339.
 PR
 XX (ITOH-) ITOHAM FOODS INC.
 PA (UDAK/) UDAKA S.
 XX
 PI Sato S, Higashikuni N, Kudo T, Kondo M;
 XX WPI; 2000-101697/09.
 XX
 DR A DNA coding a new fused protein and preparation of a useful peptide
 PT through its expression -
 FT
 XX Example 2; Page 9; 43pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a DNA construct encoding a fusion protein
 CC comprising a Bacillus species cell wall protein fused to a cleavage
 CC peptide and a heterologous protein. The fusion construct is placed
 CC downstream of a Bacillus species promoter sequence. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for the MWpSp-MWpmp11 part of the construct
 CC MWpSp-MWpmp11-(His)6-Linker-Met-Proinsulin, which comprises the
 CC Bacillus brevis middle wall protein mp11 linked to the human
 CC proinsulin protein via a cleavable linker sequence.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1486 TTTTGAGCTAGTA 1501
 DB 1 TTTTGAGCTAGTA 16

RESULT 582
 AAZ57746/C
 ID AAZ57746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ57746;
 XX
 DT 05-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human G-alpha-12 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 KW G-alpha-12 inhibitor; antisense compound; cell differentiation; cancer;
 KW Cell growth; metastatic growth; ss; ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5998206-A.
 XX
 PD 07-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-095920/08.
 XX
 XX Antisense inhibition of human G-alpha-12 expression -
 PT
 XX

PS Example 15; Column 39; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a human G-alpha-12 antisense nucleotide sequence. G-alpha-12 is
 CC a member of the G12/13 subfamily of G-proteins. The primary function of
 CC G-alpha-12 is in cell differentiation and growth. The invention relates
 CC to antisense compounds which are 8-30 nucleotides long
 CC (see AAZ57668-257746). The antisense molecules are targeted to the human
 CC G-alpha-12 nucleic acid molecule, and inhibit the expression of
 CC G-alpha-12. The molecules preferably have a modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, and at least one modified sugar moiety. The compounds target
 CC different regions of the human G-alpha-12 RNA. The expression of human
 CC G-alpha 12 is inhibited by contacting human cells or tissues in vitro
 CC with the antisense molecules. The oligonucleotides are used in
 CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding G-alpha-12,
 CC ultimately modulating the amount of G-alpha-12 produced. The antisense
 CC compounds can be utilized for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
 CC as research agents and kits. They may be useful in the treatment of
 CC cancer, and metastatic growth.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 PS

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 531 CCTGAGCTCATCATG 546
 DB 18 CCTGAGGACATCATG 3

RESULT 583
 AAZ24356
 ID AAZ24356 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ24356;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ICAM-R cytoplasmic domain primer DH4.
 XX
 F1 ICAM-R; human; intercellular adhesion molecule; phosphorylation;
 KW protein kinase C; modulator; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PD US5989843-A.
 XX
 DT 23-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0720420.
 XX
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 FI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 DR
 XX Identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 PT intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX
 XX Example 24; Column 159-160; 122pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule

CC polypeptide (ICAM-R) by protein kinase C isoform. The method comprises:
 CC (a) exposing a purified peptide consisting of the cytoplasmic domain of
 CC ICAM-R to protein kinase C isoform and labeled adenosine triphosphate in
 CC the presence and absence of a test compound; (b) measuring labeled
 CC phosphate transferred to the peptide; and (c) identifying a test compound
 CC that affects transfer of the labeled phosphate as a modulator compound.
 CC The method is useful for identifying compounds that modulate the
 CC phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide
 CC which might form the basis for the development of therapeutic and
 CC diagnostic agents. This sequence represents a primer used in the method
 CC of the invention.

CC SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGTGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||

RESULT 584
 AAH78779
 ID AAH78779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAH78779;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE D-1 dopamine receptor gene activatable oligonucleotide P*(212)18C-9.
 XX Human; D-1 dopamine receptor gene; ss; PAP; oligonucleotide primer;
 KW pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation; 3'-dideoxynucleotide;
 KW P*(212)18C-9 activatable oligonucleotide; allele-specific amplification;
 KW gene-expression profile; mutant allele expression.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 18
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER = dideoxynucleotide base which must be
 FT removed before extension of the oligonucleotide can
 FT commence"
 XX
 XX WO200162975-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US05527.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184315.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187035.
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237180.
 XX
 XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 XX
 XX Liu Q, Sommer SS;
 XX WPI; 2001-550095/61.
 XX
 XX Pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation involves serially coupling
 XX pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation using activatable oligonucleotide
 XX Pasterisk having non-extendable 3'-deoxynucleotide at its 3' end
 XX Example 2; Page 25; 70pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents activatable oligonucleotide P*(212)18C-9
 CC which is specific for allele G of the human D-1 dopamine receptor gene.

CC The present sequence was used in an example of the invention to test the
 CC pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation (PAP) method of the
 CC invention. PAP is a method of synthesising a desired nucleic acid
 CC comprising pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation by a DNA polymerase,
 CC using an activatable oligonucleotide that has a non-extendable nucleotide
 CC (e.g. dideoxynucleotide) at its 3' terminus. Pyrophosphorolysing the
 CC activatable oligonucleotide once it has annealed to the template DNA
 CC removes the 3' nucleotide and activates the oligonucleotide. PAP is
 CC useful for allele-specific amplification, gene expression profiling and
 CC for exponential amplification of a mutant allele that is present in
 CC admixture with a wild type allele, (e.g. PAP can be used to identify a
 CC known A/G polymorphic site within the human D1 dopamine receptor gene).
 CC PAP can greatly increase the specificity of detection of an extremely
 CC rare mutant allele in the presence of the wild type allele. The increased
 CC specificity results from both pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation since
 CC significant non-specific amplification requires the combination of
 CC mismatch pyrophosphorolysis and misincorporation by the DNA polymerase.
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 ATCCCTATCCCTTCT 259
 DB 1 ACCCTATCCCTGCT 16
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||

RESULT 585
 AAD18474/c
 ID AAD18474 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAD18474;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE A. niger transcriptional activator prtT gene sequencing primer 122964.
 XX Transcriptional activator; prtT; transcription factor;
 KW expression control; recombinant protein production;
 KW clotting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;
 KW structural; transport; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Aspergillus niger.
 OS
 XX WO200168864-A1.
 XX
 XX 20-SEP-2001.
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-DK00169.
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2000; 2000DK-0000406.
 XX
 XX (NOVO) NOVOZYMES AS.
 XX
 XX Hjort CM, Van Den Hondel CMJJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ, Christensen T;
 XX WPI; 2001-582455/65.
 XX
 XX New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production
 XX of polypeptides e.g. antibodies, enzymes or hormones in host cells in
 XX which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been
 XX altered
 XX Example 2; Page 50; 106pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having
 XX transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is
 CC the transcription factor prtT from Aspergillus niger or Aspergillus
 CC oryzae (AA11061, AA11065) or allelic variants thereof, or is a
 CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AA11062. The invention also
 CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;

CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal
 CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the
 CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been
 CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.
 CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
 CC the transcriptional activators of the invention are preferably human
 CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, and the enzymes
 CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression
 CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activators include: an antibody
 CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as
 CC aminopeptidase, amylase, carboxypeptidase, carboxypeptidase, catalase,
 CC cellulase, chitinase, cutinase, deoxyribonuclease, dextranase, esterase,
 CC alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucosylase, alpha-glucosidase,
 CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, invertase, laccase, lipase,
 CC mannosidase, mutanase, oxidase, pectinolytic enzyme, peroxidase, phytase,
 CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or
 CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant; receptor or its portion; a regulatory
 CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport
 CC protein. The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing the
 CC *Aspergillus niger* transcriptional activator prtf gene.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 AGCAGGTCCTTAAGAA 197
 |||||
 Db 17 AGCGGTCCATTAAGAA 2

RESULT 586

AAS05919
 ID AAS05919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS05919;

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Baculovirus sequencing primer used for huanT3-baculovirus construct.

KW Adenine nucleotide translocator-3; ANT-3; MTP; cyclophilin;
 KW mitochondrial permeability transition pore component; cell survival;
 KW mitochondrial core component; mitochondrial related disorder; cancer;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; diabetes mellitus; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW primer; ss.

OS Baculovirus.

PN WO200132876-A2.

PD 10-MAY-2001.

PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30535.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0434354.

PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.

PI Murphy AN, Clevenger W, Wiley SE, Andreyev AY, Frigeri LG;

PI Velicelcib G, Davis RE;

DR WPI; 2001-291054/30.

XX New nucleic acid expression constructs, useful for screening for agents
 PT that alter mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT), comprises
 PT polynucleotide encoding MPT polypeptide or cyclophilin polypeptide
 PT fused to energy transfer molecule -

XX Example 3; Page 85; 186pp; English.

XX The present sequence for baculovirus reverse sequencing primer is

CC used to sequence a human adenine nucleotide translocator-3
 CC (huanT3)-baculovirus recombinant expression construct. ANT proteins
 CC are mitochondrial permeability transition (MTP) pore components
 CC responsible for mediating transport of ADP across the mitochondrial
 CC inner membrane. ANT proteins interact with other mitochondrial core
 CC components e.g. cyclophilins to regulate MPT. The present invention
 CC relates to a novel nucleic acid expression construct comprising a
 CC promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a mitochondrial
 CC pore component polypeptide (e.g. ANT) fused to an energy transfer
 CC molecule (ETM) protein (e.g. green fluorescent protein (GFP) or a
 CC FLASH sequence). The novel expression construct can alter mitochondrial
 CC membrane permeability transition and/or alter the interaction between
 CC mitochondrial core components. The methods are useful for screening for
 CC agents that alter MPT and/or cell survival. These agents are useful for
 CC the prevention or treatment of diseases associated with altered
 CC mitochondrial function or dysfunctional cell survival, such as
 CC Alzheimer's disease, diabetes mellitus, Parkinson's disease,
 CC Huntington's disease, schizophrenia, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic
 CC acidosis, stroke, hyperproliferative disorders e.g. cancer, and deafness.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAAGTTC 684

|||||
 Db 2 CTTCAAGGACAAAGTTC 17

RESULT 587

AAF26101

ID AAF26101 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAF26101;

DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Bacteriophage T1-like Adenine-N6-methyltransferase PCR primer T1.1.

KW Adenine-N6-methyltransferase; phage T1; detection; lytic;

KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Bacteriophage.

PN DE19923182-A1.

PD 11-JAN-2001.

PF 21-MAY-1999; 99DB-1023182.

PR 21-MAY-1999; 99DB-1023182.

XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.

XX Koller K;

XX WPI; 2001-148149/16.

XX New primers for detecting T1-like phages, useful for early detection of
 PT contamination in *Escherichia coli* cultures, are derived from the
 PT adenine-N6-methyl transferase gene -

PS Claim 5; Page 3; 6pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers
 CC (I) for detecting T1-like phages (P) which are derived from a 304 base
 CC sequence (7), reproduced, from the adenine-N6-methyltransferase gene of
 CC (P). The invention also describes (a) detecting (P) using (I); (b) kit
 CC for detecting (P) that contains (I); and (c) production of (I) by
 CC solid-phase synthesis. (I) are used to detect (P) that contain sequence
 CC (7) in fermentation cultures of recombinant *Escherichia coli* (where (P)

CC are lytic and cause failure of the fermentation). Especially they are
 CC used to test precultures, to avoid contaminating larger-scale cultures.
 CC (i) provide unequivocal and early (before infection is manifest)
 CC detection of contamination of fermentations, allowing appropriate
 CC hygienic measures to be taken and preventing phage contamination of
 CC downstream (injectable) products of the fermentation. The test takes only
 CC a few hours, or less.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 323 AGGTGGCGGAGCGCG 338
 |||||
 DB 2 AGTCCGGAGCGTGG 17

RESULT 588
 AAS13708
 ID AAS13708 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS13708;

DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #5.

XX Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;
 KW cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.

XX Poaeae.

XX NZ509193-A.

PD 25-MAY-2001.

PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-0509193.

XX 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-0004906.

PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-0007310.

XX (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.

PA (UVSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.

PA (VICT-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.

PA (UYAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.

PA (ITNA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.

PI Forster JW, Jones ES;

DR WPI; 2001-512563/56.

XX New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated
 PT nucleotide core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for
 PT selecting of genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or
 PT cereal species varieties -

PS Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic
 CC acid (i) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence
 CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements
 CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer
 CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a
 CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and
 CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass
 CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for
 CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely
 CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are
 CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the
 CC breeding, a method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by
 CC assessing variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass

CC or cereal seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an
 CC SSR. The SSRs may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal
 CC breeding, for profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing
 CC the purity of grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to
 CC establish the distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a
 CC cultivar. The present sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 384 CACAACACACACACC 399
 |||||
 DB 1 CACAACACACACAC 16

RESULT 589

AAS95237/C

ID AAS95237 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS95237;

DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Otoferlin exon PCR primer #26.

XX Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOP; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
 KW autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200170972-A2.

PD 27-SEP-2001.

PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00578.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-191738P.

XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

XX Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
 PI Weil D;

PI WPI; 2001-611499/70.

DR Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
 XX nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
 PT gene, implicated in deafness -

PS Claim 25; Page 31; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
 CC sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or
 CC the long human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as
 CC underlying an autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is
 CC thus useful for detecting deafness disease in humans and for
 CC characterizing the functions of proteins and genes encoding them in
 CC auditory function. AAS95022-AAS95248 represent human and mouse
 CC otoferlin coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 ACTCTGAGTCTCTCG 883
 |||||

KW Pig; tissue repair; progenitor cell; bioresorbable bead; chondrocyte;
 KW gel forming substance; embryonic stem cell; bone marrow stromal cell;
 KW tissue damage; articular cartilage degeneration; primary osteoarthritis;
 KW articular cartilage damage; sporting injury; tissue augmentation;
 KW trauma; cosmetic; scar; facial wrinkle; tissue growth; osteopathic;
 KW antiarthritic; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss; SOX9.
 XX Sus sp.
 OS WO200262357-A1.
 PN 15-AUG-2002.
 XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002WO-AU00106.
 PD 05-FEB-2001; 2001AU-0002896.
 XX (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
 PA (INTE-) IND TECHNOLOGY RES INST.
 XX Werkmeister JA, Tsai W, Ramshaw JAM, Thiesen HW, Chang K;
 PI MPI; 2002-723146/78.
 DR New device having tissue-like characteristics, useful for treating
 XX diseased or damaged tissue, e.g. articular cartilage degeneration
 PT associated with primary osteoarthritis, or for tissue augmentation for
 PT cosmetic purposes -
 PT Example 20; Page 18; 52pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to methods and devices for tissue
 XX repair. The devices have tissue-like characteristics for treating
 CC diseased or damaged tissue or for augmenting tissue in a healthy
 CC The device comprises cells of type(s) normally found in subject
 CC tissue corresponding to the diseased or damaged tissue or in the tissue
 CC to be augmented, and/or its suitable progenitor cells in association
 CC with bioresorbable beads or particles, and optionally a gel and/or
 CC gel forming substance. The cells and/or suitable progenitor cells are
 CC chondrocytes, embryonic stem cells, and/or bone marrow stromal cells.
 CC The devices and methods are useful for treating diseased or damaged
 CC tissue in a subject, such as articular cartilage degeneration
 CC associated with primary osteoarthritis, or other articular cartilage
 CC damage caused by sporting injuries or trauma. They are also useful for
 CC tissue augmentation for cosmetic purposes, e.g. treatment of scars or
 CC facial wrinkles. The present devices and methods provide treatment that
 CC is less traumatic than previous art. The use of biodegradable polymers
 CC in the device offer advantages over non-degradable polymers in that
 CC their gradual degradation steadily creates room for tissue growth and
 CC eliminate the need for surgical removal of the scaffolds following
 CC restoration of the articular cartilage. Another advantage is its
 CC ability to be administered by injection if desired. The beads or
 CC particles provide mechanical and space-filling benefits while tissue
 CC regeneration is progressing, by offering physical support and resistance
 CC to compression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify pig SOX9 cDNA, in the examples of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1182 CCTGGACATCCACCCG 1197
 DB 1 CTTGGACATCCACG 16
 RESULT 593
 ABT11211/c
 ID ABT11211 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT11211;

XX 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT TRC8 related PCR primer SEQ ID No 16.
 XX TRC8 Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8; fused DNA; 3,2;
 KW FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA; sporadic renal cell carcinoma; TRC8/FHIT; TRC8FHIT;
 KW human chromosomal translocation; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2002106656-A1.
 PN 08-AUG-2002.
 XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001US-0898533.
 XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-077723P.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0268140.
 XX (GEMM/) GEMMILL R M.
 PA (DRAB/) DRABKIN H A.
 XX Gemmill RM, Drabkin HA;
 PI MPI; 2002-712395/77.
 XX Novel Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8 genes, useful for
 PT detection of tumors, comprises rearrangements in the
 PT t(3;8)(p14.2;q24.1) chromosomal translocation which occurs in renal and
 PT thyroid carcinomas -
 PT Example 1; Page 7; 49pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated TRC8 (Translocation in Renal cancer
 CC from Chromosome 8) nucleic acid molecule, encoding a polypeptide
 CC comprising a sequence of 664 amino acids, fully defined in the
 CC specification and comprising a sequence located in the 5' flanking region
 CC to the coding region of TRC8 and a sequence which occurs in certain
 CC sporadic renal cell carcinomas. The methods are useful for detecting the
 CC presence of the TRC8 gene in a biological sample, detecting alterations
 CC to the gene, such as a 3/2 human chromosomal translocation, and fused DNA
 CC containing the fused site of TRC8/FHIT. A nucleic acid probe is useful
 CC for detecting the 3/8 human chromosomal translocation, by contacting the
 CC nucleic acid probe with a biological sample to be tested, and determining
 CC whether the nucleic acid probe specifically hybridises to the TRC8FHIT or
 CC FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA. This polynucleotide sequence represents a TRC8
 CC related PCR primer of the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1088 TCTTCTCTCCCATCC 1103
 DB 17 TCTTCTCTCCCTTCC 2
 RESULT 594
 ABS65939/c
 ID ABS65939 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS65939;
 XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT Inhibitory oligonucleotide specific for hepatitis C virus #145.
 DE Hepatitis C virus; HCV; hepatocyte infection; non-A hepatitis;
 XX non-B hepatitis; acute hepatitis; chronic hepatitis;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; virucide; cytostatic; antisense therapy;

KW gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2002081577-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 02-JUL-1997; 97US-0887505.

XX 02-JUL-1996; 96US-021104P.

PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0471968.

XX (KILK/) KILKUSKIE R L.

PA (FRAN/) FRANK B L.

PA (GOOD/) GOODCHILD J.

PA (WOLF/) WOLFE J L.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS P C.

PA (HAWL/) HAWLIN H A.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS N A.

PA (WALT/) WALTHER D M.

XX Kilkuskie RL, Frank BL, Goodchild J, Wolfe JL, Roberts PC,

PI Hamlin HA, Roberts NA, Walther DM;

XX WPI; 2002-537132/57.

DR Synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to a portion of the 5'

PT untranslated region of hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for diagnosing

PT and treating HCV infections and hepatocellular carcinoma -

XX Claim 23; Page 7; 74pp; English.

XX The invention describes synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to a

CC portion of the 5' untranslated region of hepatitis C virus. The

CC oligonucleotides may be used in methods for controlling, preventing, and

CC treating hepatitis C virus infection, in antisense technology and gene

CC therapy, and of detecting the presence of hepatitis C virus in a sample.

CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an enveloped, positive sense, single-stranded

CC RNA virus which infects hepatocytes. HCV is the major cause of non-A,

CC non-B, acute and chronic hepatitis, and has been associated with

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The invention describes methods and kits for

CC inhibiting replication of HCV, inhibiting the expression of HCV nucleic

CC acid and protein, and for treating HCV infections. This sequence

CC represents a synthetic DNA-RNA hybrid oligonucleotide used for inhibiting

CC HCV replication and expression of HCV.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 2 U; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 433 CAGCCCTCCAGTCCC 448

DB 17 CAGCCCTCCAGACCC 2

RESULT 595

AAD39667

ID AAD39667 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD39667;

XX 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX SRV2 PCR primer used to generate Ikkgamma/NEMO deficient mice.

XX Transgenic; IkappaB kinase; Ikkgamma/NEMO gene; therapy; IP;

XX incontinentia pigmenti; PCR; primer; mouse; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS

XX

PN US2002056150-A1.

XX 09-MAY-2002.

XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0882507.

XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-212438P.

PR (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Makris K, Karin M;

XX WPI; 2002-479100/51.

DR A new transgenic mouse heterozygous for a disrupted Ikk beta/NEMO gene

XX has decreased Ikk beta/NEMO gene expression and is useful to find

PT treatment for incontinentia pigmenti -

XX Example 1; Page 8; 28pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a transgenic nonhuman animal having a genome

CC that comprises a transgene inserted into and disrupting the endogenous

CC IkappaB kinase (Ikk) gamma/NEMO gene resulting in decreased Ikk gamma/

CC NEMO expression. The transgenic animals are used to determine means

CC to treat, control or prevent incontinentia pigmenti (IP). The present

CC sequence is a PCR primer used to generate Ikkgamma/NEMO deficient mice.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1217 ACTGCTCTGTGAACT 1232

DB 3 ACTCCTCTGTGACACT 18

RESULT 596

ABN83826

ID ABN83826 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABN83826;

XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse prostate-specific PAMP PCR primer 9E1_MS_gap2.

XX PAMP; mouse; prostate; cancer; metastasis; gene therapy; vaccine;

XX diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200245410-A2.

XX 13-JUN-2002.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US46683.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0729653.

XX (SYST-) INST SYSTEMS BIOLOGY.

XX Lin B;

XX WPI; 2002-519666/55.

XX Novel substantially pure prostate specific polypeptide, termed PAMP,

XX useful for diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to prostate

XX neoplastic condition in individual, and for treating prostate

XX neoplastic condition -

XX Example 5; Page 89; 121pp; English.

Db 3 ACACCTGTCTTCAT 18

RESULT 599

ABK10433/c
ID ABK10433 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABK10433;

XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human TRC8 oligonucleotide probe F4.

XX KW Human; ss; translocation in renal cancer from chromosome 8; F4;

XX KW TRC8; fragile histidine triad; FHIT; renal cell carcinoma; t(3;8);

XX KW thyroid tumour; probe.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6268176-B1.

XX PD 31-JUL-2001.

XX PF 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0268140.

XX PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-077723P.

XX PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX PI Gemmill RM, Drabkin HA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-224110/28.

XX PT New TRC8 (Translocation in Renal Cancer from Chromosome 8) polypeptide,
PT useful for diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining TRC8 gene
PT expression in samples -

XX PS Example 1; Column 13; 45pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a polypeptide (which is the product of the
CC expression in a host cell of a DNA) TRC8 (Translocation in Renal Cancer
CC from Chromosome 8). Also included are a polypeptide product of the
CC expression in a host cell of a DNA, comprising (a) culturing a host cell
CC containing a vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding the
CC polypeptide comprising TRC8 and (b) recovering the polypeptide. The
CC gene encoding TRC8 is located in the chromosomal translocation region
CC t(3;8), resulting in a fusion with the fragile histidine triad gene,
CC FHIT. This region is associated with renal and thyroid tumours
CC (especially renal cell carcinoma, RCC). The polypeptide is useful for
CC diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining if the TRC8 gene is
CC expressed in samples. The present sequence is oligonucleotide probe
CC used to identify samples containing cDNA encoding the TRC8 protein.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1088 TGTTCCTCTCCCATCC 1103

Db 17 TCTTCTCTCCCTCC 2

RESULT 600

ABL30597

ID ABL30597 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL30597;

XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 86.

XX

KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192572-A1.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

XX PA (NISN) NISSHINO IND INC.

XX PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
PT transplanting between them -

XX PS Claim 10; Page 109; 345pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 194 AGAACGTGCGCATCGA 209

Db 3 AGTACGTGCGCTTCGA 18

RESULT 601

AAS95761

ID AAS95761 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAS95761;

XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT)-related PCR primer #10.

XX KW Human; adenine nucleotide translocator; ANT; ss; PCR primer;

XX KW mitochondrial matrix protein.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200185944-A2.

XX PD 15-NOV-2001.

XX PF 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15416.

XX PR 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-0569327.

XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.

XX PI Anderson CM, Davis RE, Clevenger W, Wiley SE, Miller SW, Szabo TR;

XX PI Ghosh SS, Moos WH, Pei Y, Carroll AK;

XX DR WPI; 2002-055598/07.

XX PT Novel recombinant expression construct for producing adenine nucleotide

XX PT translocator polypeptides, comprises a regulated promoter linked to

XX PT nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide

XX PS Disclosure; Page 140; 147pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a recombinant expression construct (I)

XX CC comprising a regulated promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid

XX CC encoding an adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT) polypeptide. ANT

XX CC proteins mediate the exchange of ATP synthesised in the mitochondrial

XX CC matrix for ADP in the cytosol. (I) is useful for producing recombinant

XX CC ANT polypeptide by transforming a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell and

XX CC culturing the host cell. (I) is also useful for targeting a polypeptide

XX CC of interest to a mitochondrial membrane, where ANT polypeptide is

XX CC expressed as a fusion protein with the polypeptide of interest.

XX CC Recombinant ANT polypeptide, or cells expressing the polypeptide, is

XX CC useful for identifying an agent that binds to an ANT polypeptide. ANT

XX CC ligand is useful for determining the presence of an ANT polypeptide,

XX CC preferably ANT1, ANT2 or ANT3 in a biological sample and for isolating

XX CC ANT from a biological sample, where the ANT ligand is covalently or non-

XX CC covalently bound to a solid phase. Detectably labeled ANT ligand is also

XX CC useful for identifying an agent that interacts with an ANT polypeptide.

XX CC AAS95746-AAS95783 represent human ANT PCR primers and related primers of

XX CC the invention. AAS9550-AAS9551 and AAS95754-AAS95771 are not described in

XX CC Note: Primers AAS9550-AAS9551 and AAS95754-AAS95771 are not described in

XX CC the specification.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 684

DB 2 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 17

RESULT 602

AAL52067

ID AAL52067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAL52067;

XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Brassica oleracea BoGSL-ALK PCR primer #11.

XX DE PCR; primer; ss; ALK; ELONG; plant glucosinolate content modification.

XX OS Brassica oleracea.

XX XX WO2003004619-A2.

XX PD 16-JAN-2003.

XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US21408.

XX PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-303310P.

XX XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PA Quiros C, Li G;

XX PI WPI; 2003-221592/21.

XX PT New nucleic acid encoding an enzyme comprising ALK or ELONG gene,

XX PT useful for modifying the glucosinolate content in a plant

XX PS Claim 17; Page 42; 89pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of Brassica

XX CC oleracea ALK and ELONG genes/proteins. The DNA and proteins of the

XX CC invention are useful for modifying the glucosinolate content in a plant.

XX CC The present DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the

XX CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1004 CCATCTACCCACCCAA 1019

DB 2 CCATCTTCGACCCAA 17

RESULT 603

ABZ68641

ID ABZ68641 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ68641;

XX DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Primer for extension of K121 antibody light chain variable region.

XX DE K121 antibody; K121-like antibody; kappa-type myeloma cell;

XX KW kappa-type multiple myeloma; haematopoietic cell transplantation;

XX KW apoptosis; kappa myeloma antigen; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO2003004056-A1.

XX PD 16-JAN-2003.

XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-AU00896.

XX PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001AU-0006179.

XX PA (PACM-) PACMAB PTY LTD.

XX PI Raison RL, Dunn RD, Choo BHA;

XX DR WPI; 2003-210317/20.

XX PT Treating kappa-type multiple myeloma in a subject by administering a

XX PT K121-like antibody not conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic agent

XX PS Example 8; Fig 9e; 65pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers ABZ68638-42 were used for extension of the murine K121

XX CC antibody light chain variable region. The primers were used to

XX CC construct a K121-like antibody by oligonucleotide assembly using PCR.

XX CC The K121-like antibody competes with K121 for binding to kappa-type

XX CC myeloma cells. The K121-like antibody is used in the method of the

XX CC invention. The specification describes a method for treating

XX CC kappa-type multiple myeloma in a subject, comprising administering a

XX CC K121-like antibody which is not conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic

XX CC agent. The method is useful for treating kappa-type multiple myeloma,

XX CC autologous haematopoietic cell transplantation, killing kappa-type

XX CC myeloma cells in a mixed population of cells and inducing apoptosis in

XX CC kappa myeloma antigen (KMA) bearing cells.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 467 ACATCGTCATGCCCAA 482
 DB 2 ACATCGTCATGCCCAA 17

RESULT 604
 ABZ58715
 ID ABZ58715 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ58715;
 DT 14-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HAM cDNA fragment A sequencing sense primer.
 XX
 KW HAM; homologue of attractin/mahogany; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; cardiant; osteopathic; gene therapy; human; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200297120-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16391.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293608P.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-324626P.
 XX
 PA (IMMUNEX CORP.
 XX
 PI Anderson DM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140486/13.
 XX
 PT New Homologue of Attractin/Mahogany (HAM) polypeptide, useful for
 PT treating HAM-associated disorder consisting of inflammatory, -
 PT autoimmune, cell proliferative or cardiovascular disorders
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 35; 89pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to Homologue of Attractin/Mahogany (HAM)
 CC polypeptides and encoding polynucleotides. The HAM polypeptides can be
 CC expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The HAM polypeptides are
 CC useful for treating HAM-associated disorder consisting of inflammatory,
 CC autoimmune, graft-versus-host, neurological, myelination, cell
 CC proliferative, cardiovascular, haematologic, liver, metabolic, weight or
 CC bone disorder. Sequences ABZ58715-26 represent PCR primers used for
 CC sequencing the human HAM cDNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1279 GCGAAGATTGAGCTTG 1294
 DB 2 GCGAAGATTGAGACTG 17

RESULT 605
 ABX14011/c
 ID ABX14011 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX14011;
 XX
 DT 25-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human hairless gene antisense oligonucleotide, ODN1.
 XX
 KW Catalytic DNA; catalytic RNA; hairless protein; ss; antisense;
 KW hair loss; atrichia; hair growth; hirsutism; catalytic nucleic acid;
 KW ribozyme; DNzyme; self-catalytic; hammerhead ribozyme; deoxy-ribozyme;
 KW catalytic core; cleavage site; pharmaceutical; hair production;
 KW hair follicle; anagen phase; catagen phase; hair removal product;
 KW depilatory.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200283891-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PP 12-APR-2002; 2002WO-US11683.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-283618P.
 XX
 PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX
 PI Cristiano AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093020/08.
 XX
 PT New catalytic nucleic acid molecule that specifically cleaves Hairless
 PT Protein mRNA, useful for inhibiting hair production by a hair-producing
 PT cell, or for inhibiting transition of a hair follicle from anagen phase
 PT to catagen phase
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 29; 65pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a new catalytic DNA or RNA molecule that
 CC specifically cleaves, or inhibits expression of, Hairless Protein mRNA
 CC which comprises a catalytic domain that cleaves mRNA at a defined
 CC consensus sequence and binding domains contiguous with the 5' and 3' ends
 CC of the catalytic domain. Lack of expression of the hairless gene due to
 CC inherited mutations leads to the complete loss of hair, known as
 CC atrichia. Abundant hair growth, hirsutism, can be improved by inhibiting
 CC the genes promoting hair growth, and one way to get targeted, transient
 CC gene suppression is through the use of catalytic nucleic acid technology,
 CC including ribozymes and DNzymes. Ribozymes are RNA structures which have
 CC a self-catalytic enzymatic function and sequence specific RNA binding
 CC ability. Small DNA oligonucleotides that have a similar structure to the
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, called deoxy-ribozymes or DNzymes, having a
 CC catalytic core and two sequence specific arms. The deoxy-ribozymes have
 CC more lenient consensus cleavage site requirements and are less likely to
 CC degrade, in vivo, than hammerhead ribozymes. The catalytic nucleic acids
 CC are useful in pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting hair production
 CC by a hair-producing cell, for inhibiting hair growth and for inhibiting
 CC the transition of a hair follicle from the anagen phase to the catagen
 CC phase. A non-human transgenic mammal is useful as a model for testing
 CC hair removal products which function by inhibiting hairless protein
 CC expression. The sequence presented is the human hairless gene antisense
 CC oligonucleotide, ODN1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 ATGGAGATAAGCCCA 526
 DB 18 ATGGAGATATGCCCA 3

RESULT 606
 ABX34340
 ID ABX34340 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX34340;

XX DT 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORP-10.

XX AC

XX XX

XX KW Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; Lnm; open reading frame; ORF;

XX KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;

XX KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification;

XX KW metabolite; apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour;

XX KW polyketide; hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; Lnm production;

XX KW cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Streptomyces atroolivaceus.

XX OS WO200277179-A2.

XX PN

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX PF 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US08937.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278935P.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

XX PI

XX XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;

XX DR WPI; 2003-018907/01.

XX PT Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in

XX PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or

XX PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites -

XX PS Claim 1; Page 27; 185pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces

XX CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (Lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing

XX CC 71 open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs LnmA through

XX CC lnmZ, and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour

XX CC antibiotic produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits

XX CC broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and

XX CC Gram-negative bacteria, but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded

XX CC by the Lnm biosynthesis gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically

XX CC modifying a molecule in a host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or

XX CC eukaryotic cell, including a mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect

XX CC cell or exogenously supplied metabolite, or an amino acid, and the

XX CC polypeptides encoded by the Lnm gene cluster are useful for converting

XX CC an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier protein. Lnm shows potent

XX CC antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo. The Lnm gene cluster

XX CC modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for making various peptide

XX CC and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.

XX CC The proteins encoded by the ORFs are useful alone, or in combination

XX CC with other active domains to modify various target substrates. The

XX CC Lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate endogenous Lnm production to

XX CC permit Lnm production in cells and/or to make various modified Lnm.

XX CC Lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide, peptide or hybrid

XX CC polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as therapeutic agents, to

XX CC treat a number of disorders, depending upon the type of metabolites.

XX CC ABX34290-ABX3431 represent PCR primers used to amplify individual

XX CC ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 491 TCTTGGTGGCGGCGT 506

Db 2 TGTGTAGTGGCGGCGT 17

RESULT 607

ABZ10528/c

ID ABZ10528 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC

XX AC ABZ10528;

XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #668.

XX KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

XX KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

XX KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200277272-A2.

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Iesche R, Leu B;

XX PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T;

XX PI Palet C, Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;

XX XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.

XX PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative

XX PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent

XX PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG

XX PT dinucleotides -

XX PS Claim 15; Page 48; 117pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and

XX CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

XX CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a

XX CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a

XX CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,

XX CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG

XX CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ1118

XX CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present

XX CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for

XX CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative

XX CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute

XX CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for

XX CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide

XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder

XX CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the

XX CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related

XX CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can

XX CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between

XX CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of

XX CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables

XX CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative

XX CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 AAAAGCACATCACCT 382

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 18 AAAACCAACCACT 3

RESULT 608

ABZ10645/c
ID ABZ10645 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ10645;

XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #785.

XX DE Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200277272-A2.

XX FN 03-OCT-2002.

XX PD 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.

XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.

XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorian P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;

PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model P, Mueller V, Otto T;

PI Pelet C, Schwöbe I, Ziebarth H;

XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.

XX DR Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
XX PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent
XX PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX PT dinucleotides -

XX PS Claim 15; Page 54; 117pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
XX CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
XX CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
XX CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
XX CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
XX CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
XX CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
XX CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used; for
XX CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
XX CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
XX CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
XX CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
XX CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
XX CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
XX CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can
XX CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
XX CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
XX CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables
XX CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
XX CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 667 CCTTCAAGCAAGT 682

Db 18 CCTTCAAGCAACT 3

RESULT 609

ABH08064/c
ID ABH08064 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH08064;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 208041 for detecting SNP TSC0004806.

XX DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX FN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.

XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status -

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 208041; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.

XX CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABP00010-ABP99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and

XX CC ABT00010-ABT2073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.

XX CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 379 ACCTTCACCAACA 391

Db 13 RCCTTCACCAACA 1

RESULT 610

ABH08065

ID ABH08065 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH08065;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 226852; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The CC and oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 1 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 942 GGTGTTTGAAGC 954
 DB 13 GGTGTTTGAAGG 1
 RESULT 613
 AAD32454/C
 ID AAD32454 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAD32454;
 XX
 DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human OR1G1 gene polymorphism detecting ASO probe #11.
 XX
 KW Human; olfactory receptor family 1 subfamily G member 1; OR1G1; therapy; CC polymorphism; drug screening; olfactory sensory deficit; gene therapy; CC chromosome 17p13.3; probe; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI WO200212561-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24478.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000US-222755P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Kazemi A, Measer C, Tanguay DA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-269097/31.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human olfactory receptor, family 1, subfamily G, member CC 1 polynucleotide, for therapeutic purposes, for studying expression and CC function of the polynucleotide and for expressing receptor protein -
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 13; 96pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an isolated human olfactory receptor, CC family 1, subfamily G, member 1, (OR1G1) polynucleotide comprising a CC sequence which is a polymorphic variant for a reference sequence for the CC OR1G1 gene or its fragment, or a polymorphic variant of a reference CC sequence for a OR1G1 cDNA or its fragment. OR1G1 is useful in studying CC the expression and function of OR1G1 and in expressing OR1G1 protein for CC use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to OR1G1 CC activity. OR1G1 is useful for therapeutic purposes. The invention is CC useful for studying expression of the OR1G1 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo CC screening and testing of drugs targeted against OR1G1 protein, and for CC testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for olfactory

CC sensory deficits, in a biological system. The invention is useful in CC gene therapy and is located on the . The present sequence is human OR1G1 CC gene polymorphism detecting ASO (allele specific oligonucleotide) probe.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 1 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1467 CCAAGAGAAATGC 1479
 DB 15 CCAAGAGAAATGC 3
 RESULT 614
 ABL45816
 ID ABL45816 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL45816;
 XX
 DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human EDG6 gene allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 10.
 XX
 KW Human; endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6; CC EDG6; haplotype; cancer; angiogenesis; inflammation; chromosome 19p13.3;
 KW cytosolic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI WO200206446-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22523.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-218727P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Klieem SE, Koshy B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-171804/22.
 XX
 PT New genetic variants of endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled CC receptor-6 gene for studying expression, function of the gene and CC expressing EDG6 protein for use in screening drugs to treat cancer, CC inflammation -
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 13; 111pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides the gene, protein and cDNA sequences of CC the human endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6 CC (EDG6). Also identified are single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found CC within the sequences. The sequences can be used in the identification of CC the haplotype of an individual, and in the treatment of cancer, CC angiogenesis and inflammation. The present sequence is an allele specific CC probe for the EDG6 gene, which is found on chromosome 19p13.3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 U; 1 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1321 GAGAGCGGGCCCA 1333
 DB 2 GAGAGCGGGCCCA 14
 RESULT 615

AAS07540/c
 ID AAS07540 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAS07540;
 XX
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX REVOLUTA cDNA PCR primer FIL-2.
 DE
 XX
 XX Revoluta; Rev; corn; barley; rice; tomato; PCR primer; apical meristem;
 KW leaf; floral organ; stem; transgenic plant; crop yield; cereal; fruit;
 KW pharmaceutical; industrial; ss.
 XX
 XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 OS
 XX WO200133944-A1.
 PN
 XX 17-MAY-2001.
 PD
 XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30794.
 PF
 XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164587.
 PR
 XX (SLAD/) SLADE A.
 PA (MADI/) MADISEN L.
 PA (COMA/) COMAI L.
 XX
 XX Slade A, Madisen L, Comai L;
 PI WPI; 2001-328861/34.
 XX
 XX Isolated DNA molecule comprising a sequence that encodes a REVOLUTA
 PT protein, useful for producing transgenic plants with modulated cell
 PT division.
 PT
 XX Example 4; Page 57; 149pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAS07401-AAS07571 represent REVOLUTA (REV) coding sequences and PCR
 CC primers of the invention. The REV nucleic acid sequences were isolated
 CC from plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana, tomato, corn, barley and rice.
 CC The REV gene is required to promote the growth of apical meristems, but
 CC has an opposite effect on meristems of leaves, floral organs and stems,
 CC such that it acts to limit cell division reducing the rate of plant
 CC growth and final size of the tissue. Therefore, loss of functional
 CC REV leads to increases in the size of floral organs, leaf and stem
 CC tissue. DNA encoding the REV protein is useful for modulating plant cell
 CC division. The mutant REV DNA is also useful for producing transgenic
 CC plants with modulated cell division. These transgenic plants can be used
 CC to increase crop yield in cereals and fruits, and as a potential source
 CC of pharmaceuticals and industrial products.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1298 TCCTGCGGCTGCTCGTT 1316
 DB 19 TCCTGCGGCTGCTCAAGTT 1
 RESULT 616
 AAA21611/c
 ID AAA21611 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA21611;
 AC
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Integrin alpha 6 subunit target site SEQ ID NO:4837.
 DE
 XX

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO950403-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 PF
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors
 PT
 XX Claim 55; Page 214; 305pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA1689 to AAA2475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23442 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 311 GCGAGAGCCGAG 324
 DB 14 GCGAGAGCCGAG 1
 RESULT 617
 AAA26159/c
 ID AAA26159 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA26159;
 AC

XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2657.

XX KW Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;

XX KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;

XX KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954459-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

XX PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

XX PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

XX DE New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target

XX PT sequences, used to treat cancer -

XX PS Claim 79; Page 100; 148pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably

XX CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate

XX CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any

XX CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen

XX CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or

XX CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting

XX CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of

XX CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)

XX CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with

XX CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic

XX CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that

XX CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of

XX CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity

XX CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor

XX CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their

XX CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen

XX CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent

XX CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent

XX CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the

XX CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 176 TCAAGCAGCAGGTC 189

Db 14 TCCAGCAGCAGGTC 1

RESULT 618

ABL46315

ID ABL46315 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AC ABL46315;

XX DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:282.

XX KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;

XX KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;

XX KW PCR primer; probe; ss.

XX OS Mus sp.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200198537-A2.

XX PD 27-DEC-2001.

XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.

XX PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.

XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.

XX PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;

XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.

XX DR Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing

XX PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises

XX PT identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension

XX PT product under amplification conditions -

XX PS Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides

XX CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing

XX CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic

XX CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers

XX CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides

XX CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides

XX CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for

XX CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification

XX CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to

XX CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent

XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1367 AGCTGGTGTGTGATG 1380

Db 1 AGCTGGTGTGATG 14

RESULT 619

AAQ30087/c

ID AAQ30087 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAQ30087;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 03-APR-1993 (first entry)

XX DE Sequence of PCR primer RH188 for the amplification of beta-globin

XX DE gene.

XX KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; beta-globin; sickly cell;

XX KW ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN BP512334-A2.

```

XX 11-NOV-1992.
PD
XX
XX 24-APR-1992; 92EP-0106989.
PF
XX
XX 02-MAY-1991; 91US-0695201.
XX
XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA
XX Higuchi RG;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1992-374672/46.
DR
XX
XX Detecting a target nucleic acid - by amplification in the
PT presence of a DNA binding agent which produces a signal when
PT bound to double-stranded nucleic acid.
PT
XX
XX Example; Page 16; 28pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This example demonstrates the suitability of the homogeneous assay
CC for discriminating among two alleles of a single copy gene present in
CC the sample that differ by a single nucleotide. The particular gene to
CC be detected is the beta-globin gene. Primer pair RH187/RH189
CC specifically amplified the wild-type allele. Primer pair RH187/RH189
CC amplify the sickle cell allele (these primers derive from BGP2,
CC H-beta-14A and H-beta-14S described in Wu et al. 1989. PNAS (USA)
CC 86:27572760).
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 CAAGGAGTCAGGGG 943
Db 14 CAAGGAGTCAGGTG 1
RESULT 620
AAT55841
ID AAT55841 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT55841;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT
XX 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human TNF-alpha hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1300).
DE
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
KW AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.
PF
XX
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
PR

```

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PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222735.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX MPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them
DR for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 243; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock
CC and other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as
CC for treatment of AIDS.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 42.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1480 TATTATTATTTGGAG 1493
Db 1 UAUUUUUUUGGGAG 14
RESULT 621
AAT52116/c
ID AAT52116 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT52116;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT

```

DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2872).

DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

XX AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX W09523225-A2.

PN

XX

XX 31-AUG-1995.

PD

XX

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

PF

XX

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

PR

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

PR

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

PR

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

PR

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

PR

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

PR

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

PR

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

PR

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

PR

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

PR

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

PR

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

PR

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

PR

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

PR

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

PR

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

PR

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

PR

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

PR

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

PR

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

PR

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

PR

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

PR

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

PR

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, McSwiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Favco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;

PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

DR

XX

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them

PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes

PT

XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.

PS

XX

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for

CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1

CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.

CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding

CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin

CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.

CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and

CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease

CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and

CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing

CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with

CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1287 TGAGCCTGTCGTC 1300

Db 14 TGAGCCTATGTC 1

RESULT 622

AAT54984

ID AAT54984 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX

XX AAT54984;

AC

XX

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)

DT

DE Mouse reIA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1731).

XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

XX AIDS; ss.

XX

XX Mus musculus.

OS

XX

XX W09523225-A2.

PN

XX

XX 31-AUG-1995.

PD

XX

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

PF

XX

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

PR

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

PR

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

PR

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

PR

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

PR

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

PR

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

PR

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

PR

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

PR

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

PR

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

PR

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

PR

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

PR

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

PR

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

PR

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

PR

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

PR

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

PR

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

PR

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

PR

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

PR

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

PR

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

PR

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

PR


```

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpelisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 227; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC The relA gene product is a subunit of the transcriptional
CC regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated specifically in the induction
CC of inflammatory responses. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead
CC and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer
CC analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the
CC target sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them
CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis
CC and asthma as well as for increasing tolerance to transplanted
CC tissues. The potential immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme
CC that cleaves relA mRNA means that uses are limited to local
CC delivery, acute indications or ex vivo treatment.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.8%; Pred. NO. 3.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1570
Db 1 AUCAGCUCCUAGG 14
:|||||:|||||
:|||||:|||||

RESULT 623
AAT49711/C
XX AAT49711 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT49711;
XX
DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CERP HH ribozyme target sequence #1084.
XX
KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
KW LDL; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9620279-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUL-1996.
XX
XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US16000.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363240.
XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX
PI Bisgaier C, Couture L, McSwiggen J, Pape M, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
DR
XX
XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA
PT - useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression
PT or regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial
PT hypercholesterolaemia
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 30; 72pp; English.
XX
XX AAT49608-749863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
XX ester transfer protein (CERP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see
XX AAT49861-750137). CERP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral
XX lipid transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets
XX refers to the position of the cleavage site in full length CERP. The
XX ribozyme binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the
XX sequence UH is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave
XX mRNA from the gene encoding CERP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or
XX expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CERP, the reverse cholesterol
XX transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby
XX preventing the reduction in size density of the high density lipoproteins
XX (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing HDL levels.
XX The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with abnormal
XX levels of CERP, specifically familial hypercholesterolaemia,
XX atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
XX hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia, vascular complications of
XX diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic restenosis. By
XX inhibiting CERP, the levels of HDL and low density lipoproteins (LDL),
XX and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a decrease in LDL levels,
XX and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The HH ribozymes can also
XX be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and mutations in diseased
XX cells, and to detect CERP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes target specific
XX regions of the CERP gene, they have low non-specific activity.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1370 TGGTGTTCATGCC 1383
Db 15 TGGTGTTCATGCC 2
|||||:|||||
|||||:|||||

RESULT 624
AAX31454/C
XX AAX31454 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX31454;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tag sequence of a transcript decreased in colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US10277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352.
XX

```


CC The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral
 CC replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C
 CC virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to
 CC treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and
 CC cancer.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1329 GGCATGGAGGGG 1342
 ||||| |||||
 DB 15 GGCCTAAGGAGGGG 2

RESULT 627

AAS04346

ID AAS04346 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAS04346;

XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #9.

XX KW Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
 XX KW immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
 XX KW paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
 XX KW oligonucleotide primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200125245-A2.

XX PD 12-APR-2001.

XX PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US27487.

XX PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX PS WPI; 2001-308220/32.

XX PT New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
 XX PT polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
 XX PT biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
 XX PT protein -

XX PS Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.

XX CC Sequences AAS04338-AAS04413 represent oligonucleotide primers specific
 XX CC for a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
 XX CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
 XX CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
 XX CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
 XX CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
 XX CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
 XX CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
 XX CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
 XX CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
 XX CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
 XX CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
 XX CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
 XX CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
 XX CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
 XX CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
 XX CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,

CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
 CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
 CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
 CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
 CC the DAXX protein.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 437 CCTCCAAAGTCCAC 450
 ||||| |||||
 DB 1 CCTCCAAAGCCCCAC 14

RESULT 628

AAF99847

ID AAF99847 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF99847;

XX DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #963.

XX KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
 XX KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 XX KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
 XX KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200122972-A2.

XX PD 05-APR-2001.

XX PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US26383.

XX PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113.

XX PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135.

XX PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436.

XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

XX PS WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
 XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids -

XX PS Claim 101; Page 59; 338pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
 XX CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
 XX CC acid to a non-toxic subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
 XX CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
 XX CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
 XX CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
 XX CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
 XX CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
 XX CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
 XX CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 XX CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 XX CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 XX CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells.

XX Note: the present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1067 CCTGCAGGTTTCA 1080
|||||
DB 2 CCTGCAGGTTAAGT 15

RESULT 629

AAF91750/c
ID AAF91750 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF91750;

XX DT 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Breast-cancer associated protein isoform BPI-43 preferred probe #6.

XX KW Human; breast cancer; breast cancer associated protein isoform; BPI;
KW breast cancer associated feature; BP; diagnosis; cytosolic; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200113117-A2.

XX PD 22-FEB-2001.

XX PF 14-AUG-2000; 2000WO-GB03143.

XX PR 13-AUG-1999; 99GB-0019258.

XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000GB-0007754.

XX PA (OXFO-) OXFORD GLYSCSCIENCES UK LTD.

XX PI Herath HMAG;

XX DR WPI; 2001-211352/21.

PT Screening, diagnosis or prognosis of breast cancer, by analyzing a
PT sample of serum or plasma by two dimensional electrophoresis to detect
PT the presence or level of a breast cancer-associated feature -

XX PS Claim 185; Page 43; 146pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for the screening, diagnosis or
CC prognosis of breast cancer (BC), determining the stage or severity of BC,
CC and monitoring the effect of therapy administered to a subject having BC,
CC comprising analysing a sample of body fluid by two dimensional
CC electrophoresis to generate a two-dimensional array of features,
CC comprising a chosen feature whose abundance correlates with BC or
CC predicts the onset or course of BC. The method (I) involves:

CC (a) analysing a sample of body fluid from the subject by two-dimensional
CC electrophoresis to generate a two-dimensional array of features,
CC comprising a chosen feature whose relative abundance correlates with BC
CC or predicts the onset of BC; and (b) comparing the abundance of each
CC chosen feature in the sample with the abundance of that chosen feature
CC in the body fluid from one or more persons free from BC, or with a
CC previously determined reference range for that feature in subjects free
CC from BC, or with the abundance of an expression reference feature (ERF)
CC in the test sample. The method is useful for screening, diagnosis or
CC prognosis of breast cancer, determining the stage or severity of BC,
CC monitoring the effect of therapy administered to a subject having BC,
CC and for identifying a subject at risk of developing BC. AAB87186 to
CC AAB87340 represents breast cancer associated protein isoform (BPI)
CC peptide sequences, and AAF91643 to AAF91848 represent BPI probes used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1065 CACCTGCAGGTTCA 1078
|||||
DB 15 CACCTGCAGGTTCA 2

RESULT 630

AAF80920
ID AAF80920 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF80920;

XX DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PTGS2 allele specific oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID 26.

XX KW Human; prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2; PTGS2; cyclooxygenase 2;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; immune-related disorder; arthritis;
KW inflammation; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200107662-A1.

XX PD 01-FEB-2001.

XX PF 24-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US20114.

XX PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145170.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC, Tanguay DA;

XX DR WPI; 2001-182805/18.

PT New nucleic acid containing polymorphisms in the cyclooxygenase-2 gene,
PT for gene therapy of inflammation and for establishing a genotype or
PT haplotype -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 21; 118pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to a polynucleotide sequence that is a polymorphic
CC variant of the human prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2) gene
CC also referred to as cyclooxygenase 2. The human PTGS2 gene sequence
CC AAF80896 contains 27 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). AAF80896 and
CC AAF80897 represent human PTGS2 gene and coding sequence, and the PTGS2
CC protein is represented by AAB72199. The invention includes PCR and
CC sequencing primers, and probes represented in AAF80898 - AAF81151 which
CC are used to isolate and characterise the PTGS2 gene sequence, and to
CC locate the positions of the SNPs. PTGS2 proteins and polynucleotide
CC sequences are used to express variant PTGS2 proteins, for structural
CC analysis or drug-binding studies and also in gene therapy (either
CC expressing PTGS2 or inhibitory RNA). Antibodies raised against PTGS2 are
CC useful for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy and analysis of the new, and
CC known, polymorphisms and used to determine PTGS2 haplotype and genotype,
CC especially for determining association between a particular trait, e.g. a
CC clinical response to drugs that target PTGS2 but also disease
CC susceptibility, severity or stage. Anti-PTGS2 antibodies are particularly
CC used for developing diagnostic tests and treatments for immune-related
CC disorders such as arthritis and inflammation. The polymorphisms may also
CC be used to study expression and biological function of PTGS2. Transgenic
CC animals that express PTGS2 are used to study expression of PTGS2
CC isogenes, for in vivo drug screening and testing, and for assessing
CC effects of therapeutic agents.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1350 TCACACATTTCTACA 1363

```

Db      1 TCACATCTCTATA 14

RESULT 631
AAF70351
ID AAF70351 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC
XX AAF70351;
XX
DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:94.
XX
KW Human; dopamine receptor D2; DRD2; polymorphism; allele specific;
KW drug target isogenic; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW genotype; schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease; myoclonus dystonia; MD;
KW probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200105832-A1.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US19644.
XX
PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144493.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-091967/10.
XX
PT Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
PT dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,
PT e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia -
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 23; 135pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).
CC The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterize
CC polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are
CC involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus
CC dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the
CC biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting
CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal
CC expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the
CC expression of active and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is
CC advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those
CC polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAF70261 to
CC AAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes,
CC and AAF70309 to AAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific
CC oligonucleotide primers which are used in the detection of DRD2
CC polymorphisms. AAF70405 to AAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers
CC for the detection of human DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAF70453 to AAF70538 represent
CC PCR primers for the human DRD2 gene which are used in examples from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 TCATCTCTGAGTCC 879
Db 1 TGCCTCTCTGAGTCC 14

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RESULT 632
AAF45907/c
ID AAF45907 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC
XX AAF45907;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytosstatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (Optional) and an antisense
PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1380 GCCCAAGGTGATGC 1393
Db 15 GGCCAAGGTGATGC 2

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RESULT 633
AAF45908/c
ID AAF45908 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX

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AC AAF45908;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #747.
 DE Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 6; Page 38; 20pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1380 GCCCAAGGTGATGC 1393
 DB 14 GCCCAAGGTGATGC 1
 RESULT 634
 AAF45952/C
 ID AAF45952 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF45952;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #793.
 DE Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 6; Page 39; 20pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 365
 DB 15 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 2

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #791.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 6; Page 39; 20pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 365
 DB 15 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 2
 RESULT 635
 AAF45954/C
 ID AAF45954 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF45954;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #793.
 DE Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 39; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 351 CAGGAGTCCAGCC 364
 Db |||||
 14 CAGGAGTCTGGC 1
 RESULT 636
 AAP47620/c
 ID AAP47620 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP47620;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1040.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 542 TCATGACCTGGCA 555
 Db |||||
 15 TCATGCTCTGGCA 2
 RESULT 637
 AAP47621/c
 ID AAP47621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP47621;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1041.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.


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XX PN WO2000078341-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisease
XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX PS Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisease oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisease
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 542 TCATGACCTTGCCA 555
DB 14 TCATGCTCTTGCCA 1

RESULT 638
AAF49593
ID AAF49593 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF49593;
XX AC AAF49593;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #553.
XX KW Antisease therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2000078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

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XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX XX
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisease
XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX PS Example 8; Page 64; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisease oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisease
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 512 TGGAGTAATAGCCC 525
DB 2 TGGGGAATAGCCC 15

RESULT 639
AAF49594
ID AAF49594 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF49594;
XX AC AAF49594;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #554.
XX KW Antisease therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2000078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

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XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PA
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX DR
 XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX PS
 XX Example 8; Page 64; 201pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 512 TGGAGAAATAGCC 525
 Db 1 TGGAGAAATAGCC 14
 RESULT 640
 AAP52376
 ID AAP52376 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAP52376;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3336.
 XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX DR
 XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX PS
 XX Example 8; Page 82; 201pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 511 ATGAGAAATAGCC 524
 Db 2 ATGAGAAATATCC 15
 RESULT 641
 AAP52377
 ID AAP52377 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAP52377;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3337.
 XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 82; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 511 ATGGAGATAATGCC 524
 DB 1 ATGGAGATAATGCC 14

RESULT 642
 AAP52599
 ID AAP52599 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP52599;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3559.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693..
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 82; 201pp; English.

PS Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 GGCTTCGCCCGTG 1037
 DB 2 GGCTTCGCCCGTG 15

RESULT 643
 AAP52601
 ID AAP52601 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP52601;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3561.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1025 GCTTCTGCCCGTC 1038
 Db 1 GCTGCTGCCCGTC 14
 |||||

RESULT 644

AAP52619
 ID AAP52619 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAP52619;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3579.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 865 ATGACTCTCTGAGTC 878

Db 2 ATGCTCTCTGAGTC 15
 |||||

RESULT 645

AAP52621
 ID AAP52621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAP52621;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3581.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and
 CC AAP45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,

CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 TGACTCTCTGATCC 879
 |||||
 Db 1 TGCTCTCTGATGCC 14

RESULT 646

AAFS2757/C

ID AAF52757 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF52757;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3717.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

XX KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX PS Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell

XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX PS Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects

XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and

XX CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of

XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,

XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the

XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other

XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CCGCCCTTCATGAC 869

|||||

Db 15 CCGCCCTTCATGAC 2

RESULT 647

AAFS2760/C

ID AAF52760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF52760;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3720.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

XX KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX PS Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell

XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX PS Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects

XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and

XX CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of

XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,

XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the

XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other

XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

XX CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GGCGGCGCTTCATG 867
 DB 14 GGCGGCGCTTCATG 1

RESULT 648
 AAF26653
 ID AAF26653 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF26653;
 XX DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Dekkera bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) detection probe SEQ ID NO:10.
 XX KW Dekkera bruxellensis; Brettanomyces; detection; identification;
 KW quantitation; yeast; probe; winery; brewery; food; dairy product;
 KW pharmaceutical product; personal care product; environmental sample;
 KW clinical sample; beverage; wine; beer; ss.
 XX OS Dekkera bruxellensis.
 XX PN WO200077259-A1.
 XX PD 21-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16273.
 XX PR 15-JUN-1999; 99US-0139212.
 XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 XX PI Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, O'Keefe HP, Stender H;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-071284/08.
 XX PT Probe and probe sets suitable for detecting, identifying or quantifying
 PT the presence of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast, particularly Dekkera
 PT bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) in wineries and breweries -
 XX PS Claim 10; Page 37; 53pp; English.
 XX CC AAF26644 to AAF26654 represents probes for detecting, identifying or
 CC quantitating the presence of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast, particularly
 CC Dekkera bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) in a sample of interest. The probes
 CC and probe sets from the present invention are useful for the detection
 CC of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast in particularly Dekkera bruxellensis
 CC (Brettanomyces) in wineries and breweries. The probes and probe sets
 CC are also useful for detection of yeast in food, pharmaceutical products,
 CC personal care products, dairy products, environmental samples, clinical
 CC samples and/or beverages.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 974 TGGCTCCCAAAACC 987
 DB 2 TGGCTCCCAAAACC 15

RESULT 649
 ABX00604/c
 ID ABX00604 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABX00604;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #386 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #386.
 XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosolic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
 XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX PN US2002082225-A1.
 XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.
 XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.
 XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX PA (MCSEW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
 XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
 XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
 XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
 XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
 XX PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit
 PT viral replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections
 PT and cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma -
 XX PS Claim 1; Page 32; 80pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or
 CC hairpin (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences
 CC complementary to one of the substrate sequences defined in the
 CC specification. The HCV ribozymes are useful for modulating the
 CC expression and/or replication of HCV. They can be used to treat
 CC cirrhosis, liver failure and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are also useful for treating a condition associated with
 CC HCV infection in conjunction with one or more other drug therapies,
 CC particularly type I interferon, especially interferon alpha, beta or
 CC gamma or consensus interferon. The present sequence represents a
 CC substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme.
 CC Note: Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of
 CC the printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent
 CC was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
 CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsdIDEntry.html.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1329 GGCCATGGAGGGGG 1342
 DB 15 GGCCATGGAGGGGG 2

RESULT 650
 ABS78569
 ID ABS78569 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABS78569;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #1053.

DE Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;

XX tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity;

KW macular degeneration; corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma;

KW retrolental fibroplasia; rubeosis; Osher-Webber Syndrome;

KW myocardial angiogenesis; plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia;

KW haemophilic joint; angiofibroma; wound granulation;

KW intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis; scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200253141-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48458.

PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-255334P.

XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

PA Bratzler RL;

PI WPI; 2002-566690/60.

DR Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least

XX one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject -

XX Claim 2; Page 38; 276pp; English.

XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising

CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule.

CC Also included is a kit comprising a first container housing the

CC antiangiogenic nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to

CC a subject having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis.

CC The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid

CC tumour growth, tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid

CC arthritis, psoriasis, diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity,

CC macular degeneration, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma,

CC retrolental fibroplasia, rubeosis, Osher-Webber Syndrome, myocardial

CC angiogenesis, plaque neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic

CC joints, angiofibroma, wound granulation, intestinal adhesions,

CC atherosclerosis, scleroderma and hypertrophic scars. The present

CC sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic acid of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1067 CCGTGGGTTTCAGT 1080

DB 2 CCGTGGGTTTAACT 15

|||||||

RESULT 651

ABS59947/C

ID ABS59947 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABS59947;

AC ABS59947;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DT Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #97.

DE

XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; SNP;

KW BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;

XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;

KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;

KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;

KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;

KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;

KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;

KW atherosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;

KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;

KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis;

XX single-nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.

PF 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

PA (HUIL/) HUI L.

XX Teuchihaashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;

XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.

DR New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position,

XX useful for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as

PT angioedema, cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection,

PT cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases -

XX Disclosure; Page 661; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene

CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),

CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein

CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme

CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one

CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a

CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic

CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising

CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the

CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene

CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)

CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic

CC acids; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a

CC disorder upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase

CC inhibitor using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids,

CC each of which comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene

CC encoding a human protein selected from the group above; and (6)

CC genotyping (M4) an individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample,

CC determining the nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position,

CC and comparing at least one position with a known data set. The genes,

CC (M1, M2, M3 and M4) and compositions are useful for detecting,

CC diagnosing, treating, preventing various disorders such as angioedema

CC and diseases which involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours,

CC sarcomas, Crohn's disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like

CC angina pectoris, hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction,

CC ventricular hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism,

CC thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or

CC atherosclerosis, and hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune

CC diseases, inflammatory arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or

CC fungal infection, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and

CC enterocolitis (many other diseases and disorders are listed in the

CC specification). The polymorphisms are also useful for chromosome

CC identification. Antibodies against the proteins may be utilised for

CC immunophenotyping of cell lines and biological samples. The present

CC sequence represents or contains the region surrounding a single-
 CC nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes encoding one of the
 CC proteins listed above.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1420 CTGGCTCGTCCT 1433
 |||||
 14 CTGCTCGTCCT 1

DB ABL46316
 ID ABL46316 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABL46316;
 XX
 DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:283.
 DE
 XX Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
 KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
 KW PCR primer; probe; ss.
 KW
 OS Mus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200198537-A2.
 FN
 XX 27-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.
 PF
 XX 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.
 XX
 XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA
 XX Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.

XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises
 PT identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension
 PT product under amplification conditions.
 PT
 PS Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1531 CAGCCTATTCTGA 1544
 |||||
 1531 CAGCCTATTCTGA 1544

DB 1 CAGCCTACTCTGA 14
 |||||

RESULT 653
 AAS95702/C
 ID AAS95702 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAS95702;
 XX
 DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) allele-specific oligonucleotide #41.
 XX
 KW Superoxide dismutase 1; soluble amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 1 (adult);
 KW haplotyping; SOD1; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200185741-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US14772.
 PF
 XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-202491P.
 PR (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Choi JY, Bentivegna SC, Kilem SB, Koshy B, Parks KB;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-055578/07.

XX Isolated human superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) soluble polynucleotide,
 PT useful for screening therapeutic compounds, comprises a sequence which
 PT is a polymorphic variant of reference sequence for the SOD1 gene or its
 PT fragment.

Claim 1; Page 30; 70pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated human superoxide dismutase 1,
 CC soluble (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 1 (adult)) (SOD1) polynucleotide
 CC (1) comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for the SOD1 gene. Haplotyping the SOD1 gene of an individual,
 CC involves: (a) determining whether the individual has one of the SOD1
 CC haplotypes or haplotype pairs given in the specification; or
 CC (b) determining for one copy of the SOD1 gene present in the individual,
 CC the identity of the nucleotide at two or more polymorphic sites selected
 CC from PSI-7. The method is useful for determining whether an individual
 CC has a haplotype or haplotype pairs defined in the specification. The
 CC method is also useful for improving the efficacy and reliability of
 CC several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating
 CC diseases associated with SOD1 activity, e.g., amyotrophic lateral
 CC sclerosis, and to validate SOD1 as a candidate agent for treating a
 CC specific condition or disease associated with SOD1 activity. It can
 CC further be used in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for
 CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
 CC SOD1 activity. (I) is useful in studying the expression and function of
 CC SOD1, and in expressing SOD1 protein for use in screening for candidate
 CC drugs to treat diseases related to SOD1 activity. AAS95660-AAS95710
 CC represent human superoxide dismutase 1, soluble (amyotrophic lateral
 CC sclerosis 1 (adult)) (SOD1) allele-specific oligonucleotides and
 CC related PCR primers as described in the method of the invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 894 CAGCCCGAGGCCT 907
 |||||
 14 CAGCCCGAGGCCT 1

XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16555.
 XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293231P.
 XX PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-331037P.
 XX PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 XX PI Sullenger BA, Rusconi C;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140438/13.
 XX PT Altering affinity of nucleic acid ligands for target molecules in a
 PT patient or reversing binding of labeled ligands to target tissues, by
 PT administering (to a patient receiving the ligand) a modulator that
 PT binds to ligand -
 XX PS Claim 50; Page 76; 11pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for altering the affinity of a
 CC nucleic acid ligand (e.g. an aptamer) for a target molecule in a patient
 CC or in vitro, or reversing the binding of the labelled ligand to a target
 CC tissue. The method comprises administering a modulator that binds to the
 CC ligand to a patient receiving the ligand, or contacting the ligand with
 CC the modulator under conditions such that the modulator binds to the
 CC ligand, and thus alters the affinity of the ligand for the target
 CC molecule. The method is useful for treating a number of disorders e.g.
 CC infection, autoimmunity, tumours, inflammatory proliferative diseases and
 CC hypoglycaemia. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide modulator
 CC which targets the 11P7t aptamer, which binds to human coagulation Factor
 CC Xa and was used to illustrate the method of the invention. This
 CC oligonucleotide was found to be effective at reversing 11P7t aptamer's
 CC anticoagulation activity in human plasma.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1322 AGAGCGGGGCCCATG 1335
 |||||
 Db 2 AGAGCGGGGCCCAAG 15
 RESULT 656
 ABX08700
 ID ABX08700 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABX08700;
 XX DT 20-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Pathogenic organism detection method associated PCR primer #30.
 XX KW PCR; primer; ss; hepatitis C virus; human; pathogenic microorganism;
 XX KM influenza; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
 XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX PN WO200277281-A1.
 XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02030.
 XX PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0090053.
 XX PR 18-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0284112.
 XX PA (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK.
 XX PN

RESULT 654
 ABK32408/c
 ID ABK32408 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABK32408;
 XX DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #509.
 XX KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
 KW cancer marker; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6333152-B1.
 XX PD 25-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.
 XX PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.
 XX PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
 PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes -
 XX PS Disclosure; Column 57; 16pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
 CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
 CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
 CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
 CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
 CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
 CC SAGE tags of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 650 ACTTCCAGGCATG 663
 |||||
 Db 14 ACTTCCAGGCATG 1
 RESULT 655
 ABZ21273
 ID ABZ21273 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABZ21273;
 XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Aptamer 11P7t oligonucleotide modulator, AO 3-1, SEQ ID 33.
 XX KW Immunosuppressive; aptamer; infection; autoimmunity; tumour;
 KW inflammatory proliferative disease; hypoglycaemia; human;
 KW coagulation Factor Xa; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN WO200296926-A1.

XX 08-DEC-1993; 93WO-US11986.
 XX 08-DEC-1992; 92US-0987746.
 XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 XX Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;
 XX WPI; 1994-217542/26.
 XX Detection, recognition, inhibition and alteration of single and
 XX double stranded target nucleic acid sequences - by formation of a
 XX triple helix structure using 2 oligomers which block translation
 XX Example 11; Page 50; 67pp; English.
 XX Triple helix formation with 2:1 MP:RNA oligomers was demonstrated
 XX with thermal denaturation methods. Exemplary triple helix
 XX forming MP-oligomers are given in AAQ69242-52.
 XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 246 CCTATCCCTCTCT 259
 XX DB 14 CCTCTCCCTCTCT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 659
 XX AAV49048/C
 XX ID AAV49048 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC AAV49048;
 XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX rb gene antisense oligonucleotide rb-41.
 XX
 XX rb gene; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP856579-A1.
 XX PD 05-AUG-1998.
 XX PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.
 XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.
 XX PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX BYsach W, Schlingensiepen K;
 XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
 XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 XX consecutive guanine or inosine - and have specific ratio of
 XX residues able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater
 XX activity and reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate
 XX growth of cells in culture
 XX Claim 10; Fig 9a; 286pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAV49008-236 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against
 XX the rb gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV49008-52 resulted in
 XX effective downregulation of negative growth control by rb, while

CC oligonucleotides AAV49052-236 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
 CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
 CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides
 CC that can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain
 CC four consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to form two H-bonds
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds
 CC each (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 CC the genes for p53, Erb-2, JunB, JunD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
 CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
 CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in
 CC cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 1578 GCTGACGAGCAAA 1591
 XX DB 16 GCTGACGAGCAAA 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 660
 XX AAX57837
 XX ID AAX57837 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC AAX57837;
 XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer for G. oxydans autonomous replication domain.
 XX Autonomous replication domain; plasmid pF4; L-sorbose dehydrogenase;
 XX L-sorbose dehydrogenase production; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; PCR primer;
 XX ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
 XX PN WO9920772-A1.
 XX PD 29-APR-1999.
 XX PF 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP04611.
 XX PR 16-OCT-1997; 97JP-0303395.
 XX PA (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX FI Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
 XX WPI; 1999-302744/25.
 XX Gluconobacter-originated plasmid pF4 DNAs, useful for producing
 XX biologically active substance e.g. L-sorbose dehydrogenase and
 XX 2-keto-L-gulononic acid
 XX Example; Page 15; 57pp; Japanese.
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the the autonomous replication
 XX domain of Gluconobacter oxydans.
 XX The invention relates to a DNA originating in plasmid pF4 with a domain
 XX controlling the autonomous replication in Gluconobacter and a domain from
 XX which polynucleotides in the region unnecessary in the autonomous
 XX replication have been wholly or partly deleted, with exception of the pF4
 XX body. Transformsants transformed with the vector can be used to produce
 XX physiologically active substances, particularly L-sorbose dehydrogenase

CC and/or L-sorbose dehydrogenase and 2-keto-L-gulononic acid. The DNAs
 CC contain the domain controlling the autonomous replication in a bacterium
 CC and a domain with polynucleotides in the region unnecessary for this
 CC function completely or partially removed to cut down the size, while
 CC other domains of the vector can be enlarged by integrating a greater
 CC variety of structural genes to impart more functions.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 ACGGCTCGGAGC 462

DB 3 ACGGTCGAGC 16

RESULT 661
 AAX82830

ID AAX82830 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAX82830;

XX 30-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ApoE gene probe #5.

XX ApoE; detection; polymorphism; apolipoprotein; alpha-1 antichymotrypsin;
 XX diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; PCR primer; probe; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2000050898-A.

XX 22-FEB-2000.

XX 06-AUG-1998; 98JP-0235033.

XX 06-AUG-1998; 98JP-0235033.

XX (NISS-) NISSHO KK.

XX WPI; 2000-353229/31.

XX A reagent for the detection of gene polymorphism of apolipoprotein E
 XX gene and alpha-1 antichymotrypsin gene and the detecting method -

XX Claim 2; Page 8; 9pp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel reagent for the detection of
 XX polymorphism in the apolipoprotein (Apo) E gene and alpha-1
 XX antichymotrypsin (ACT) gene. The method involves primers specific to
 XX ApoE gene, primers specific to the ACT gene, detection probes for
 XX detecting ApoE gene polymorphisms and detection probes for detecting
 XX ACT gene polymorphisms. The method of the invention can be used in the
 XX diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease in which the combination between the
 XX gene polymorphism of ApoE gene and the gene polymorphism of ACT gene
 XX detected by the described detection method is connected to the
 XX contraction of Alzheimer disease. The method is used for the estimation
 XX of the level of Alzheimer disease in the population. The reagent can
 XX amplify the two genes simultaneously and detect the gene polymorphism of
 XX the two genes in one step. AAX82822-X82831 represent PCR primers and
 XX probes used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1411 CTCCTGGCTCTGGG 1424

|||||

Db 2 CTCCTGGCTCTGGG 15

RESULT 662

ID AAI68509/c
 XX AAI68509 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAI68509;

XX 14-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX L. monocytogenes iap gene competitor probe iap-III-dd-I/II-V.

XX PCR primer; iap gene; p60 protein; detection; infection; ss.

XX Listeria monocytogenes.

XX WO200168900-A2.

XX 20-SEP-2001.

XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP02949.

XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000DE-1012540.

XX (VERM-) VERMICON AG.

XX Walcher M, Wagner M, Snaidr J;

XX WPI; 2001-625966/72.

XX Specifically detecting microorganisms in a sample, by polymerase chain
 XX reaction with reaction and competitor primers, useful for detecting
 XX subspecies of Listeria, in particular Listeria monocytogenes -

XX Claim 11; Page 17; 32pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for specifically detecting
 XX microorganisms in a sample by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) where in
 XX addition to reaction primers specific to the target organism, competition is
 XX primers specific for non-target organisms are also used. The invention is
 XX used to detect microorganisms in a sample and to distinguish them from
 XX closely related microorganisms, particularly to detect infection by
 XX Listeria below the species level, especially Listeria monocytogenes. The
 XX invention allows detection of different subspecies of Listeria not
 XX provided by prior art. This sequence represents a competitor probe
 XX used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGCAGATCCACCTC 768

DB 16 CAGCAGACGACCTC 1

RESULT 663

ABL30759

ID ABL30759 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX ABL30759;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 248.

XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192572-A1.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX (NLSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichiwara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16..
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them -
 XX Claim 10; Page 140; 345pp; Japanese.
 PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABE130512-ABE131809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1155 CCCTAACCCAGGAGG 1168
 |||||
 Db 1 CCATAACCCAGGAGG 14

RESULT 664
 ABZ21275
 ID ABZ21275 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ21275;
 XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Aptamer 11P7t oligonucleotide modulator, AO 3-2, SEQ ID 35.
 XX
 KW Immunosuppressive; aptamer; infection; autoimmunity; tumour;
 KW inflammatory proliferative disease; hypoglycaemia; human;
 KW coagulation Factor Xa; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200296926-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16555.
 PF
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293231P.
 PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-331037P.
 XX
 XX (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.

PI Sullenger BA, Rusconi C;
 XX WPI; 2003-140438/13.
 XX Altering affinity of nucleic acid ligands for target molecules in a
 PT patient or reversing binding of labeled ligands to target tissues, by
 PT administering (to a patient receiving the ligand) a modulator that
 PT binds to ligand -
 XX Claim 50; Page 77; 111pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a method for altering the affinity of a
 CC nucleic acid ligand (e.g. an aptamer) for a target molecule in a patient
 CC or in vitro, or reversing the binding of the labelled ligand to a target
 CC tissue. The method comprises administering a modulator that binds to the
 CC ligand to a patient receiving the ligand, or contacting the ligand with
 CC the modulator under conditions such that the modulator binds to the
 CC ligand, and thus alters the affinity of the ligand for the target
 CC molecule. The method is useful for treating a number of disorders e.g.
 CC infection, autoimmunity, tumours, inflammatory proliferative diseases and
 CC hypoglycaemia. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide modulator,
 CC which targets the 11P7t aptamer, which binds to human coagulation Factor
 CC Xa and was used to illustrate the method of the invention. This
 CC oligonucleotide was found to be effective at reversing 11P7t aptamer's
 CC anticoagulation activity in human plasma.
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1322 AGAGCGGCGCCATG 1335
 |||||
 Db 3 AGAGCGGCGCCAG 16

RESULT 665
 AAQ39068
 ID AAQ39068 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ39068;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-AUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX S. nodosus 2634bp BamHI fragment PCR primer P903.
 XX
 KW snot; snotD; snotM; microbial synthesis; actinomycetes; hybrid;
 KW glycosylated; natural products; prods.; Streptomyces nodosus;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; secondary metabolite biosynthesis;
 KW sequencing; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9306219-A1.
 PN
 PD 01-APR-1993.
 XX
 PF 15-SEP-1992; 92WO-EP02111.
 XX
 PR 18-SEP-1991; 91DE-4130967.
 XX
 XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
 PA
 XX Piepersberg W, Stockmann M, Taleghani KM, Distler J, Grabley S;
 PI Siebel P, Braeu B;
 XX WPI; 1993-117540/14.
 XX Sec. metabolite biosynthesis genes from Actinomycetes - isolatable
 PT with hybridisation probes using DNA, useful in microbial synthesis
 PT of glycosylated and natural prods. in Actinomycetes

XX Example; Page 21; 38pp; German.
 PS The sequence is that of a PCR primer p903 which was used in the
 CC DNA sequencing of a 2634 bp Bam HI fragment (AAQ39093) which comprises
 CC the complete snot sequence (encoding amphoteronolide B-dTDP-D-
 CC mycosaminyl transferase), the snOD sequence (encodes dTDP-D-glucose
 CC synthase) and the partial snOM sequence (encoding dTDP-4-keto-6-
 CC deoxy-D-glucose isomerase).
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1178 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1191
 DB 4 TGTTCCTGGACATC 17

RESULT 666
 AAQ39069/C
 ID AAQ39069 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAQ39069;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-AUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE S. nodosus 2634bp BamHI fragment PCR primer Prev919.
 KW snOT; snOD; microbial synthesis; actinomycetes; hybrid;
 KW glycosylated; natural products; prods.; Streptomyces nodosus;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; secondary metabolite biosynthesis;
 KW sequencing; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9306219-A1.
 XX
 XX 01-APR-1993.
 XX
 XX 15-SEP-1992; 92WO-EP02111.
 XX
 XX 18-SEP-1991; 91DE-4130967.
 XX
 XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
 XX
 XX Piepersberg W, Stockmann M, Taleghani KM, Distler J, Grabley S;
 XX Siechel P, Braeu B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1993-117540/14.
 XX
 XX Sec. metabolite biosynthesis genes from Actinomycetes - isolatable
 PT with hybridisation probes using DNA, useful in microbial synthesis
 PT of glycosylated and natural prods. in Actinomycetes
 XX
 XX Example; Page 21; 38pp; German.
 XX
 XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer Prev919 which was used in the
 CC DNA sequencing of a 2634 bp Bam HI fragment (AAQ39093) which comprises
 CC the complete snot sequence (encoding amphoteronolide B-dTDP-D-
 CC mycosaminyl transferase), the snOD sequence (encodes dTDP-D-glucose
 CC synthase) and the partial snOM sequence (encoding dTDP-4-keto-6-
 CC deoxy-D-glucose isomerase).
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1178 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1191
 DB 14 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1

RESULT 667
 AAX71253/C
 ID AAX71253 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX71253;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #265.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 235 TGGAGGAGATCCC 248
 DB 17 TGGAGGAGATCAC 4

RESULT 668
 AAX69368/C

ID AAX69368 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69368;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #663.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX
PS 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 66; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1548 CCTGATGACATCAG 1561
DB 15 CCTGCTGACATCAG 2
RESULT 669
AAV94877
ID AAV94877 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94877;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 138.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW

KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 886 GAGTTCTACAGCCC 899
DB 4 GACUUCUACAGCCC 17
RESULT 670
AAV94878
ID AAV94878 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94878;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 140.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX

XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 886 GAGTCTACAGCC 899
 || :||:|||||
 DB 2 GACUUCACAGCC 15

RESULT 671
 AAV94809
 ID AAV94809 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94809;
 XX

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1396.
 XX

KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9824913-A2.
 XX

PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX

PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
 XX

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX

PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX

DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
 XX

PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1003 TCCATCTACCCAC 1016
 :||:|||||
 DB 4 UCCAUCUACCCUCC 17

RESULT 672
 AAV94768
 ID AAV94768 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94768;
 XX

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1280.
 XX

KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9824913-A2.
 XX

PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX

PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
 XX

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX

PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX

DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
 XX

PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX Claim 4; Page 36; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 550 TTGGCATTCCACCAC 563
 :||:|||||
 DB 2 UUGGCAUCCUCCAC 15

RESULT 673
 AAV94769
 ID AAV94769 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94769;
 XX

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1281.

XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9824913-A2.

XX 11-JUN-1998.

XX 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.

XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.

XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.

PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX Claim 4; Page 36; 61pp; English.

CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 550 TTGGCATTCCACCAC 563

DB 1 UUGGCAUCCCCAC 14

RESULT 674

AAA20385/c

ID AAA20385 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA20385;

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3611.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors

XX Claim 55; Page 142; 305pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 311 GCGAGAGCGCGCAG 324

DB 14 GCGAGAGCGCGAAG 1

RESULT 675

AAA20589/c

ID AAA20589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA20589;

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3815.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

QY 1480 TATTATTTTGGAG 1493
 |:::||::||
DB 2 UAUUUUUUUGAG 15

RESULT 680
AAA22712
ID - AAA22712 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA22712;
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5938.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytotstatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipariatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; as.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
RR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
PT
PS Claim 54; Page 237; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19088 and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 U; 0 other;

DT	16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DB	Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #581.
DB	
KM	Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM	interferon alpha; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200061729-A2.
XX	
PD	19-OCT-2000.
XX	
PP	11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX	
PR	12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX	
PT	Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT	useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT	protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX	
PS	Claim 37; Page 69; 164pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC	molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC	encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC	transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC	protein(CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC	inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC	the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC	protein and interferon alpha.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 other;
	Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps
QY	305 TGAAGGCGCAGAG 318
DB	17 TGAAGGCGCAGATG 4
RESULT 683	
AAFO2909	
ID	AAFO2909 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAFO2909;
XX	
DT	16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1204.
XX	
KM	Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM	interferon alpha; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200061729-A2.
XX	
PD	19-OCT-2000.
XX	
PP	11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX	
PR	12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX	

XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 XX Claim 37; Page 83; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1241 GCCTCTACATGAAA 1254
 DB 3 GACTCTACATGAAA 16
 RESULT 684
 AAFO5336
 ID AAFO5336 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAFO5336;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2555.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 XX Claim 18; Page 114; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 371 GCAACATCACCTTC 384
 DB 2 GCAACATCACCTTC 15
 RESULT 685
 AAAY9987
 ID AAAY9987 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAAY9987;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DE Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #250.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
 KW mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 XX CN1252452-A.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
 XX
 PA (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.
 XX
 PI Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-443233/39.
 XX
 PT High-density gene chip making process -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
 CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of
 CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to
 CC seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is
 CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the
 CC maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip
 CC relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting
 CC results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for
 CC detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific
 CC and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAAY99738
 CC to AAAY99738 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
 CC examples from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 759 GATCCACCTCGTGG 772
 DB 2 GATCCACCTCGTGG 15
 RESULT 696
 AAAY5224
 ID AAAY5224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA15224;
 XX DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide used for library screening for pholasin.
 XX KW Bivalve mollusc; apopholasin; bioluminescent oxidative indicator protein;
 XX KW BOIP; light emission; pholasin; oxygen; chemiluminescence; cancer cell;
 XX KW hyperactive cell; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory disease; probe;
 XX KW ss.
 XX OS Pholas dactylus.
 XX PN WO200028025-A1.
 XX PD 18-MAY-2000.
 XX PF 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-GB03654.
 XX PR 07-NOV-1998; 98GB-0024357.
 XX PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
 XX PI Campbell AK;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-387420/33.
 XX PT Novel recombinant nucleic acid molecules that encode the apophoprotein
 XX PT of pholasin or its homologous sequence useful for detecting location
 XX PT and measurement of oxygen and its metabolites in living cells and
 XX PT organs -
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7B; 49pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence represents a non-degenerate oligonucleotide used for
 XX CC library screening for pholasin nucleic acid sequences. The pholasin
 XX CC protein is a bioluminescent oxidative indicator protein (BOIP).
 XX CC Changes in light emission of pholasin enable oxygen or its metabolites
 XX CC to be detected and quantified in live cells, organelles or on the
 XX CC outer or inner surface of the plasma membrane, or within an organ of
 XX CC a live organism without the need to break them open or the need
 XX CC to separate bound and free fractions. This also enables an enzyme
 XX CC producing oxygen or one of its metabolites to be detected and quantified.
 XX CC The BOIP is used for the detection, diagnosis or measurement of oxygen or
 XX CC its metabolites intracellularly or extracellularly. The BOIP includes a
 XX CC signal peptide whose target is set to a predetermined extra or
 XX CC intracellular site. The light emission preferably takes place in the
 XX CC absence of the luciferase. Pholasin is also useful as a protein or a DNA
 XX CC label or in genetic entertainment which involves adding pholasin to drink
 XX CC such as beer, cola, soft drinks and spirits to make them glow since
 XX CC pholasin is able to chemiluminesce at a wide range of pH (3-10). It can
 XX CC also be added to foodstuffs and in a wide range of toys and other
 XX CC entertaining devices. BOIP nucleic acids can be used for detection and
 XX CC location of abnormal cells such as cancer cells, hyperactive cells in
 XX CC rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory diseases, cells infected with
 XX CC a pathogen, damaged cells, and measurement and location of enzymes.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 712 GACTCTGGGCTCTT 725
 DB 2 GACTCTGGGCTCTT 15
 RESULT 687
 AAA36159/c
 ID AAA36159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC AAA36159;
 XX DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:216.
 XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 XX KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 XX KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 XX KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200018960-A2.
 XX PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US22283.
 XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.
 XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX PI Landers JB, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 XX PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping.
 XX PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 59; 111pp; English.
 XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 XX CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 XX CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a
 XX CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate
 XX CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 XX CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 XX CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 XX CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be
 XX CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent
 XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948
 XX CC to AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 379 ACCTTCACACACAA 392
 DB 14 ATCTTCACACACAA 1
 RESULT 688
 AAA36246/c
 ID AAA36246 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA36246;
 XX DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:312.
 XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 XX KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 XX KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 XX KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200018960-A2.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US22283.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.
XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Landers JB, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
XX FT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
XX FT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 62; 111pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
XX CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
XX CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a
XX CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate
XX CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
XX CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
XX CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
XX CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be
XX CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent
XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948
XX CC to AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1391 TGCACCTATGCCAG 1404
DB 15 TGCACCTGCCAG 2
RESULT 689
AAZ90393/c
ID AAZ90393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AAZ90393;
XX 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX 17-mer mismatch target nucleotide sequence.
XX Hybridisation; duplex formation; target nucleic acid; capture hairpin;
XX consensus sequence; actinomycin D; distamycin A; dimazane acetate;
XX bisbenzimidide; ethidium bromide; DNA-binding; detection; variant; 8s.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_binding 3..14
XX /*tag= a
XX /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 44-57 of DNA capture hairpin
XX (AAZ90391)"
XX PN WO200008211-A2.
XX PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX PF 04-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17650.
XX PR

PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095313.
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0366085.
XX (TMTE-) TM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PI Lane MJ, Benight AS, Faldasz BD;
XX DR WPI; 2000-205738/18.
XX PT Detection of target nucleic acids, using ligands to modify
XX FT hybridization to allow detection of all family members of nucleic acids
XX FT such as those associated with AIDS virus or oncogenes -
XX PS Examples; Page 13; 43pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to methods for the detection of target nucleic
XX CC acids which are not perfectly matched to a probe. These methods utilise
XX CC ligands (such as actinomycin D, distamycin A, dimazane acetate,
XX CC bisbenzimidide and ethidium bromide) which affect the ability of a
XX CC nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a probe) to form a duplex with a target
XX CC nucleic acid sequence. A family of target nucleotide sequences which are
XX CC related by a consensus sequence may be detected using a probe comprising
XX CC a sequence complementary to that of the consensus sequence. The ability
XX CC of the probe to hybridise with each member of the family of target
XX CC sequences is then determined in the presence of various concentrations
XX CC of ligand. The ligand concentration at which the probe binds all the
XX CC target nucleic acid sequences of a family equally well without causing it
XX CC to hybridise to non-target partially complementary sequences is the
XX CC concentration of ligand that can be used for subsequent detection of the
XX CC probe's target nucleic acid and genetic variants thereof. The methods
XX CC can be used for detecting variants of a target nucleic acid sequence
XX CC which is associated with infectious diseases, genetic disorders, or
XX CC conditions such as cancer which are caused by mutation of a gene. For
XX CC example, the methods may be used to detect a viral nucleic acid sequence
XX CC (e.g. that of HIV) and related variants, or a region of an oncogene
XX CC (e.g., p53, ras, BCRAL, BRCA2 or APC) and variants thereof. The methods
XX CC can provide for the hybridisation to a target with mismatches, allowing
XX CC detection of family members without hybridising indiscriminately with
XX CC other non-target partially complementary nucleic acids. Sequences
XX CC AAZ90392-290396 represent a set of target DNA molecules which were
XX CC hybridised with a DNA capture hairpin (AAZ90391) in an exemplification of
XX CC the present invention. Sequence AAZ90392 forms a perfect hybrid with the
XX CC free 3' end of the hairpin, while sequences AAZ90393-290396 are only
XX CC partially complementary.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 906 CTGCGATCCATGA 919
DB 15 CTGCGATCCATAA 2
RESULT 690
AAH94834/c
ID AAH94834 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAH94834;
XX XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 259.
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX KW RNA cleavage; cancer; 8s.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200157206-A2.
XX PR

PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
PA
XX
XX Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1581 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1594
Db 14 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1
RESULT 691
AAH95191/C
ID AAH95191 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH95191;
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 616.
DE
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX W0200157206-A2.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
PA
XX
XX Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1581 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1594
Db 14 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1

PS Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1581 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1594
Db 15 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 2
RESULT 692
AAH95500/C
ID AAH95500 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH95500;
AC
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 925.
DE
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX W0200157206-A2.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
PA
XX
XX Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PT
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 72; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1581 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 1594
Db 17 GCAGGAAGCCAAAC 4

RESULT 693
 AAH95698
 ID : AAH95698 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95698;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1123.
 XX
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Bocher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 80; 115pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 GGTGACTTCTGGC 808
 DB 4 GGUUGACUCCGGC 17
 |||:||||:|
 RESULT 694
 AAD08906
 ID : AAD08906 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD08906;
 XX
 DT 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #2 used to identify mycobacterium sp. by gel electrophoresis.
 XX
 KW Slow growing mycobacteria; DNA gyrase beta subunit; gyrB; immunology;
 KW tubercle bacilli group bacteria; medical science; veterinary science;
 KW industrial field; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mycobacterium avium.
 OS Mycobacterium intracellulare.

XX
 PN EPI098003-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0106325.
 XX
 PR 02-NOV-1999; 99JP-0312525.
 XX
 PA (MARI-) MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY INST CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Kasai H, Harayama S, Ezaki T;
 XX WPI; 2001-337114/36.
 DR
 XX Identifying and detecting slow growing bacteria, especially tubercle
 PT bacilli group bacteria useful in various industrial fields, such as
 PT medical science, immunology, by using DNA gyrase beta subunit gene as
 PT marker
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 9; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying and detecting slow
 CC growing mycobacteria especially tubercle bacilli group bacteria which
 CC utilises a DNA sequence coding for DNA gyrase beta subunit (referred
 CC to as gyrB gene). This method is useful for identifying slow growing
 CC mycobacteria species, such as M. simiae, M. bovis, M. avium, M. gastri,
 CC M. malmoense, M. intracellulare, M. goodii, M. africanum, M. szulgai,
 CC M. tuberculosis, M. marinum, M. microti, M. asiaticum, M. scrofulaceum,
 CC M. paratuberculosis, M. branderi, and M. kansasii useful in the field
 CC of medical sciences, immunology, veterinary science, etc. This method
 CC provides accurate classification and identification of slow growing
 CC mycobacteria and also renders possible quick identification of certain
 CC species of atypical mycobacteria, such as M. kansasii and M. gastri,
 CC which were difficult to distinguish by the identification method based
 CC on 16S rRNA gene sequence. The present sequence is a primer based
 CC on the M. avium and M. intracellulare. This primer is used to identify
 CC mycobacterium sp. by gel electrophoresis.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 1 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 460 AGCGACTACATGCTCA 475
 DB 1 AGCGGYTACACGTCA 16
 ||||:|||||
 RESULT 695
 ABK00041/c
 ID : ABK00041 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00041;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #41.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytooma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1334 TGGAGGGGAGACT 1347
 DB 17 TGGAGGGGAGACT 4

RESULT 696
 ABK00060
 ID ABK00060 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00060;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #60.
 XX
 DB Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytooma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1;
 QY 1231 CTGACGCTGAGCCT 1244
 Db :|||:|||||:
 3 CUGCAUCUGAGGCCU 16
 RESULT 697
 ABK01421/c
 ID ABK01421 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01421;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #691.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberszyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN W0200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX

PS Claim 88; Page 89; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberszyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
 QY 1319 CAGAGAGCGGGGCC 1332
 Db :|||:|||||:
 14 CAGAGAGCAGGGCC 1
 RESULT 698
 ABK01584/c
 ID ABK01584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01584;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO G-Cleaver #40.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberszyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W0200159103-A2.

XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX PT and central nervous system injury
 XX PS Claim 88; Page 92; 200pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 XX CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 XX CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 XX CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 XX CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 XX CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 XX CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 XX CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 XX CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 XX CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 XX CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 XX CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 XX CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 XX CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 XX CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 XX CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 XX CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 XX CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 XX CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 XX CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 XX CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 XX CC present sequence is a G-cleaver molecule of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1334 TGGAGGGGGGAGCT 1347
 DB 16 TGGAGGGGGGAGCT 3
 RESULT 699
 ABK03622
 ID ABK03622 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ABK03622;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT XX Human CD20 DNzyme #76.
 DE XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX KW cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX OS 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX PT and central nervous system injury
 XX PS Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 XX CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 XX CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 XX CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 XX CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 XX CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 XX CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 XX CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 XX CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 XX CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 XX CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 XX CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 XX CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 XX CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 XX CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 XX CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 XX CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 XX CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 XX CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke); Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1467 CCAAGAGAAATGCT 1480
 ||||| :|||
 DB 2 CCAAGAGACAGCGU 15
 RESULT 700
 ABK03757
 ID ABK03757 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03757;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CD20 Amberzyme #106.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunodeficiency virus; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 30; Page 168; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a XGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade, or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1467 CCAAGAGAAATGCT 1480
 ||||| :|||
 DB 3 CCAAGAGACAGCGU 16
 RESULT 701
 ABV79220
 ID ABV79220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79220;
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 466.
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 124; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 414 GTACGGACCTTCC 427
 |||||
 DB 4 GTCCGGACCTTCC 17

RESULT 702
 ABV80342
 ID ABV80342 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV80342;

XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1589.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1229046-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 272; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 481 AACATCCTGCTCTT 494
 |||||
 DB 2 AACATCCTGCTCTT 15

RESULT 703

ABV80343

ID ABV80343 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV80343;

XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1589.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1229046-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 272; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 481 AACATCTCTGTCCTT 494
 |||||
 Db 1 AACATCTCTGTCCTT 14

RESULT 704

ABS74999
 ID ABS74999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABS74999;
 XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 525.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 XX contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX (GUY/) GU Y.
 PA

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 GGAGCCCAAGAGAAA 1476
 |||||
 Db 4 GGACCCCAAGAGAAA 17

RESULT 705

ABS75003
 ID ABS75003 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABS75003;
 XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 529.
 XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 XX contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.
 XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes

CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 GAGCCAGAGAAAT 1477
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GAACCAAGAGAAAT 14

RESULT 706

ABST5264
ID ABS75264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABS75264;

DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 790.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 AGGTTGACTTCTGG 807
||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 AAGTTGACTTCTGG 17

RESULT 707

ABST5265

ID ABS75265 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABS75265;

DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 791.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 AGGTTGACTTCTGG 807

||| ||||| |||||
Db 3 AAGTTGACTTCTGG 16


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RESULT 708
ABS75266
ID ABS75266 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABS75266;
XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 792.
XX KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
XX KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
XX KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2002102252-A1.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PS Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.
XX PA (GUY/) GU Y.
XX PI (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
XX PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy
XX PS Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
XX CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
XX CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
XX CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
XX CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
XX CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
XX CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
XX CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
XX CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
XX CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
XX CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
XX CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 794 AGGTGACTTCTGG 807
DB 2 AGTTGACTTCTGG 15
RESULT 709
ABS75267
ID ABS75267 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABS75267;
XX DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 793.
XX KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
XX KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;

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KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2002102252-A1.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PA (GUY/) GU Y.
XX PI (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX PT Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX PD WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
XX PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy
XX PS Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
XX CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
XX CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
XX CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
XX CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
XX CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
XX CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
XX CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
XX CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
XX CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
XX CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
XX CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 794 AGGTGACTTCTGG 807
DB 1 AGTTGACTTCTGG 14
RESULT 710
ABV90085
ID ABV90085 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV90085;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 798.
XX KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN BP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 798; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 173 TCATCAAGCAGCAG 186
 Db 4 TCATCAAGCAGCTG 17

RESULT 711
 ABV90086
 ID ABV90086 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90086;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 799.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 799; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 173 TCATCAAGCAGCAG 186
 Db 3 TCATCAAGCAGCTG 16

RESULT 712

ABV90087
 ID ABV90087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90087;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 800.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
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XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00671.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
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PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
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PI Shannon M;
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DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
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XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 800; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.
CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 173 TCATCAGCAGCTG 186
DB 2 TCATCAGCAGCTG 15

RESULT 713
ABV90088
ID ABV90088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV90088;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 801.
Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00671.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
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PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
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PI Shannon M;
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DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
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XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 801; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.
CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 173 TCATCAGCAGCTG 186
DB 1 TCATCAGCAGCTG 14

RESULT 714
ABV90880/c
ID ABV90880 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV90880;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1593.

KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PA Shannon M;

PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.

PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1593; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83399), a sequence having 85% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1038 CCTGGAGTCTGGAA 1051

DB 17 CCGGAGTCTGGAA 4

RESULT 715

ABV90881/c

ID ABV90881 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABV90881;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1594.

DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PA Shannon M;

PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.

PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1594; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83399), a sequence having 85% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1038 CCTGGAGTCTGGAA 1051

DB 16 CCGGAGTCTGGAA 3

RESULT 716
 ID ABV90882/c
 AC ABV90882 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1595.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1595; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1038 CCTGGAGCTCTGGAA 1051

Db 15 CC GCGAGCTCTGGAA 2
 RESULT 717
 ID ABV90883/c
 AC ABV90883 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1596.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1596; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 1; Gaps 0; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1038 CCTGGAGTCTGGAA 1051
 |||||
 Db 14 CCGGAGTCTGGAA 1

RESULT 718

ABQ63565/c
 ID ABQ63565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABQ63565;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 278.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00681.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00682.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00683.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00684.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00685.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00686.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00687.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00688.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00689.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00690.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 GAAACTGCGAGCTGA 1240
 |||||
 Db 17 GAAACTGAAGCTGA 4

RESULT 719

ABQ63566/c

ID ABQ63566 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABQ63566;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 279.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 GAAACTGCAGCTGA 1240
 ||||| |||||
 Db 16 GAAACTGAAGCTGA 3

RESULT 720

ABQ63656
 ID ABQ63656 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABQ63656;

XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 369.

XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200224750-A2.

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Zhang J;

XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and

XX PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having

XX PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a

XX PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone

XX PS Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human

XX CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the

XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene

XX CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or

XX CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.

XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be

XX CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as

XX CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,

XX CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta

XX CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to

XX CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).

XX CC

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 ATGTTCCCTTCAA 674

Db 4 ATTTCCCTTCAA 17

RESULT 721

ABQ63657

ID ABQ63657 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABQ63657;

XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 370.

XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200224750-A2.

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Zhang J;

XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and

XX PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having

XX PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a

XX PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone

XX PS Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human

XX CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the

XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene

XX CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or

XX CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.

XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be

XX CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as

XX CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,

XX CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta

XX CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to

XX CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).

XX CC

```
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;
      Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 ATGTTCCCTTCAA 674
   |||||
Db 3 ATTTCCCTTCAA 16

RESULT 722
ABQ63658
ID ABQ63658 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABQ63658;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 371.
XX
Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX
Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
```

```
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
      Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 ATGTTCCCTTCAA 674
   |||||
Db 2 ATTTCCCTTCAA 15

RESULT 723
ABQ63659
ID ABQ63659 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63659;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 372.
XX
Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX
Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
```


CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).

奏

Query Match 0.9; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 661 ATGTTCCCTTCAA 674

Db 1 ATTTCCCTTCAA 14

RESULT 724

ABN00637/c
ID ABN00637 standard; DNA: 17 BP.

ID ABN00637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABN00637;

XX

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 FA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 632; 214pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 378 CACCTTCACACACA 391
 DB 14 CACCATCACACACA 1
 RESULT 729
 ABN02710/c
 ID ABN02710 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN02710;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2702.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2702; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX

QY 1209 CCCATGAAGTCT 1222
 DB 17 CCTCATGAAGTCT 4

RESULT 729
 ABN02711/c
 ID ABN02711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN02711;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2703.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-266860P.
 XX

FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2703; 214pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1209 CCCATGAAGTCT 1222
 DB 16 CCTCATGAAGTCT 3

RESULT 730
 ABN02750
 ID ABN02750 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN02750;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2742.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2742; 214pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1416 GGCGCTGGCTGCG 1429

DB 4 GGCGCTGGCTGCG 17

RESULT 731

ABN02751 ID ABN02751 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02751;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2743.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

PI

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2743; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1416 GGCGCTGGCTGCG 1429

DB 3 GGCGCTGGCTGCG 16

RESULT 732

ABN02752 ID ABN02752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02752;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2744.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2744; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1416 GGCGCTGGCTGGC 1429
 DB |||||

RESULT 733

ID ABN02753 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02753;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2745.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2745; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1416 GGCGCTGGCTGGC 1429

DB |||||

RESULT 734

ABN07930/c

ABN07930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
ABN07930;
29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7922.
Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO200192524-A2.
06-DEC-2001.
25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-266860P.
(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
WPI; 2002-179446/23.
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
Disclosure; SEQ ID 7922; 214pp; English.
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
invention.
N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 217 AGCCTGTCCTTCAA 230
DB 17 AGCCTGTCCTTCAA 4
RESULT 735
ABN07931/C
ID ABN07931 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07931;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7923.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-266860P.
(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
WPI; 2002-179446/23.
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
Disclosure; SEQ ID 7923; 214pp; English.
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 217 AGCCTGTCCTTCAA 230
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 16 AGCCTCTCCTTCAA 3
 RESULT 736
 ABN07932/c
 ID ABN07932 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07932;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7924.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampicillin; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WIPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7924; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 217 AGCCTGTCCTTCAA 230
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 15 AGCCTCTCCTTCAA 2
 RESULT 737
 ABN07933/c
 ID ABN07933 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07933;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7925.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampicillin; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200192524-A2.

06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268660P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

WPI; 2002-179446/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

Disclosure; SEQ ID 7997; 214pp; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP-1 proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

174 CATCAAGCAGCAGG 187

|||||||

Db 3 CATCAAGCAGCTGG 16

RESULT 740

ABN08006

ID AEN08006 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AEN08006;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7998.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268660P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7998; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP-1 proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 174 CATCAAGCAGCAGG 187
DB 2 CATCAAGCAGCTGG 15
RESULT 741
ABN08007
ID ABN08007 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN08007;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7999.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX GU Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX DR Disclosure; SEQ ID 7999; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 174 CATCAAGCAGCAGG 187
DB 1 CATCAAGCAGCTGG 14
RESULT 742
ABK18376
ID ABK18376 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK18376;
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1023.
XX KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
XX KW vulvular; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
XX KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
XX KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
XX KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
XX KW Oslar-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200188124-A2.
XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Rts-related
XX PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
XX PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
XX PT syndrome.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 77; 149pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

QY 1273 CAACCTGGGAGAT 1286
 DB 4 CAACACUGUGAGAU 17
 |||||:|||||:
 |||||:|||||:

RESULT 743
 ABK18644
 ID ABK18644 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK18644;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1291.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 PS Claim 4; Page 83; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;

QY 1273 CAACCTGGGAGAT 1286
 DB 3 CAACACUGUGAGAU 16
 |||||:|||||:
 |||||:|||||:

RESULT 744
 ABK18645
 ID ABK18645 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK18645;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1292.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 83; 149pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiodioma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1273 CAAACTGGGAGAT 1286
 Db 1 CAAACUGUGAAGAU 14
 RESULT 745
 ID ABL31807/c
 XX ABL31807 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL31807;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1296.
 DE Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192572-A1.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX (NISN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them -
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 339; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 396 CACCGTGCTCTCC 409
 Db 14 CAGCGTGCTCTCC 1
 RESULT 746
 ID AAD23900/c
 XX AAD23900 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD23900;
 XX
 XX 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human transferrin receptor TFR2 gene exon 17 amplifying R PCR primer.
 XX Human; haemochromatosis; major histocompatibility complex class I; MCH-I;
 DE HFE; TFR2; transferrin receptor; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200183812-A2.
 PN
 XX 08-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 30-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP04835.
 PP
 XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000AT-0000766.
 PR 08-MAY-2000; 2000AT-0000799.
 XX
 PA (VIEN-) VIENNALAB LABORDIAGNOSTIKA GMBH.
 XX
 PI Piperno A, Gasparini P, Camaschella C, De Villiers N, Oberkanins C;
 PI Kury F;
 XX WPI; 2002-034519/04.
 DR
 XX Diagnosing hemochromatosis, involves examining biological sample for
 PT the presence of mutation at specified positions of major

PT histocompatibility complex class I-like gene, HFE, or transferrin
 PT receptor cDNA sequence
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 20; 49pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for diagnosing haemochromatosis.
 CC The method involves examining a biological sample for the presence of a
 CC mutation at a specified position of HFE (a novel major histocompatibility
 CC complex (MHC) class I-like gene, at locus 6p) or TFR2 (transferrin
 CC receptor) cDNA sequence. The invention also relates to probes for
 CC diagnosing haemochromatosis. The probes and the method are useful for
 CC the genetic diagnosis of haemochromatosis. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer used for amplifying human transferrin receptor TFR2 gene
 CC exon.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 TCCACCTCTGGAC 774
 |||||
 Db 16 TCCACCTCTGGAC 3

RESULT 747
 ABT35595
 ID ABT35595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35595;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1232.
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 177; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 TCTACATGAAATCT 1257
 |||||
 Db 3 TCTACTTGAATCT 16

RESULT 748
 ABT35997
 ID ABT35997 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35997;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1634.
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 224; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0;

QY 294 CAGCGAGATCTCTGA 307
|||||
Db 4 CAGCGAGAGCTCTGA 17

RESULT 749
ABT36862/C
ID ABT36862 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36862;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2499.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 325; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0;

QY 233 TGTGGAAGGAGATC 246
|||||
Db 14 TGTGGAAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 750
ABT38087/C
ID ABT38087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38087;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3724.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 469; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 TCACATGCGAAG 240
| | | | | | | | | |
DB 17 TCAGCATGCGAAG 4

RESULT 751
ABT38251/C
ID ABT38251 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38251;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3888.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PP 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 488; 720pp; French.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1366 CAGCTGCTGTGAT 1379
| | | | | | | | | |
DB 15 CCGCTGCTGTGAT 2

RESULT 752
ABT38287
ID ABT38287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38287;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3924.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PP 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 492; 720pp; French.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 376 ATCACTTCACAA 389
|||||
Db 2 ATCACTTCACAA 15
RESULT 753
ID ABT39185/c
XX ABT39185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABT39185;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4822.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 597; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 593 CTGTGGTGAGATC 606
|||||
Db 14 CTGTGGTGAGATC 1
RESULT 754
ACA06589/c
ID ACA06589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC
XX ACA06589;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #408.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0387132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TGAAGTGCAGCTG 1239

DB 15 TCMAACTGCAGCTG 2

RESULT 755

ACA06642
 ID ACA06642 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA06642;

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #461.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 SS.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -

XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 ACAGCCCGAGGCC 906

DB 4 ACAGCCCGAGGCC 17

RESULT 756

ACA06643
 ID ACA06643 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06643;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #462.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 SS.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX

ACA06691
ID ACA06691 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06691;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #510.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapeutic; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapeutic including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory diseases such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or

CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1558 TCAGCTCCCAAGGG 1571
XX :|||||:|||||
XX 1 UCAGCCUCCUAGGG 14
XX
XX RESULT 759
XX ACA07773/c
XX AC ACA07773 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ACA07773;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #172.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapeutic; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapeutic including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory diseases such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antiseptic nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antiseptic nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTG 1239
 DB 17 TCAAACTGCAGCTG 4

RESULT 760
 ACA07774/C
 ID ACA07774 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA07774;
 XX

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #173.
 XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX

PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 PT

XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 PS

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 kappa B (NFkB). Where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antiseptic nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antiseptic nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTG 1239
 DB 14 TCAAACTGCAGCTG 1

RESULT 761
 ACA03043
 ID ACA03043 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ACA03043;
 XX

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating amberyne substrate #206.
 XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyne, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, glioma or
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 893 ACAGCCCGAGGCC 906
 |||||
 DB 1 ACAGCCCGAGGCC 14
 XX
 RESULT 762
 ABZ59929
 ID ABZ59929 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ59929;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #41.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 XX Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CGCAGGTGCGGAG 333
 |||||
 DB 4 CCCAGGUGCGGAG 17
 XX
 RESULT 763
 ABZ60629/c
 ID ABZ60629 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ60629;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #741.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX PS Claim 58; Page 99; 185pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1138 GCGGTGACTGGCCT 1151
 DB 16 GCGGTGACTGGCAT 3
 RESULT 764
 ABZ65103
 ID ABZ65103 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ65103;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #560.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 143; 185pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1540 TCTGATTCCTCGAT 1553
 DB 4 UCUGGAUCCUGAU 17
 RESULT 765
 ABZ65231/C
 ID ABZ65231 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ65231;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #688.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 146; 185pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.

CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 CC AB265520 - AB266524, AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1554 GACATCAGCTCCCA 1567

DB 17 GTCATCAGCTCCCA 4

RESULT 766

ID AAX71745/C

XX AAX71745 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX71745;

XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #43.

XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9715662-A2.

XX PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

XX PA 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX PS Claim 4; Page 120; 218pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 795 GGTTCATCTCGGATT 811

DB 17 GGTTCATCTCGGATT 1

RESULT 767

AAD09655

XX AAD09655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD09655;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKA C-alpha chimeric antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 102672).

XX KW Human; protein kinase A; PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha inhibitor;
 KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; chimeric; ss.

XX OS Chimeric - Homo sapiens.

XX OS Chimeric - Synthetic.

XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

XX misc_feature 6..15

XX /tag= c

XX /note= "Central gap region"

XX modified_base 16..20

XX /tag= d

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

XX modified_base 19

XX /tag= e

XX /mod_base= m5c

XX US6248586-B1.

XX 19-JUN-2001.

XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.

XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2001-407321/43.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the expression of the human

XX protein kinase A catalytic subunit C-alpha, particularly useful for

XX preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor

XX formation

XX Example 16; Column 45; 35pp; English.

XX The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly

XX oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding human protein

XX kinase A (PKA) catalytic subunit C-alpha to modulate (inhibit) its

XX expression. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,

XX therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents or kits. The

XX antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating human, suspected

XX of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with

XX the expression of PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha. In particular, the

XX antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or

XX treating infection, inflammation and tumour formation. They are

XX also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is a chimeric

CC antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
 CC oligo is targeted to the coding region of human PRA catalytic
 CC subunit C-alpha to inhibit its expression.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 663 GTTCCCTTCAGGACAACT 682

Db 1 GTTGTCTTGAAGGAGAACT 20

RESULT 768

ABV91381
 ID ABV91381 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV91381;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

PN 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 CATCTGCCAAATCCG 1463

Db 3 CCTCTGCCAAATCCG 17

RESULT 769

ABV91382
 ID ABV91382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV91382;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 85% sequence identity to (SI),
 (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (1) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1449 CATCTGCCCAATCCG 1463
 DB 2 CCTCTGCCCAATCCG 16

RESULT 770
 ABN08120/C
 ID ABN08120 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08120;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning-SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8112.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 FN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8112; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1123 CCGCTTCTGGCAGAA 1137
 DB 17 CCGCTTCTGGCAGCA 3

RESULT 771
 ABN08121/C
 ID ABN08121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08121;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8113.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX DR

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1

XX PT protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8113; 214pp; English.

XX CC

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

XX CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

XX CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific

XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

XX CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for

XX CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in

XX CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to

XX CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

XX CC invention.

XX CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX XX

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1123 CCGCTTCTGGCAGGA 1137

Db 16 CCGCTTCTGGCAGGA 2

RESULT 772

AAQ91327/c

ID AAQ91327 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ91327;

XX XX

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 14-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX XX

XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus RNH) STS primer RAI-A.

XX XX

XX KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;

XX KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX XX Synthetic.

XX OS

XX PN WO9429486-A1.

XX PD 22-DEC-1994.

XX XX

XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.

XX XX

XX PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.

XX PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX PI Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX DR

XX PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid

XX PT library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone

XX PT then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for

XX PT mammalian chromosomes.

XX PS Example 4; Page 94; 128pp; English.

XX CC

XX CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific

XX CC cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.

XX CC A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of

XX CC these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer

XX CC analysis (using the "Primer" program available from E.Lander, MIT).

XX CC The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic

XX CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific

XX CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were

XX CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for

XX CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".

XX CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of

XX CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete

XX CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.

XX CC See AAQ82001-Q82706 and AAQ91325-Q91358 for STS primers.

XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAACATCAGCAGGA 760

Db 16 AGAGCAGCAGCAGGA 2

RESULT 773

ABS54297/c

ID ABS54297 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABS54297;

XX XX

XX DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE

XX DE Pig SOX9 cDNA, PCR primer #2.

XX KW Pig; tissue repair; progenitor cell; bioresorbable bead; chondrocyte;

XX KW gel forming substance; embryonic stem cell; bone marrow stromal cell;

XX KW tissue damage; articular cartilage degeneration; primary osteoarthritis;

XX KW articular cartilage damage; sporting injury; tissue augmentation;

XX KW trauma; cosmetic; scar; facial wrinkle; tissue growth; osteopathic;

XX KW antiarthritic; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss; SOX9.

XX OS

XX OS Sus sp.

XX PN WO200262357-A1.

XX XX

XX PD 15-AUG-2002.

XX XX

XX PF 04-FEB-2002; 2002WO-AU00106.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001AU-0002896.

XX XX

XX PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

XX PA (INTE-) IND TECHNOLOGY RES INST.

XX XX

XX PI Werkmeister JA, Tsai W, Ramshaw JAM, Thissen HW, Chang K;

XX XX

DR WPI; 2002-723146/78.
 XX
 PT New device having tissue-like characteristics, useful for treating
 PT diseased or damaged tissue, e.g. articular cartilage degeneration
 PT associated with primary osteoarthritis, or for tissue augmentation for
 PT cosmetic purposes -
 XX
 XX Example 20; Page 18; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to methods and devices for tissue
 CC repair. The devices have tissue-like characteristics for treating
 CC diseased or damaged tissue or for augmenting tissue in a subject.
 CC The device comprises cells of type(s) normally found in healthy
 CC tissue corresponding to the diseased or damaged tissue or in the tissue
 CC to be augmented, and/or its suitable progenitor cells in association
 CC with bioresorbable beads or particles, and optionally a gel and/or
 CC gel forming substance. The cells and/or suitable progenitor cells are
 CC chondrocytes, embryonic stem cells, and/or bone marrow stromal cells.
 CC The devices and methods are useful for treating diseased or damaged
 CC tissue in a subject, such as articular cartilage degeneration
 CC associated with primary osteoarthritis, or other articular cartilage
 CC damage caused by sporting injuries or trauma. They are also useful for
 CC tissue augmentation for cosmetic purposes, e.g. treatment of scars or
 CC facial wrinkles. The present devices and methods provide treatment that
 CC is less traumatic than previous art. The use of biodegradable polymers
 CC in the device offer advantages over non-degradable polymers in that
 CC their gradual degradation steadily creates room for tissue growth and
 CC eliminate the need for surgical removal of the scaffolds following
 CC restoration of the articular cartilage. Another advantage is its
 CC ability to be administered by injection if desired. The beads or
 CC particles provide mechanical and space-filling benefits while tissue
 CC regeneration is progressing, by offering physical support and resistance
 CC to compression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify pig SOX9 cDNA, in the examples of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1372 GTGTTGATGCCCAAG 1386
 Db 15 GTGTGATGTCCTCAAG 1
 RESULT 774
 AAV41681
 ID AAV41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV41681;
 XX
 DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HP2.
 XX
 KW Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Wilm's tumour; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO9829108-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-US23991.
 XX
 PR 30-DEC-1996; 96US-0034095.
 XX
 PA (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.
 XX
 PI Feinberg AP;
 XX

DR WPI; 1998-387774/33.
 XX
 PT Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer(s) -
 PT by contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA
 PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA
 PT synthesis
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 24; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in
 CC the method of the invention where normal imprinting is restored to
 CC cells. The method may be used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that
 CC are related to parental origin-specific chromosome or gene alterations.
 CC These include many types of cancer and organ-specific malignant cell
 CC growth such as Wilm's tumour.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1329 GGCCATGCGAGCGGAGAC 1346
 Db 2 GGCCATGCGAGCGGAGTC 19
 RESULT 775
 AAX24543
 ID AAX24543 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24543;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 XX
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 FI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein

CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513
 Db 11 GGTGCGCGGTGATGAG 28
 RESULT 776
 AAX24545/c
 ID AAX24545 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAX24545;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9902735-A2.
 PN 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 PF 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031826.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 PI (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with

CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513
 Db 21 GGTGCGCGGTGATGAG 4
 RESULT 777
 AAX24635
 ID AAX24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAX24635;
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9902736-A2.
 PN 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
 PF 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Acton SL;
 PI WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 XX
 PS Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX

SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATG 513
||| ||||| ||||| |

DB 11 GGTGCGCGGTGATG 28

RESULT 778

AA24637/c
ID AAX24637 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AC AAX24637;

XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902736-A2.

XX PD 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL;

XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATG 513
||| ||||| ||||| |

DB 21 GGTGCGCGGTGATG 4

RESULT 779

AA24560/c
ID AAX24560 standard; DNA; 34 BP.

XX AC AAX24560;

XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 PCR primer.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;
KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9902735-A2.

XX PD 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Acton SL; Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
PT gene

XX Example 5; Page 72; 102pp; English.

XX A PCR primer pair (see also AAX24561) is designed for the
CC amplification of exon 8 (see AAX24505) of the human SR-BI gene.
CC A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this
CC exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields
CC 154, 33 and 31 bp products in CC individuals, 154, 64, 33 and 31
CC bp products in CT individuals, and 154 and 64 bp products in TT
CC individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the
CC genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24498-509) and on
CC the identification of polymorphic regions within the gene which are
CC associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal
CC lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as obesity,
CC cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The
CC invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,
CC or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a specific
CC allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising
CC the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX SQ Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;
Best Local Similarity 65.4%; Pred. NO. 7.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 498 TGCAGCTGATGATGAGATAAGC 523
||| ||||| ||||| |||||

DB 30 TGAGGAGTGGATGGAGAGAAC 5

RESULT 780
 AAX24652/c
 ID AAX24652 standard; DNA; 34 BP.
 AC AAX24652;
 XX
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 PCR primer.
 KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902736-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Acton SL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 PS Claim 10; Page 71; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC A PCR primer pair (see also AAX24653) is designed for the
 CC amplification of exon 8 (see AAX24597) of the human SR-BI gene.
 CC A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this
 CC exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields
 CC 154, 33 and 31 bp products in CC individuals, 154, 64, 33 and 31
 CC bp products in CT individuals, and 154 and 64 bp products in TT
 CC individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the
 CC genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24590-601) and on
 CC the identification of polymorphic regions within the gene which are
 CC associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal
 CC lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as obesity,
 CC cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The
 CC invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,
 CC or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a specific
 CC allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising
 CC the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;
 Best Local Similarity 65.4%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 498 TCGCGCGGTGATGATGAGAAATAGC 523
 |||||
 DB 30 TGAGGAAGTGAGGATGGGAGAGAAAC 5

RESULT 781
 AAX246159
 ID AAA26159 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX

AC AAA26159;
 XX
 DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2657.
 XX
 KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954459-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
 XX
 PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
 XX
 PS Claim 79; Page 100; 148pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1429 GTCCCTGCTGCTGG 1441
 |||||
 DB 1 GACCTGCTGCTGG 13

RESULT 782
 AAX24539
 ID AAX24539 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24539;
 XX

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 XX
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 480 CAACATCTGCTCTTGGTGGCGCGGTGA 508
 Db 3 CCAGACCGGTCACGGTTGAGGAGTGA 31
 RESULT 783
 AAX24541/C
 ID AAX24541 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX24541;
 AC
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 XX
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9902735-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX
 PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 480 CAACATCTGCTCTTGGTGGCGCGGTGA 508
 Db 3 CCAGACCGGTCACGGTTGAGGAGTGA 31
 RESULT 784
 AAX24631
 ID AAX24631 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX24631;
 AC
 XX
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 XX
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

PI Grupe A;
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1301 TGCCGCTGCTCGGT 1316
 :|||:|:|:|:|:
 Db 2 UGCGUGAUGUCUGGU 17
 RESULT 787
 ABK17473
 ID ABK17473 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK17473;
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 120.
 XX
 KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2001188124-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX
 PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX NPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 AACATCACCTTCAACA 388
 :|||:|:|:|:|:
 Db 2 ACCAUCUCCUCCACA 17
 RESULT 788
 ABK18090
 ID ABK18090 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK18090;
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 737.
 XX
 KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2001188124-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX
 PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of cuberous scleroels, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 AACATCACCTTCAACA 388
 Db 1 ACCAUCUCCUCCACA 16
 RESULT 789
 ID AAV95322 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV95322;
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.
 XX
 KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
 KW cancer; oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
 KW mutation; diseased cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9832846-A2.
 PN
 XX

PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
 PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
 PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 745 CAGAACATCAGCAGGA 760
 Db 1 CAGAGCAUUGGCAGGA 16
 RESULT 790
 ID ABV79220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79220;
 XX
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 466.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX BP1229046-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 PR
 XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 124; 718pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 321 GCAGGTGCGGAGCGC 336
 Db 16 GAAGGTGCGGAGCAGC 1
 RESULT 791
 ABT38251
 ID ABT38251 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABT38251;
 XX
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3888.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 488; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagent,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 286 ATGAACCCCGGCGGAGA 301
 Db 2 ATCAACACCGGCGGAGA 17
 RESULT 792
 AAV56442/C
 ID AAV56442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV56442;
 AC
 XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human ICAM-R cDNA primer DH4.
 DE
 XX Intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-R; human; modulator; 14.3.3 family;
 KW HSI-beta; tubulin; inhibitor; stimulator; effector; immune response;
 KW inflammation; disorder; T cell activation; macrophage; Crohn's disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; stroke; multiple sclerosis; asthma;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; tumour growth; human immune deficiency virus;
 KW infection; diabetes; graft vs. host disease; passive immunisation;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US5773218-A.
 PN
 XX 30-JUN-1998.
 PD
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 PF
 XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR

PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 PA
 XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-386989/33.
 DR

XX Identifying compounds that modulate interaction of intercellular
 PT adhesion molecule R - with ligands Hs1-beta and tubulin using
 PT two-hybrid assay, useful for treating inflammation, T cell
 PT activation etc.
 XX

PS Example 23; Column 141-142; 108pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV56441-V56446 are primers used in the isolation of a novel human
 CC intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R. This sequence is used in a
 CC method which investigates modulators of the interaction between ICAM-R
 CC and the 14.3.3 family member Hs1-beta and tubulin. An anti-ICAM-R
 CC antibody optionally coupled to toxin or radionuclide, or an ICAM-R
 CC peptide, can block, inhibit or stimulate ligand/receptor interactions
 CC involving ICAM-R, particularly its effector functions involved in
 CC (non)specific immune responses. ICAM-R related agents may be used to
 CC treat or monitor inflammation, disorders involving T cell activation or
 CC macrophages, e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome, stroke, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, tumour
 CC growth, human immune deficiency virus infection, diabetes, graft vs. host
 CC disease and many others. Antibodies may also be used for passive
 CC immunisation, for purifying, detecting or quantifying ICAM-R and for
 CC identifying ICAM-R expressing cells.
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 793
 AAV54872/c
 ID AAV54872 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV54872;
 XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX

DE Primer DH4 used to amplify DNA encoding cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R.
 XX Human; ICAM-R; intercellular adhesion molecule; adhesion; treatment;
 KW inflammatory condition; asthma; tumour growth; metastasis;
 KW viral infection; antibody ICR-1.1; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US5811517-A.
 XX
 XX 22-SEP-1998.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483389.
 XX

PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR

PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 PA
 XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-530940/45.
 DR

XX DNA encoding mutant ICAM-R poly:peptide(s) - useful for diagnosis
 PT and treatment of cell adhesion based disease conditions e.g.
 PT inflammation or asthma
 PT
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 11pp; English.
 PS

XX PCR primers AAV54871-72 were used to amplify DNA encoding the
 CC cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R (intercellular adhesion molecule-R). ICAMs
 CC are polypeptides that are expressed on blood vessel endothelial cell
 CC surfaces and are involved in the adhesion events in various conditions.
 CC ICAM-R variants (see AAW1264-69) can be used to treat or monitor
 CC inflammatory conditions involving specific or nonspecific immune
 CC responses, asthma, tumour growth and/or metastasis and viral infections.
 CC The ICAM variants are produced recombinantly, from expression libraries
 CC of mutated sequences, and the ones that are claimed are the ones that
 CC have been found to be especially involved in adhesion events. They can
 CC also be used to raise antibodies, also for use as therapeutic or
 CC diagnostic agents.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTTCAAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 794
 AAX21895/c
 ID AAX21895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX21895;
 XX

DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Primer for ICAM-R coding sequence.

XX ICAM; immunoglobulin-like loop; intercellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 KW alpha d/CD18; antibody; immunisation; inflammatory response; asthma;
 KW tumour growth; viral infection; therapy; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 XX US5880268-A.
 PN
 XX 09-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX

PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX

(ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX

XX PS Example 14; Column 73; 109pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to a hybrid fusion protein comprising an

XX CC intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-R) amino acid fragment at its

XX CC amino terminus and a constant domain of an immunoglobulin heavy chain at

XX CC its carboxy terminus. ICAM-R polypeptides are useful for treating and

XX CC monitoring inflammatory conditions such as adult respiratory distress

XX CC syndrome, multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or

XX CC trauma, reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive

XX CC leukapheresis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotising

XX CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome,

XX CC atherosclerosis and cytokine induced toxicity. ICAM-R polypeptides are

XX CC also useful for treating conditions resulting from a response of the

XX CC specific immune system in a mammal e.g. psoriasis, organ/tissue

XX CC transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's

XX CC syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid

XX CC arthritis, diabetes and lupus erythematosus. ICAM-R products and ICAM-R

XX CC related products are also useful in monitoring and treating asthma,

XX CC tumour growth and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV

XX CC infection). Sequences AAA97090 and AAB13036 represent the human ICAM-R

XX CC DNA and protein sequences. Sequences AAA97091-A97112 represent ICAM-R

XX CC fragments, PCR primers and probes, all used in the identification of

XX CC the ICAM-R DNA sequence. AAA97113-A97123 and AAA97129-A97152 represent

XX CC primers used in the production of humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-8.1,

XX CC and fragments of the humanised antibody. Sequences AAA97124-A97128,

XX CC AAA97132, AAA97144 represent ICR-8.1 sequences. Sequences AAA97153-A97176

XX CC excluding AAA97155-A97186 represent primers used in the production of

XX CC humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-1.1, and fragments of the humanised

XX CC antibody. Sequences AAA97155-A97156 and AAB13047-B13048 represent murine

XX CC ICR-1.1 sequences. DNA and peptide sequences used in the production of

XX CC the chimeric protein of the invention include AAA97177-A97188 and

XX CC AAB13050-B13051.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCCTCCAAAGTCCCA 449

Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

16 AGCCTTCACAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 797

AAA08330/c

ID AAA08330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA08330;

XX DT 28-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE ICAM-R PCR primer SEQ ID NO:112.

XX KW Human; ICAM-R; chromosome 19; intracellular adhesion molecule receptor;

XX KW CAM; ICAM-1; ICAM-2; humanised; antibody; mutagenic; PCR primer; probe;

XX KW chimeric; vulnaric; nephropathic; antiarthritic; cerebroprotective;

XX KW antitumor; antiarteriosclerotic; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;

XX KW neuroprotective; antithyroid; dermatological; antiasthmatic;

XX KW cytotatic; antiviral; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; vasotropic;

XX KW antipsoriatic; immunomodulator; cell adhesion mediator; antirheumatic;

XX KW inflammatory condition; immunisation; immune response; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6040176-A.

XX PD 21-MAR-2000.

XX PF 12-SEP-1996; 96US-0714017.

PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.

PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.

PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin WN, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 2000-270138/23.

XX Novel monoclonal antibody directed against ICAM-R proteins useful for

XX PT treating acute glomerulonephritis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis,

XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, asthma and viral

XX PT infection

XX PS Example 23; Column 72; 117pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody (MAB) (I),

XX CC produced by the hybridoma cell line 81K2F (ATCC HB 11692). Also described

XX CC are: (1) a hybridoma cell line 81K2F; and (2) a MAB (II), that competes

XX CC with (I) for binding to ICAM-R (intracellular adhesion molecule

XX CC receptor) (III). (II) mimics the activity of natural binding proteins

XX CC through which intercellular and intracellular activities of (III) are

XX CC modulated. (II) is also used for modulating the immune responses. (I) is

XX CC used for immunisation as well as for purifying (III). They are also

XX CC useful in modulating the ligand/receptor binding biological activity

XX CC involving (III) especially those effector functions of (III) involved in

XX CC specific and non-specific immune system responses. Inflammatory

XX CC conditions which may be treated or monitored with related products of

XX CC (III) include conditions resulting from a response of the non-specific

XX CC immune system in a mammal e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome,

XX CC multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma,

XX CC reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive

XX CC arthritis, stroke, ulcerative colitis and atherosclerosis, and conditions

XX CC resulting from a response of the specific immune system in a mammal, e.g.

XX CC psoriasis, organ/tissue transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases

XX CC such as autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,

XX CC diabetes and lupus erythematosus. AAA08236 to AAA08334, and AAA82435 to

XX CC AAY82451 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present

XX CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCCTCCAAAGTCCCA 449

Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

16 AGCCTTCACAACTCCCA 1

RESULT 798

AAZ24356/c

ID AAZ24356 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ24356;

XX DT 16-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human ICAM-R cytoplasmic domain primer DH4.

XX KW ICAM-R; human; intercellular adhesion molecule; phosphorylation;

XX KW protein kinase C; modulator; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN Homo sapiens.

XX PF US5989843-A.

XX PD 23-NOV-1999.
 XX PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0720420.
 XX XX
 XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX PA Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX PI WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 XX DR

XX PT Identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 PT intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX Example 24; Column 159-160; 122pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule
 CC polypeptide (ICAM-R) by protein kinase C isoform. The method comprises:
 CC (a) exposing a purified peptide consisting of the cytoplasmic domain of
 CC ICAM-R to protein kinase C isoform and labeled adenosine triphosphate in
 CC the presence and absence of a test compound; (b) measuring labeled
 CC phosphate transferred to the peptide; and (c) identifying a test compound
 CC that affects transfer of the labeled phosphate as a modulator compound.
 CC The method is useful for identifying compounds that modulate the
 CC phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide
 CC which might form the basis for the development of therapeutic and
 CC diagnostic agents. This sequence represents a primer used in the method
 CC of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 449
 |||||
 Db 16 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 1

RESULT 799
 ABK09373/C
 ID ABK09373 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABK09373;

XX DT 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R PCR primer DH4.

XX KW Human; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; antiinflammatory; stroke;
 KW antibacterial; vulnery; vasotropic; nephrotropic; antiarthritic;
 KW cerebroprotective; dermatological; antiulcer; immunosuppressive; tumour;
 KW antipsoriatic; antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; antithyroid;
 KW virucide; antirheumatic; antidiabetic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; asthma;
 KW hybridoma cell line; ATCC HB 12190; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome;
 KW tissue reperfusion injury; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccine;
 KW dermatosis; thermal injury; haemodialysis; PCR primer; psoriasis;
 KW Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX OS US2001029293-A1.

XX PN

XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-0753436.
 XX XX
 XX 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0382289.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX PA Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-009992/01.
 XX DR

XX PT Novel hybridoma cell line useful for producing monoclonal antibody for
 PT treating inflammatory conditions, immune system disorders and
 PT infectious diseases, is deposited under specified ATCC accession number

XX Page 43; Example 24; 126pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel hybridoma cell line (I) ATCC HB 12190.
 CC (I) is useful for producing an intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)
 CC monoclonal antibody (II). (II) is useful for treating inflammatory
 CC conditions including adult respiratory distress syndrome, multiple organ
 CC injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma, tissue reperfusion
 CC acute inflammation, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive arthritis, dermatosis with
 CC acute inflammatory components, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
 CC leukopenia, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotising
 CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome, diabetes,
 CC atherosclerosis, cytokine-induced toxicity, psoriasis, organ/tissue
 CC transplant rejection, autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's syndrome,
 CC autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus erythematosus, asthma, tumour growth and/or metastasis, viral
 CC infection, tissue transplant rejection, graft versus host disease and
 CC multiple sclerosis. (II) is also useful for immunisation, for purifying
 CC ICAM-R polypeptides and for identifying cells that display the
 CC polypeptides on their surfaces. AAS09279-AAS09380 represent ICAM
 CC coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 449
 |||||
 Db 16 AGCCTCCCAAGTCCCA 1

RESULT 800
 ABN88080

XX ID ABN88080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABN88080;

XX DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Caenorhabditis elegans related dsRNA2 upstream primer.

XX KW Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;
 KW antinematode; nematocide; plant protectant; gene therapy; infection;
 KW calabar swelling; lymphatic filariasis; elephantiasis; onchocercoma;
 KW primer; ss.

XX OS Caenorhabditis elegans.

OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200238600-A2.
 XX 16-MAY-2002.
 PD 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP13038.
 XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-246721P.
 XX (CENI-) CENIX BIOSCIENCE GMBH.
 PA Echeverri C, Goenczy P, Hyman A, Coulson A, Jones S, Oegema K;
 PI Kirkham M;
 XX WPI; 2002-471547/50.
 DR New Caenorhabditis elegans genes required for viability, growth or
 XX reproduction of nematodes, useful for diagnosing or treating e.g.
 PT onchocercosis or elephantiasis in humans or animals, or plant diseases
 PT caused by e.g. Heterodera
 XX Example 2; Page 28; 35pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),
 XX which encodes a polypeptide (II) required for the viability and/or growth
 CC and/or reproduction of nematodes (Caenorhabditis elegans), or its
 CC fragment. (I) and (II) have nematocidal and plant protectant activities,
 CC and can be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful for producing (II)
 CC required for the viability, growth and/or reproduction of nematodes.
 CC Nucleic acids, probes, polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies from
 CC the present invention are also useful in a screening assay for
 CC interacting drugs that inhibit, stimulate or affect worm growth,
 CC viability or reproduction. They are useful for diagnosing or treating
 CC human or animal diseases associated with the infection or presence of
 CC nematode worms, e.g. Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, Loa loa or
 CC Onchocerca volvulus. These diseases include calabar swellings, lymphatic
 CC filariasis (elephantiasis) or onchocercosis. The nucleic acids, probes,
 CC polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies are also useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating plant diseases associated with the infection or
 CC presence of nematode worms. Furthermore, the nucleic acid and amino
 CC acid sequences are useful for developing computational models, structural
 CC models or other models for evaluating drug binding and efficacy. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from
 CC the present invention in RNAi experiments.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 224 CCTTCAACATGTCGAA 239
 DB 1 CCTTCCACACGTTGAA 16
 RESULT 801
 AAX24542
 ID AAX24542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX24542;
 AC AAX24542;
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902735-A2.
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 PD 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 PI WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 PS This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGCGGCGGTGATGA 511
 DB 5 GGGTCGCGGTTGATGA 20
 RESULT 802
 AAX24544/c
 ID AAX24544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX24544;
 AC AAX24544;
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.
 XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 XX identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 XX gene
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 XX It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 XX sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is
 XX based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 XX gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 XX regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 XX mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
 XX disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 XX gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 XX determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 XX disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 XX of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 XX claimed.
 XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGGCGCGGTGATGA 511
 DB 16 GGGTCGGCGGTGATGA 1
 RESULT 803
 AAX24634
 ID AAX24634 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX24634;
 AC AAX24634;
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902736-A2.
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX Acton SL;
 XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Acton SL;
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
 XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 XX It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 XX AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 XX The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 XX has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGGCGCGGTGATGA 511
 DB 5 GGGTCGGCGGTGATGA 20
 RESULT 804
 AAX24636/c
 ID AAX24636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX24636;
 AC AAX24636;
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9902736-A2.
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Acton SL;
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.

New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis and cancer -
Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.
The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30

Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins -

Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.

PS The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing
CC Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They
CC are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukemias, myelomas,
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1062 CAGCACCTGCGAGGTTTC 1077
DB 5 CAGCATCTGCTGCTTC 20
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 807

AAV30692/C

ID AAV30692 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAV30692;

DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)

DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer K320.

KW Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis;
KW prognosis; cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein;
KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX GB2317891-A.

PN 08-APR-1998.

PD 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-0020890.

PF 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0915503.

PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-0724643.

PR 18-APR-1997; 97US-0844419.

PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-0846017.

PR 06-MAY-1997; 97US-0851843.

PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0854050.

PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0911312.

PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0912951.

XX (GERO-) GERON CORP.

FA (UVTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.

PA Andrews WH, Cech TR, Chapman KB, Harley C, Lingner J;

PI Morin GB, Nakamura T, Harley CB;

XX WPI; 1998-171633/16.

DR Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its

XX variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of

PT

cell proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing

XX Example 10; Page 42; 387pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
CC and (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing
CC hTERT expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in
CC cell vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding the
CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be
CC used to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase
CC activity. A protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new
CC methods.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAAGCA 1590

DB 18 TGGCAGCAGCAGCA 3
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 808

ABX08700/C

ID ABX08700 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX08700;

XX 20-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Pathogenic organism detection method associated PCR primer #30.

KW PCR; primer; ss; hepatitis C virus; human; pathogenic microorganism;

KW influenza; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO200277281-A1.

PN 03-OCT-2002.

PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02030.

PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0090053.

PR 18-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0284112.

XX (TOKI) TOSHIBA KK.

XX Hashimoto K, Hashimoto M, Mishiro S, Oota Y;

XX WPI; 2003-040593/03.

XX Detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due to

XX pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis, influenza and AIDS in

XX individuals from their data using immobilized probes on substrate, also

XX for therapeutic evaluation

XX Example 3; Page 93; 125pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a method for obtaining first data on a nucleic
 CC acid from an individual exposed to a specific disease and second data on
 CC a nucleic acid from a pathogenic microorganism occurring in the
 CC individual in order to relate the specific disease to such pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method of the invention comprises the reaction of a
 CC nucleic acid extract from the individual with a probe-immobilization
 CC substrate containing first and second probes for detection of the
 CC pathogenic microorganism with the first probe to relate to the specific
 CC microbe-caused disease, and the second probe for detecting a specific
 CC nucleic acid in the individual and obtaining first data from the
 CC reaction results as well as the detected binding of a nucleic acid with
 CC the first probe and/or second data from the detected binding of a
 CC nucleic acid with the second probe. The method of the invention is
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due
 CC to pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis C, influenza and AIDS in
 CC individuals, and also for therapeutic evaluation. Such a method is
 CC convenient and accurate and may be used to design specific therapy for
 CC effective treatment even for individual patients in a tailor-made
 CC manner. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CGCCCTTCATG 867

DB 12 CGCCCTTCATG 2

RESULT 809

ABL44555

ID ABL44555 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABL44555;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1599.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1, genetic analysis;
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones -

XX Claim 4; Page 36; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 235 TGGAGAGATCTCCATCC 253

DB 1 TGGAGAGATCTCCCATCC 19

RESULT 810

AAF89327

ID AAF89327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF89327;

XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.

XX Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
 KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200129257-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB01632.

XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;

XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.

XX Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
 PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by
 PT paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from
 PT non-hierarchical clustering -
 XX Claim 61; Page 87; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
 CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
 CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
 CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
 CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
 CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
 CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 AGTAGTACTAAAGGGCT 1510
DB 1 AGGAGAGAAACAGGGCT 19

RESULT 811
ABN74864/c
ID ABN74864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN74864;
XX DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human caspase 2 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #42.
XX KW Caspase 2; antisense; cytostatic; osteopathic; cerebroprotective;
XX KW neuroprotective; antilipemic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial;
XX KW haematopoietic disorder; bone metabolism disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; blood disorder; stroke;
XX KW brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation;
XX KW tumour; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= "m5C, OTHER"
XX FT /note= "Nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are five-nucleotide
XX FT wings consisting 2'methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides,
XX FT 6-15 are 2'deoxy nucleotides, backbone linkages are
XX FT phosphodiester, all cytosines are 5-methylcytidines"
XX PN WO200224720-A1.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28631.
XX PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0667018.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2002-351998/38.
XX PS New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT caspase 2, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with
XX PT caspase 2, e.g. cancer, blood disorders, stroke, brain injury and
XX PT neurodegenerative diseases -
XX PS Claim 3; Page 99; 146pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2, which specifically
XX CC hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 2, or specifically
XX CC hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2. The activity of antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the invention may be described as, cytostatic,
XX CC osteopathic, cerebroprotective, neuroprotective, antilipemic,
XX CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial. The antisense compounds are useful
XX CC for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
XX CC caspase 2, such as haematopoietic disorder, bone metabolism disorder,
XX CC cholesterol disorder, or a hyperproliferative disorder. These compounds
XX CC may further be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish
XX CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway, in the
XX CC treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating
XX CC the expression of caspase 2, including cancer, blood disorders,
XX CC stroke, brain injury and neurodegenerative diseases. They may also be

CC used for prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. Records ABN74810-ABN74952 represent caspase 2 mRNA
CC inhibitor oligonucleotides.

QY Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
DB Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1546 TCCTGATGACATGACGTC 1564
DB 19 TCCCATGATGTCACCTC 1

RESULT 812
AAZ44801/c
ID AAZ44801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ44801;
XX DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human FADD primer ISIS #101838.
XX KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX KW probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6015712-A.
XX PD 18-JAN-2000.
XX PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Baker BF, Zhang H;
XX DR WPI; 2000-126316/11.
XX PS Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated
XX PT region of the FADD gene -
XX PS Example 16; Column 61-62; 37pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
XX CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
XX CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
XX CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
XX CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-244831
XX CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.
XX PS Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 666 CCCCTTCAGGACAGTTC 684
DB 20 CCCCGCATGACCCGTTTC 2

RESULT 813
ABT13661/c
ID ABT13661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ABT13661;
 XX 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #183.
 DE PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX WO200277222-A1.
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02372.
 XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0070940.
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
 PI Sonaka I;
 XX WPI; 2003-018922/01.
 XX Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 PT cancer -
 XX Example 2; Page 96; 101pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 224 CCTTCAACATGTGGAAGGA 242
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 20 CCTTCCACAGGCTGAAGAA 2
 RESULT 814
 ACC42182/C
 ID ACC42182 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AC42182;
 XX 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIIa PCR primer SEQ ID NO:23.
 DE
 XX Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
 KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
 KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003016327-A1.
 XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US25772.
 PF 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-312220P.
 XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-324895P.
 PR (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 PA Sealton S, Wurnbach E, Yuen T;
 PI WPI; 2003-268296/26.
 XX New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42182 to
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 212 CCAGTAGCCTGCTCTTCAA 230
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 21 CCAGTCACCTCTTCTGCAA 3
 RESULT 815
 AAD39292/C
 ID AAD39292 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX AC AAD39292;
 XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human genomic DNA amplifying forward SNP PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW detection; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200234893-A2.
 XX 02-MAY-2002.
 XX 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50857.
 XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
 XX (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;
 PI

XX WPI; 2002-479718/51.
 XX Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 PT polymerase change reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion
 PT step, and a primer extension step consecutively in single container -
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 CC molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
 CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 14 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 GGTGGCGGGTGTATGATCG 514
 DB 24 GTTGAGGAAGTGGATCG 6
 RESULT 816
 AAF45907
 ID AAF45907 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF45907;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.
 DE Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693;
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 541 ATCATGACCTTGCC 554
 DB 1 AGCATCACCTTGCC 14
 RESULT 817
 AAF45908
 ID AAF45908 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF45908;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #747.
 DE Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
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 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 543 CATGACCTTGCCAT 556

Db |||||
 2 CATCACCTTGCCCT 15

Search completed: December 17, 2003, 11:04:55
 Job time : 16 secs